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THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS
IN
NORTH AMERICA;

OR A
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE PROVINCES OF
LOWER AND UPPER CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
THE ISLANDS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD, AND CAPE BRETON.
INCLUDING
CONSIDERATIONS ON LAND-GRANTING AND EMIGRATION;
AND A
TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF
LOWER CANADA;
TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED, THE
STATISTICAL TABLES AND TABLES OF DISTANCES,
PUBLISHED, WITH THE AUTHOR'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF LOWER CANADA, IN CONSEQUENCE
OF A VOTE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ.,
SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOWER CANADA, LIEUT. COLONEL C. M., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE LITERARY AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON.

Embellished with Vignettes, Views, Landscapes, Plans of Towns, Harbours, &c.

CONTAINING ALSO A COPIOUS APPENDIX.

IN TWO VOLUMES,
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TO
HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
WILLIAM IV.

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

SIRE,

IN approaching your Majesty, with feelings of the most profound veneration and respect, to depose, for the second time, the result of my humble topographical and statistical colonial labours, at the foot of the throne; I feel deeply penetrated by a sense of gratitude for your Majesty's condescension in graciously permitting that my work should appear under your Majesty's exalted patronage and royal auspices.

This distinguished honour, whilst it sheds lustre upon my humble, but zealous endeavours, to develop the many natural resources and improvable advantages of your Majesty's flourishing trans-atlantic dominions, must conspicuously mark your Majesty's

paternal solicitude for their loyal inhabitants, and add a further incentive to the approved devotion and attachment that have ever characterized your Majesty's loyal subjects in that distant part of the empire, where the recollection of your Majesty's visit, in early life, is still alive in the breasts of the people, and has doubly become the theme of congratulation since your Majesty's happy accession to the throne of these realms.

With sentiments of the deepest respect, attachment, and gratitude,

I am,

SIRE,

Your Majesty's most loyal, and most devoted,

obedient subject and servant,

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE.

P R E F A C E.

ANTECEDENTLY to the year 1759, the dominion of North America was divided almost exclusively between the Kings of England and France ; the former possessing the immense Atlantic seaboard of the continent, the latter the territories along the borders of the gigantic “ *Fleuve du Canada*,” or River St. Lawrence. But the conquest, gallantly achieved by Wolfe on the memorable plains of Abr’am, near Quebec, left, subsequently to that event, but a slender footing to the French crown in America, whilst it at once extended the empire of Great Britain from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific, and rendered it almost co-extensive with the whole northern division of the New World. England continued in the undisputed possession of these her immense dominions for a period of nearly sixteen years, when those revolutionary discontents broke out in the old colonies, which ended in the declaration of their independence, and the acknowledgment of the American confederation as a free and independent state, by the treaty of Paris, 3rd of September, 1783.

Whether the reduction of Canada accelerated the separation of the original British North American Plantations, by removing the check which the relative geographical position of the surrounding French possessions was calculated to produce upon the colonists,

it is difficult to say ; but it is, perhaps, less problematical whether England would this day have had to boast of her valuable transatlantic dominions, had not the victory of the British hero, who fell in the consummation of the conquest of Canada, preceded the birth of the United States of America, as one of the independent nations of the world. Certain it is, however, that the severe consequences of the loss of the British plantations were greatly mitigated by Wolfe's victory and the accession of the French colonies to the British empire, to which, not only from their intrinsic worth, but because of the political power and the commercial advantages incidental to the possession of them, they have since become important appendages.

In the war waged by the colonies against the mother country, the people of Canada, although so recently become British subjects, resisted with fidelity every attempt that was made to seduce them from their new allegiance, and with bravery repulsed every endeavour to subdue them. Such devotedness was highly appreciated ; and England, at the termination of the revolutionary war, directed her attention towards giving increased consequence to her remaining possessions, with the design of drawing from them some of the supplies she had been accustomed to receive from the countries recently dismembered from the empire. It was some time, however, before the efforts of the mother country were attended with any degree of success, and a new order of things established, by which the languor that marked the growth of the colonies, as French plantations, gradually gave place to a system of more vigour

in the agricultural improvement of the country, and a more active developement of its commercial resources. Yet, if the numerous ordinances of the King of France, for the encouragement of agriculture and the regulation of commerce, which are still extant, can be admitted as evidence of the interest with which the colony was then viewed, no solicitude appears to have been wanting on the part of the French government towards promoting the welfare of Canada. The slow advancements may fairly be ascribed to the destructive wars of the aborigines, to the difficulties and embarrassments of incipient colonization, and the remote situation of the country (at that time no inconsiderable obstacle), rather than to any neglect or mis-government of her distant dominions on the part of France.

If the British dominions in North America be viewed merely in relation to their vast superficies, which exceeds 4,000,000 of geographical square miles, their importance will become apparent, more especially when the manifold advantages of their geographical position are properly estimated. Glancing at the map, we see British sovereignty on the shores of the Atlantic, commanding the mouth of the most splendid river on the globe ; and, sweeping across the whole continent of America, it is found again on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, thus embracing an immense section of the New World in the northern hemisphere, reaching at some points as far south as 41° of north latitude, and stretching northward thence to the polar regions. But the importance of these possessions should be estimated less by their territorial extent than by the

resources they offer, their capabilities of improvement, the great increase of which their commerce is susceptible, and the extensive field they present for emigration.

The British North American provinces occupy but a comparatively small portion of the aggregate superficies of the whole of the British dominions in the western hemisphere; yet they cover about 500,000 geographical square miles, and contain a population which in round numbers amounts to nearly a million and a half of souls (strictly 1,375,000), and this population, taking the average ratio of increase of all the colonies, doubles itself every sixteen or eighteen years. The colonies viewed in their true light are essentially agricultural, and it is in this point of view that they ought properly to be considered as primarily important to the mother country. Whatever may now be the extent and value of their timber trade, or the weight so deservedly attached to that flourishing branch of the colonial commerce, the agricultural produce of their soil, and the products of their fisheries, must eventually yield the chief part of the exports of the country. That it would be sound policy to check, directly, the progress of an extensive branch of a staple trade, may indeed be doubtful; but measures, calculated gradually to divert commercial capital into other channels besides those of the timber trade, must, on the contrary, have a beneficial tendency, especially if that diversion take place in favour of some other colonial staple of more permanency, such as the commerce of hemp, flax, wheat, &c. Staples are either temporary or permanent, and although, from the vastness of Canadian forests, timber may be considered an

almost exhaustless fund of the colonial export trade, nevertheless, it, to a certain degree, belongs to the first class of staples, from its necessarily becoming more scarce, as the settlements of the country spread abroad, and the forests recede.

Possessing, indeed, a soil with properties of the highest fertility, and enjoying a climate extremely salubrious, although rigorous in winter, the British provinces in America are, without a doubt, the most flourishing and interesting section of the British Colonial Empire; and, if considered under a political aspect, probably the most important of her trans-marine possessions, since, independently of their intrinsic value to the parent state, they are intimately connected with the preservation of the West Indian plantations, and the control of the invaluable fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the banks of Newfoundland.

The trade of these provinces now employs annually upwards of 1,800 sail of British shipping, exceeding in aggregate burden 470,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen: this tonnage is equal to about 1-5th of the whole of the British shipping; it is nine times greater than the amount of British tons employed in the trade with the United States of America, and about double that used in the West India trade*; and, comparing the ratio of increase from the year 1772 to the present time, we find that the whole increase on the aggregate of British shipping has been about 167 per cent.; the decrease of tonnage with the United States 21

* Moreau's Tables, and Official Returns.

per cent.; the increase with the West Indies 189 per cent.; and with the North American colonies 2,370 per cent. The value of the exports, from Great Britain to the British provinces, amounts to more than 2,000,000*l.* sterling, which is an increase of about 455 per cent. upon the amount of the exports of 1774; whilst the increase in the value of exports to the United States did not exceed 245 per cent. during that period, and to the West Indies 300 per cent., demonstrating clearly the accelerated ratio in which the commercial prosperity of these provinces is advancing, their vast importance and incalculable resources.

It cannot be doubted that the liberal and enlightened commercial policy of the British government, has given renewed vigour to the commerce of Great Britain, nor can it be denied that the success of that policy much depended upon the wide range of her empire, the magnitude and variety of her colonies. To this increasing prosperity of England, an able statesman* happily alludes, when comparing the commerce of the United States with that of the United Kingdoms. "We had not supposed," says he, "that a young, rising, and naturally commercial country, whose population and agriculture are growing with unequalled rapidity, could, under any policy, be outstripped in a race by a nation, whose navigation was presumed to have reached its maximum, and whose naval power was supposed to be at least stationary in its meridian, if it was not already in its decline. But Great Britain has granted

* Mr. Camberleng, Chairman of the United States' Committee of Commerce and Navigation.

commercial liberty to her vast empire, at home and abroad, and has taken a new start in the race of nations ; whilst we, on the other hand, professing to be free, have restricted our own citizens in their intercourse with all the world *.”

To the importance of the colonies, in an agricultural and commercial point of view, has been superadded of later years, another consideration of no minor interest, which still further enhances their value to the parent state. The almost exhaustless field offered in the British North American provinces for fresh colonization, points them out as the goal of emigration from the United Kingdoms, and they have in consequence become the favourite resort of the redundant population of the mother country. Thousands of the sons of Britain are, therefore, seen every year leaving their native shores to venture their fortunes in a more remote section of his Majesty's dominions, bearing in their breasts this inspiring consolation, that, although removed from the land of *home*—the protecting ægis of a free, powerful, and happy constitution and government, is extended to the most distant as well as to the metropolitan regions of this vast empire. Indeed so generally and broadly has the tide of emigration flowed towards the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, that a considerable portion of their population is composed of the natives of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the interests of those provinces have become proportionately identified with those of the British isles.

* Camberleng's Report to Congress, 1830, p. 26.

These various considerations combined, have incited the author of these volumes to present to his Majesty's government, both at home and abroad, and to the public of the empire, a Topographical and Statistical Description of the British Dominions in North America, together with Topographical Maps of Lower Canada, and a Geographical Map of the British Provinces in America. It is proper, however, to observe that he has far exceeded the plan which he originally contemplated ; his design having, in the outset, been confined to the publication of a Topographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Lower Canada, with Maps. But having, in the prosecution of this design, discovered that, in the course of the long series of years during which he had been occupied in collecting materials for this work, he had amassed and methodized a body of valuable statistical and geographical information, relative to Upper Canada and the sister provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; and, deeply impressed with the utility of a work which should embody every possible degree of information as to the British North American colonies collectively, he ventured, though not without sensations of the greatest diffidence, to push his project to a general consideration of the topography and statistics of the continental section of the British empire in the New World.

In the general framework of the maps of Lower Canada, which are upon a large and explanatory scale, the author was materially aided by his previous topographical exhibit of that province, published in 1815, under the exalted patronage of his late Majesty, then

Prince Regent of the kingdom *; but the details are entirely new and compiled, with the greatest care, from numerous original surveys and documents of indubitable authenticity, that have enabled him to lay down every minutia of topography. In adverting to the period of his former publication, the author feels impelled, alike by a sense of duty and of gratitude, to record, as a very feeble tribute of his respect for the cherished memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the many and deep obligations under which he lies to that much lamented prince and munificent patron, whose characteristic urbanity of manners so much endeared him to all who had the honour of being known to him.

The geographical map of the British provinces, and of a section of the adjacent states of the American union, accompanying the work, will, it is hoped, be found an interesting adjunct, from the scope of the country it embraces, as well as on account of the sources of information whence it was compiled. This map was constructed by the author's eldest son, Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Deputy Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, and must, like the other maps, be left in a

* The following unanimous resolve of the house of assembly of Lower Canada is a testimony of the character of that work, which the author hopes he will be pardoned for inserting here :

“Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his grace the governor-in-chief, representing the *importance* of the geographical and topographical maps of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Surveyor-General, and the *losses* he has sustained in publishing them; representing also the *importance of those maps, both to his Majesty's government and to the province at large*; and praying his grace would be pleased to take the whole into consideration, and would also be pleased to *indemnify* him for his *services* and *losses* by such grant of the lands of the crown as his grace in his wisdom may think fit.”

great measure to speak for itself. It is but justice to the compiler, however, to mention the extreme laboriousness with which, during three years, he attached himself to its construction, in the midst of active professional duties—the close investigation as to the correctness of documents that preceded their application, and the science with which he was capable of graphically applying the information these documents contained. To this gentleman the author is also indebted for his scientific aid in the compilation of several parts of the topographical maps; and it is a source of congratulation to him to have likewise to note the services of his third son, John Francis Bouchette, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, whose able draftsmanship has so much contributed to the nicety of delineation, and to any degree of elegance the topographical maps of Lower Canada may be deemed to possess.

Having said thus much in regard to the graphical part of the work now presented to the public, it may not be inexpedient to say something of the following volumes, and to give some account of the plan and division of the subject-matter they embrace, and the sources whence the information is derived. Upon the latter point the author may perhaps be pardoned for indulging in a little self-gratulation, from the confidence he must necessarily have in the correctness of the materials he had to work upon (especially as respects the local and statistical circumstances of the Canadas), as well from his constant residence in the country, as from the facilities afforded by the department over which he has, for thirty years, had the honour to preside. The valuable documents and

official records of the surveyor-general's office, which constituted the principal portion of the materials used in the composition of his former work, and the free use of which he was permitted by his Majesty's colonial government, have been again consulted, together with such new matter, arising from surveys since 1815, as has been superadded to the topographical information already recorded. These documents, however, were chiefly useful in the graphical part of the work, and furnished the means of a correct delineation of the townships of the province. The feudal lands of Lower Canada, a large and important section of the colony, are delineated and described from original plans and documents in the possession of the seigneurs of the province, and to which the author has had free access. To these valuable materials were added the results of three official tours in 1820, 1824, and 1827, the last of which embraced the extremities of the settled parts of the country, and enabled him to enter minutely into an investigation of the statistics, and to collect important subject-matter for the topography of the province*. The replies of the gentlemen of the Roman catholic clergy to queries proposed to them on the state and resources of their respective parishes, and the explanatory answers of

* The following extract may not probably be deemed inadmissible, as a testimonial of the mode in which this branch of the author's public duties was discharged:—

SIR,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th July, 1828.

I have not failed to lay before his excellency the governor-in-chief your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the report of your proceedings, and the statistical returns prepared by you in consequence of his excellency's instructions conveyed to you by my

the seigneurs, to circulars transmitted to them, relative to the settlements and statistics of their several seigneurial properties, have also proved of invaluable assistance in the completion of the statistical department of the book.

These sources of information have furnished the General Description of the province of Lower Canada as well as the Topographical Dictionary. There are many minute points connected with the topography of the country of perhaps less interest to the general reader, but of the first importance to those seeking for complete information as to the resources of the province, for the arrangement of which, as well as for the facility of reference, the alphabetical form affords distinguished advantages; and this has induced the author to adopt the somewhat unusual plan of a dictionary, but which he confidently presumes will be found to combine many and important advantages, no less in comprising under one view all the particulars that can be required on any one point, than as leaving the general description unencumbered by matter, which to some might seem tediously minute, whilst the body of the work presents a summary account of the province, its resources,

letter of the 10th August last. And I am directed by his excellency to convey to you his approbation of the zeal and laborious diligence exhibited by you in collecting and condensing the multifarious, interesting, and useful information contained in the report and tables which you have now submitted.

* * * * *

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. W. COCHRANE, *Secretary.*

*To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.
Surveyor-General.*

and all that general information desirable to the more cursory class of readers.

The description of the province of Upper Canada is derived from the substance of notes and memoranda made in that country during the late war, and from the knowledge obtained of it during an anterior service of six years, as an officer of the provincial Navy upon the lakes. To the information arising from these sources considerable additions have been made from documents that may be relied upon, both published and manuscript. The latter are chiefly of an official character, the former are to be found in Gourlay's Statistics of Upper Canada, the reports of commissioners of roads and canals, public statistical returns, &c.

The extensive field operations performed by the author on the frontier of New Brunswick in 1817, as his Majesty's surveyor-general, under the 4th and 5th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and several excursions into the colony connected therewith, supplied the bulk of the materials for the account of that province, though some obligations must be acknowledged to the author of a pamphlet, descriptive of the province, and published there, as well as to the intelligent sketches of Mr. M'Gregor. The statistical branch of the description is principally derived from the public returns and statistical statements, framed under the direction of his Majesty's government, and subsequently published. The statistics of Nova Scotia are partly taken from the same source, and also from Halliburton's history of that province, from which, in the historical sketch and general description of that country, considerable aid has

been derived. The notes made by the author upon the soil, surface, and climate of the province in 1816, and memoranda collected anteriorly to that period, while at Halifax on military service, have further enabled the author, from a personal knowledge of that part of our colonial dominions, to enter more satisfactorily upon its description. He has also great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable information he has obtained, on the subject of the settlements both of New Brunswick and of Nova Scotia, from the printed report of Colonel Cockburn to his Majesty's government, which contains documents of great interest and high authority, relative to the lands, settlements, and resources of those provinces.

The Island of Newfoundland is the only part of the colonized British possessions in America of which the author has it not in his power to give any personal account, and he therefore is thrown upon public records and official papers for the means of describing the local, agricultural, and statistical state of that insular section of the British North American Dominions, so important when viewed in conjunction with the extensive fisheries of the Great Banks and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the description of the Island of Prince Edward or St. John, he derived considerable information from the official plan, with abundant notes and remarks, of his relation and predecessor, the late Major Holland, recorded in his office, as well as from several private documents and plans acquired when in the island, at which time he had an opportunity of visiting the most interesting parts of it, and of recording notes descriptive of its geography and topography.

Such are the sources of information, and such the means and the materials which have furnished the subject-matter of the following volumes, and however the author may feel conscious of the imperfect manner in which the task has been executed, he cannot repress the hope, that the defects of the performance will stand excused by the utility of the matter and the motive which involved him in so arduous an undertaking. The prospect of literary fame, so powerful an incentive to many writers, yet so often illusory, even when founded upon great erudition and classical attainments, has had no share in bringing the author before the tribunal of public opinion. His sole object is to be useful, by communicating to the world the substance of long and variously accumulated information, relative to the British trans-atlantic dominions, which he would have conceived it a dereliction of duty and of patriotism to withhold from the press; feeling as he does an additional incentive and encouragement from that liberal and enlightened system of colonial policy that has conspicuously distinguished the British cabinet, and struck an impulse from the very centre of national prosperity to its remotest branches.

He has to lament, however, that the scope of his abilities, even when aided by the pen of another of his sons, Robert S. M. Bouchette, Esq., a member of the Canadian bar, whose able assistance in the composition of the general work, he feels it alike a duty and a pleasure candidly and cordially to acknowledge, should have been insufficient to enable him to send forth the work clothed with all those advantages of arrangement, style, and illustration which might

be expected from those whose time and talents have been devoted to literary pursuits. Forty years of his life have been passed in the service of his Majesty's government, in the naval, military, and civil departments, the duties of which, though affording him opportunities of collecting abundant materials for a work of this nature, have yet allowed him but little leisure for cultivating those graces of composition by which a writer most readily recommends himself to the reader's favourable opinion. Abandoning then all hopes which might be founded on such advantages, he relies on his honest though humble zeal to lay open, as far as his capabilities permitted, the vast, natural, and improvable resources of a flourishing section of the British empire; and should his feeble endeavours have the good fortune to obtain approbation, for the design if not for the execution, his highest ambition will be attained, and his dearest wishes amply gratified.

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MAPS

BY THE AUTHOR.

I.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE DISTRICTS OF QUEBEC, THREE RIVERS, AND GASPE, on a Scale of two and three-quarter miles to an inch, forming a Map of seven feet three inches by four feet two inches.

II.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, on the same Scale, extending westward to Fort Coulonge, on the Ottawa River, and comprehending part of that section of Upper Canada traversed by the RIDEAU CANAL; forming a Map of seven feet two inches by three feet six inches.

On these Maps are shown the Divisions of the Province into DISTRICTS, COUNTIES, SEIGNORIES, and TOWNSHIPS; all the striking and most prominent features of the Country; the Settlements, Roads, Rivers, Streams, Churches, Mills, principal Bridges and Ferries, with the Sites of the Villages and Towns, in the most satisfactory manner; and it is confidently presumed hitherto unequalled for local precision.

The delineation of the NEW SUBDIVISION of Lower Canada into COUNTIES, conformably to an Act of the COLONIAL LEGISLATURE, which has but recently received His Majesty's royal sanction, attaches great importance to these Maps, as the first exhibit that has appeared of so interesting a change in the civil divisions of the country.

ACCOMPANIED BY

A GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS, six feet three inches by three feet three inches; in which the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA are more particularly delineated; exhibiting, on a scale of fourteen miles to an inch, not only those Provinces, but also NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, &c. &c., compiled from the latest and most approved Astronomical Observations, Authorities, and recent Surveys. By JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, jun., Deputy Surveyor-General of Lower Canada.

PUBLISHER :—JAMES WYLD, GEOGRAPHER TO HIS MAJESTY, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

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Any discovery, however, which had thus fallen into almost utter oblivion, could not be considered as in any degree detracting from the fame of the celebrated Genoese discoverer, whose enterprising voyages westward mark the epoch at which America * became first known to the civilized world.

Columbus having taken possession of a great portion of the new continent in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Sebastian Cabot subsequently explored the southern section of North America, on behalf of Henry VII., and thus secured it to the crown of England. Viewing with a jealous eye the valuable and then recently acquired possessions of England and Spain, Francis I., King of France, aspiring to a participation in these advantages, equipped Verazani, a Florentine, then residing in France, who, after a fruitless attempt to cross the ocean in 1524, succeeded, the following year, in reaching Florida, whence he coasted northward to the 50° of latitude, taking nominal possession of the country, which he called "New France †." Having, in a subsequent voyage, returned to America, he was, soon after his landing on the continent, barbarously put to death by the natives ‡, without having previously effected the establishment of a colony §.

The further discovery of the northern parts of America was reserved for the enterprising Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, who, bearing a commission from the King of France, sailed from St. Maloes on the 19th May, 1535, and explored the river St. Lawrence, so called from his first entering it on St. Lawrence's day, and ascended the river as far as *Hochelaga*, the Indian village then occupying the spot on which the city of Montreal now stands. Cartier had visited the gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, but did not attempt any discoveries beyond its shores, although he most probably, at that time, conceived a design and sketched a plan of operations, which were put into execution the year following.

* The new continent was thus called after *Americus Vespucius*, a navigator in the service of Ferdinand of Arragon, and the first who made graphical delineations of the new discoveries.

† History of Canada from its Discovery Smith, vol. i. p. 2.

‡ Charlevoix, vol. i. p. 8.

§ It is worthy of remark, that the pretensions and disputes of the three great naval powers of Europe—England, France, and Spain—for territorial sovereignty in America, arose from the discoveries of three Italians, Columbus, Cabot, and Verazani, who were equally strangers to the countries whose renown they extended and whose commerce they enlarged.

Thus stood the discoveries of the New World, when the efforts of the French to colonize Canada became at length so far successful, that, in 1604, a French settlement was formed; and, in 1608, Champlain, at the head of a small colony, laid the foundation of the city of Quebec *, a little above the junction of the river St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, and thus commenced the first permanent † European settlement in North America, on record ‡.

The precise line of boundary which divided the territories formerly belonging to the crowns of England and France in America seems never to have been distinctly defined. The voyages of discovery by the English and the French to the coast of North America, and their endeavours to form settlements on the new continent, had been nearly contemporaneous; and as both nations indefinitely claimed extensive dominions of which neither had the power of taking actual possession, it was soon discovered that the claims of the different parties were incompatible §.

In 1603, the tract of country lying between the parallels of the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and then known under the name of Acadia, was granted by Henry IV. of France to Monsieur De Monts ||, with a commission of lieutenant-general; and in 1606, *three years after*, a large section of the same territory was included in a grant, under the letters-patent of James I., to Sir Thomas Gates and his associates, granting to them the country comprehended between the 34th and 45th degrees of north latitude, “*that belonged to Great Britain, or was not then possessed by any other Christian prince or people ¶.*”

Under the French grant of 1603, settlements were formed on the

* Quebec, in Algonquin, signifies *strait*.

† In 1541, Jacques Cartier, as captain-general, built a fort at Cape Breton.

‡ The pilgrims landed at Plymouth, in New England, in 1620. Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. p. 82.

§ L'Escarbot thus describes the boundaries of New France: “Ainsi notre Nouvelle France a pour limites du côté d'ouest les terres jusqu'à la mer dite Pacifique au-deçà du tropique de Cancer; au midi les îles de la Mer Atlantique du côté de Cuba et l'Isle Hespagnole; au levant la Mer du Nord, qui baigne la Nouvelle France; et au septentrion cette terre, qui est dite inconnue, vers la mer glacée jusqu'au Pole Arctique.”—Vol. i. p. 31, ed. 1611.

|| L'Escarbot, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, vol. i. p. 92.

¶ Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. edition, p. 13.

coast, near the St. Croix and at Port Royal, in the course of the two following years; and De Monts, who was accompanied by Champlain and Petrincourt, retained quiet possession of Acadia until their settlements were broken up, in 1614, by the successful but unwarrantable attack of Sir Samuel Argal*.

The country, afterwards called New England, comprised in the original charter to Sir Thomas Gates, was not settled till 1620, the period at which the pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

In September, 1621, James I. granted, under the great seal of Scotland, to Sir William Alexander, the country bounded towards the north, the east, and the south, by the St. Lawrence and the ocean, and on the west, by the river St. Croix. It was called Nova Scotia, and erected into a palatinate to be holden as a fief of the crown of Scotland. In 1625, Charles I. confirmed the grant to Sir William Alexander, who, five years afterwards, sold almost the whole interest he had in it to Sieur St. Etienne, a French hugonot, reserving the allegiance of the inhabitants, who were to continue subjects of the Scottish crown; but this stipulation seems to have been ineffectual, and the French retained absolute possession of the country †.

The attack on Quebec by Kirk in 1628, and its surrender to British arms the following year, were unknown in Europe when peace was re-established in April, 1629; and Charles I., by the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, concluded in March, 1632, resigned to Louis the XIII. of France the sovereignty of "Acadia, New France, and Canada" generally and without limits; and, particularly, Port Royal, Quebec, and Cape Breton ‡.

Three years after the peace of St. Germain, the province of Maine, originally known in New England under the name of Somersetshire, was granted to Sir Fernando Gorges, and was bounded eastward by the Kennebec river: and as Acadia extended southward along the coast to the 46° of north latitude §, and therefore beyond the Kennebec ||, that

* Chalmers's Political Annals, 4to. edition, p. 82.

† Ibid. p. 92.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid. p. 188.

|| Ibid. p. 73-4.

river must then have been considered the easternmost limits of the New England plantations, and the boundary between the English and French territories in that part of America. However, it appears that the whole country west of the St. Croix was subsequently claimed by the English as being within the colony of Massachusetts, while France manifested a determination to exclude them from the possession of the country east of the Kennebec. Acadia having been thus restored to the French, their sovereign granted to De Razilly the lands around the bay and river St. Croix; and in 1635 the company of New France conveyed the territory on the banks of the river St. John to St. Etienne, whom we have already mentioned, and De la Tour, the lieutenant-general of the colony*.

The New Englanders, meanwhile, viewed the progress of the French in their neighbourhood with jealous apprehension. Sedgewick, commander in chief of Cromwell's forces in New England, apparently actuated in a great measure by national antipathy, directed the arms destined for Manhattans against the French, who surrendered Port Royal in August, 1654, and, finally, the whole of Acadia, in consequence of the liberality of the terms of capitulation, yielded to his arms†. Attempts were subsequently made by the French, in negotiating the treaty of Westphalia, to recover Pentagoet (or Penobscot), Saint John, and Port Royal: but Cromwell, instead of restoring the conquered country, granted it to St. Etienne, Crown, and Temple, under the designation of Acadia, and *part of the country commonly called Nova Scotia*, extending south-westward to the river St. George; at the same time erecting that territory into a province distinct from New England, and appointing them hereditary governors of the country‡. The confusion which here occurs in the appellations of the territories granted created some perplexity afterwards; Nova Scotia being in fact but a section of Acadia, and comprehended within its limits§. In 1668, Charles II., in consideration of the cession of St. Christopher and other islands in the West Indies, restored to France, by the treaty of Breda, Acadia, specifying the Penobscot river as its boundary

* Chalmers's Political Annals, p. 186.

† Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 59.

‡ Ibid.

§ Chalmers's Political Annals, p. 188.

on the west* ; Pentagoet, Saint John, Port Royal, La Have, and Cape Sable lying within it†. The French had not possessed the country many years before the proximity and advancement of their settlements again aroused their New England neighbours to acts of hostility ; and in 1690 Sir William Phipps, with eight small vessels and 800 men, reduced Port Royal and the whole coast between that place and the New England settlements. The French inhabitants took the oaths of allegiance to the crown of England, but did not long remain under British sovereignty, the treaty of Ryswick having restored them to the dominion of France. Port Royal, however, seemed doomed to be the seat of perpetual warfare. In 1710 the fort was bombarded by Colonel Nicholson at the head of the New England forces, and after a few days' resistance capitulated ; when, together with the whole country, it was surrendered to British dominion‡, and the treaty of Utrecht, concluded March and April, 1713, confirmed to Great Britain, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia or Acadia *with its ancient limits* §.

The treaty of Utrecht having thus operated a new partition of America, and the value of those transatlantic possessions becoming daily more evident, the boundaries to which they were henceforward to be restricted became proportionably important. Count de la Galissonière, who succeeded Admiral de la Jonquière in the government of Canada, fully sensible of the expediency of assigning limits to the respective territories of the two powers, detached an officer, with 300 men, to the frontier of Canada. M. de Celeron de Bienville, who was intrusted with the execution of this service, proceeded to Detroit ; and thence traversed the country to the Apalachian Mountains, where he deposited under ground, at different stations, leaden plates, on which were engraved the arms of France, recording the fact in formal acts or *procès-verbaux*, which he submitted to La Galissonière, who afterwards transmitted them to France.

The adoption of these decisive acts of possession was duly communicated to Mr. Hamilton, the governor of Pennsylvania. He was

* Tracts relating to America, 1770.

† Ibid. p. 393.

‡ Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 60, 61.

§ Twelfth article of the treaty.

requested by La Galissonière's letter, of which De Celeron was the bearer, to prohibit the inhabitants of his province from trading beyond the bounds which had been thus asserted and established, the French court having commanded him to seize the merchants, and confiscate the goods of those who might be discovered carrying on trade in the countries beyond the Apalachian or Allegany Mountains, incontestably belonging to the crown of France*.

In the course of the momentous and protracted negotiations, which brought about the famous treaty of 1763, we find that the French territorial pretensions in that quarter, as understood and traced by the Marquis de Vaudreuil at the surrender of Quebec in 1759, were tacitly relinquished, as previously assumed by La Galissonière, and that they were then described as comprehending, on one side, the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; and the "said" line drawn to the Red Lake, taking in a serpentine progress the river Ouabachi as far as its junction with the Ohio, then extended itself along the latter river as far as its influx into the Mississippi†. This demarcation, not exempt from the common fault of obscurity that generally pervades the description of original boundaries, recedes therefore from the Apalachian and Allegany Mountains westward to the Ouabachi or Wabache, leaving the intermediate country to Great Britain; and the treaty of 1763, finally determined the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and the King of France to be a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source as far as the river Iberville, and thence by a line drawn through the middle of the Lakes Marepas and Pontchatrain to the sea.

With regard to the northern limits of Louisiana, claimed by the French as extending to the southern bounds of Canada, it appears to have been especially a subject of negotiation in the spirited diplomatic correspondence between the courts of England and France in 1761, how far such a claim could be recognised. Mr. Pitt denied the admissibility of the pretensions advanced by the Duc de Choiseul on behalf

* Smith's History of Canada, vol. i. p. 209-10.

† Answer of England to the ultimatum of France, 1761. Collection of Treaties, vol. iii.

of France, and asserted the neutrality of the country lying between Canada and Louisiana, which was occupied by numerous independent Indian tribes, over which neither crown should exercise the right of sovereignty *.

Such were the boundaries of the English and French possessions in America, previous to the peace of 1783, by which we find that the New England plantations, of which Maine was the easternmost, were bounded on the east by the Kennebec, and on the west by the Mississippi. It was not until the treaty of Paris in 1783 that the northern limits of the country, recently under the dominion of Great Britain, and which had now become an independent state, were ever defined. Nor does it appear to have been necessary in a national point of view up to that period, the whole of the continent from Louisiana, northward and eastward, to the Arctic sea and the borders of the Atlantic, having been exclusively under the sovereignty of the crown of England, during the interval between the conquest of Canada in 1759 and the recognition of American independence in 1783.

By the treaty of 1783 the United States were divided from the British and French dominions in America, on the west, by the river Mississippi from its source to the 31° of north latitude, thence, by a line drawn due east on that latitude to the river Apalachicola or Catahouche, up the middle thereof to its junction with Flint river, thence by a straight line to the head of St. Mary's river and down the middle of that river to the Atlantic Ocean: on the east, by the river St. Croix to its source, and a line due north from thence to the highlands: towards the north, first, by such intersected highlands which divide the waters of the ocean from those of the gulfs, rivers, and bays in that part of the continent, as far as the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river; secondly, down that river centrally to the 45° of latitude; thirdly, by that parallel until it strikes the river Iroquois, Cataraqui or St. Lawrence; and, fourthly, by a line continuing westward through that river and the great lakes to the north-westernmost point of the Lake of the Woods; and thence, on a line due west, to the Mississippi. But it was afterwards found that such

* Negotiations for the Peace of 1763.

a line would never strike the river, as its highest waters did not extend beyond lat. $47^{\circ} 36'$ north, whilst the point of the Lake of the Woods, whence the line was to depart, stood in lat. $49^{\circ} 20'$ north, and therefore 104 geographical miles further north than the source of the Mississippi. The fourth article of the treaty of London in 1794 provided for the amicable adjustment of this anomaly, but its intentions were never carried into effect; and the subject came under the consideration of Lord Holland and the late Lord Auckland, on one side, and Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pickering on the other, during the negotiations of 1806. The British negotiators contended that the nearest line from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi was the boundary, according to the true intent of the treaty of 1783; the Americans insisted that the line was to run *due west*, and, since it never could intersect the Mississippi, that it must run due west across the whole continent*!

This untenable interpretation of the treaty and the extravagance of the American claims must appear manifest; as all pretensions they started at that time to any portion of the country west of the Mississippi must have been perfectly gratuitous and unsupported, their acknowledged boundaries westward then being the Mississippi itself. But the subsequent acquisition of Louisiana by the United States checked all decisive measures relative to boundaries, which might have compromised their territorial claims, or, to use the words of an American publication, attributed to an eminent statesman†, in assigning a reason for the non-ratification of the convention, “lest it should be supposed that something was thereby surrendered of what they had purchased under the name of Louisiana.”

It will be recollected, that in negotiating the treaty of 1763, the British minister asserted the neutrality of a section of country situate between Canada and Louisiana, although no boundary had yet been definitively assigned to the former, nor had any then been clearly established for the latter. The convention between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, signed at London in October, 1818, seems, however, to have set at rest any question that might arise relative

* Notice respecting the boundary line, 1813.

† Governor Morris.

to the existence of such an intervening section of country, and distinctly fixes the boundary between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States in this part of America to be "a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then by a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, to the said parallel, and from the point of intersection, due west, along and with the said parallel, to the Stony Mountains *."

By the third article, the country on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, is left free and open for the term of ten years, from the date of the convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers, *without, nevertheless, affecting thereby the claims which either of the contracting parties might have to any portion of such country*. In 1828 the term thus limited expired, without any settlement having been previously made to determine what should thereafter be considered the partition of the territory on the shores of the north Pacific, and Great Britain and the United States now rest their respective claims on that section of the continent upon the sanction and authority of first discovery and occupation. Nor does the question depend upon these two governments alone, as may be seen by the correspondence that took place in 1822 between the Chevalier de Politica, the Russian minister, at Washington, and the American secretary of state, by which the imperial crown of Russia distinctly claims the north-west coast of America, from Bhering's Strait to the 55° of north latitude. It would even push its pretensions as far south as the 49° of north latitude, but finally adopts the 51°, upon the principle of a fair compromise, and the circumstance that this point is equi-distant from the Russian settlement of Novo Archangelsk, on the one side, and the United States' settlement, at Columbia river, on the other. Thus it would appear, that, disregarding the undeniable rights of the British government on the North American shores of the Pacific, founded upon the anterior and well-known discoveries of Cook, Vancouver, and Mac-

kenzie, Russia and the United States* would proceed to the discussion of their exclusive *jus dominii*, and deliberately apportion to themselves an extensive territory, which, on the face of every geographical delineation of America, bears evidence of its being a British discovery, surveyed and explored by British officers and subjects, and whose bays, rivers, islands, and hills are universally known by English names, several of which were distinguished by the discoverers with the names of the then royal family of Great Britain.

In referring to the history of Russian discoveries between Asia and America, as well as to the geographical delineation of them under the direction and authority of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, we find that they were chiefly confined to the exploration of the archipelago of islands, by which the sea of Kamtschatka is bounded to the southward, and that when Captain Bhering discovered Mount Elias in latitude $58^{\circ} 28'$ † north, and Tscherikoff discovered what he supposed to be the American coast in latitude 56° ‡ north, it was then very doubtful whether these points were insular or continental †. Subsequent voyages of British explorers, it is true, have removed these doubts, and proved that Bhering's Mount St. Elias was really on the continent; but they also established, that Tscherikoff's discovery in latitude 56° must have been an island. At Mount St. Elias should, therefore, terminate the pretensions of Russia on the north-west coast of America; south of this point no ostensible grounds can be advanced in support of its claims on the continent; nor, indeed, could they well be sustained, even to the island touched at by Tscherikoff, as it is very doubtful how far so naked and superficial a recognition of land could be considered sufficient to bear out a claim to territories or constitute any species of possession.

But if the claims of Russia appear to go beyond what their substantial discoveries and possession warrant, those of the United States are

* The boundary between these two powers was settled by convention, dated April 5, 1814, and is fixed at the 54th degree of latitude. Was Great Britain a party to this convention?

† Coxe's Account of Russian Discoveries, p. 277. Vide Nouvelle Carte des Decouvertes faites par des Vaisseaux Russes aux Côtes inconnus de l'Amerique, dressée sur des Mémoires authentiques de ceux qui eut assistés à ces Decouvertes, &c. à l'Academie de Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1758.

‡ Ibid. p. 292.

extravagant in the extreme, and wholly without foundation. In 1783, when that vast and flourishing republic first became a free and independent state, its dominions, as defined by the treaty of peace, were bounded to the westward by the Mississippi. Until their acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803, they could not legitimately start any pretensions to the country beyond that river, founded upon the faith of treaties. It is only since the date of the recent exploring surveys of Captains Clarke and Lewis, in 1804, 1805, and 1806, that they can claim any portion of the north-west coast of America under colour of discovery or occupancy. It is believed, however, that they also rely upon the trading voyage performed by Mr. Gray, in the American vessel that gave its name to the Columbia, also known by the name of Oregon river, some time antecedently to the surveys of Vancouver in 1792; but the total inaccuracy of his sketch of the mouth of that river induced a belief, not only that he never saw, but never was within five leagues of it*. Lieutenant Broughton, who had been left by Vancouver, to explore this part of the coast, whilst he proceeded to another, did not hesitate, therefore, previous to his departure, to take formal possession of the river and the country in its vicinity, in his Britannic majesty's name, having, as he states, "every reason to believe, that the subjects of no other civilized nation had ever entered that river before†." But if it be insisted, that this bare recognition of land, merely, perhaps, from a ship's deck, be an adequate claim to discovery, it will not be denied that the voyages of Captain Cook, in 1778, along the American shores of the Pacific, abundantly establish the priority of the British claims to those of the United States upon that coast; his discoveries having extended as far south as Cape Gregory, in latitude 43° 30' north, and much further north than the entrance of Columbia river: and, in 1793, Sir Alexander Mackenzie traversed the western section of the continent to the shores of the Pacific, where he inscribed his name on a rock, with the date of his discovery, latitude 52° 20' 48" north‡.

* Vancouver, vol. ii. p. 66.

† Ibid.

‡ This spot he found to be the check of Vancouver's cascade canal. Mackenzie's Voyages, p. 349.

A thriving settlement was soon afterwards formed at Columbia river, under the direction and auspices of the Canadian north-west company, in direct communication with their settlements in Canada, and their inland trade extended southward, to the Spanish settlements of California, and northward, to those of the Russians at New Archangel. Up to the period at which the north-west company became merged in the Hudson's Bay company, they had upwards of three hundred Canadians employed in the fur trade between the Rocky Mountains and the sea, and, in fact, carried on an extensive export trade by the Pacific, from territories that appeared to them undeniably to be, as they really were, a part of the British dominions*.

The rights of Great Britain were, moreover, distinctly acknowledged by Spain in the convention agreed to between the courts of London and Madrid shortly before Vancouver left the shores of England for America. Depredations had been committed by Spaniards in 1789 upon British settlements at Nootka, and the Spanish government, by the convention, restored to the subjects of the British crown the country in the vicinity of Nootka Sound, of which they had been thus unlawfully dispossessed†.

The instructions from the Board of Admiralty to Vancouver limited his discoveries and operations to that part of the coast lying between the 30° and $60^{\circ}\dagger$ of north latitude, and contained positive injunctions not to explore the country south of the lowest latitude mentioned, which might then be considered the ultimate bounds of the Spanish claims. They have since extended their pretensions, and not without just grounds, to Cape Blanco, in latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$ north, at which point it appears they have themselves stopped as their northern boundary on the shores of the Pacific§.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA are, therefore, divided from the adjoining territories of foreign states, whether under the authority of treaties or the right of first discovery and occupancy, by the following line of boundary, more particularly defined on the geo-

* Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries, 1818, p. 124.

† Vancouver—Introduction, vol. i. p. xviii.

‡ Ibid.

§ Correspondence between the Russian minister and the American secretary of state, 1822.

graphical map accompanying this work, viz. from the mouth of the river St. Croix, in Passamaquoddy Bay, to its source*; thence by a north meridional line forty-one miles to the highlands; along those highlands westward to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; down the

* What should be deemed the source of the St. Croix was determined by commissioners in 1798, under the treaty of 1794; and the point whence the due north line should be started, the latitude being $45^{\circ} 48' 8''$ north, was denoted by a cedar stake or picket, marked ST. XVIII. ST., found at the head of a small stream. Five feet two inches south of it a yellow birch, about five feet eight inches in diameter, leaning to the east, was hooped with iron. A cedar log, at the foot of the birch, lying north-east and south-west, bears on the south-east side "1797. SILVANUS SAWYER." In examining the rind of the *blazed* or marked trees, the layers of bark were found to correspond exactly with the date deciphered. In 1817 the United States' surveyor and his Britannic Majesty's surveyor-general, under the treaty of Ghent, opened their operations under the 5th article by erecting a new monument a few feet north of the former, consisting of a cedar post, twelve feet long and eight inches square, with large rocks on the east and west sides. The following inscription is carved on the monument:—

North face.

"Var. $13^{\circ} 51' 2''$ west.

"COL. JOS. BOUCHETTE, H. B. M. surveyor-general."

South face.

"JOHN JOHNSON, U. S. surveyor and S. G. V. S."

East face.

"NEW BRUNSWICK, July 31, 1817."

West face.

"UNITED STATES, 31st July, 1817."

The rocks are marked with the initials thus:

Eastern rock.

"N. B. July 31, 1817. I. B."

Western rock.

"U. S. July 31, 1817. J. J."

From this monument the boundary was departed due north by the surveyors jointly, and the *exploring* line prolonged, on a true meridional bearing, to the Great Wagansis, or head waters of the Ristigouche, a distance of ninety-nine miles, four chains; and mile-posts were planted along its whole extent. The *permanent* line was not, however, opened beyond the twentieth mile, and terminated at the Maduxnekeag river.

At seventy-seven miles, twenty-five chains, ten links, the exploring line intersected the river St. John, passing two miles and a half west of the British military post, at the Great Falls.

In 1818 the line was explored, from the Wagansis, forty-seven miles further north, forming altogether an extended line of one hundred and forty-six miles of actual measurement, admirably adapted as the base of a series of triangulations, by which the whole of the territory in dispute might have been trigonometrically surveyed, and a more perfect knowledge of its surface acquired, than could be expected from partial, unconnected, and desultory operations, whatever might be the ability with which they may have been severally performed.

Connecticut to the 45° of north latitude; thence by that parallel of latitude till it strikes the St. Lawrence at St. Regis; thence up the middle of the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and through the middle of the great lakes and their communicating waters, to the head of Lake Superior; thence to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, in latitude $49^{\circ} 20'$ north; thence by a line due south till it intersect the 49° parallel of latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains; thence along that elevated range of mountains to the latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$; and finally upon that parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean. On the west they may be considered as separated from the dominions of Russia, in America, by a line from Mount St. Elias, due north to the Frozen Ocean.

By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent in 1814, it was provided that commissioners should be appointed by both governments to ascertain and establish, by actual surveys and operations, the line of boundary between the territories of both states in America, from the source of the river St. Croix to the Lake of the Woods, in conformity to, and in accordance with, the spirit of the treaty of 1783. Commissioners were in consequence severally appointed by the two countries, to carry into effect the provisions of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent; that part of the boundary from St. Regis westward being allotted to one set of commissioners, under the 6th and 7th articles, and the other part, from St. Regis eastward, to another set, under the 4th and 5th articles.

Under the 4th article, the commissioners agreed to the following distribution of the islands in the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay:—Grand Manan and the isles east thereof in the Bay of Fundy, together with Campo Bello, Deer and Indian islands, in Passamaquoddy Bay, and the minor isles east thereof, were left to Great Britain; Moose Island and the minor isles south and north-west of it remaining within the limits of the United States.

On the 18th of June, 1822, the commissioners for the settlement of the boundary west from St. Regis made their joint report to their respective governments, and thereby amicably adjusted and determined so

much of the frontier limits of both territories as fall under the 6th article of the treaty. Beginning at a stone monument erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq., in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the river St. Lawrence*, to indicate the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes that river; the line runs north $35^{\circ} 00' 45''$ west into the river, at right angles to the southern shore, to a point 100 yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island; from which point it turns westerly, and is carried, as near as circumstances could admit, through the middle of the rivers, lakes, and water communications to the head of Lake Huron†. The immense multitude of islands dispersed, not only in the St. Lawrence, but at the discharge of the straits or rivers that connect the great lakes, must have rendered the adjustment of this section of the boundary excessively intricate and embarrassing, especially as many of the islands were no doubt important as points of military defence or commercial protection on the frontier, that either party would naturally be anxious to retain‡. The relinquishment of Barnhart's Island by the British commissioners, from its throwing the navigable channel of that section of the St. Lawrence exclusively within the American dominions,

* This monument bears south $74^{\circ} 45'$ west, and is 1840 yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis.

† See the report of the commissioners, Appendix (No. 1.)

‡ The islands most worthy of note from their magnitude or importance, that fall within the British dominions, are Cornwall and Sheik's Island; the Nut Islands; Cusson, Duck, Drummond, and Sheep Islands; Rowe's, Grenadier, and Hickory Islands, and Grand or Long Island, all in the St. Lawrence; the Duck Islands in Lake Ontario; Navy Island in Niagara river; in Lake Erie, Middle Island, the Hen and Chickens, the Eastern and Middle Sisters; in Detroit river, Isle au Bois Blanc, Fighting or Great Turkey Island, and Isle à la Pêche; Squirrel Island in Lake St. Clair; Belle Rivière Isle and Isle aux Cerfs in river St. Clair; and St. Joseph's Island in Lake Huron.

Within the limits of the United States are included Barnhart's Island, Lower and Upper Long Sault Islands, Chryster's, Goose-neck, and Smuggler's Islands, Isle au Rapide Plat; most of the Gallop Islands; Tick, Tibbet, Chimney, Gull, and Bluff Islands; Wells, Grindstone, and Carleton Islands, all in the St. Lawrence; Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and Gollop Islands in Lake Ontario; Goat, Grand, and Beaver Islands, and Strawberry, Squaw, and Bird Islands in Niagara river; Cunningham Island, the three Bass Islands, and the Western Sister, in Lake Erie; Sugar, Fox, and Stony Islands, and Hog Island, in the Detroit river; Herson's Island in river St. Clair; and in Lake Huron, Drummond's Island and Isle à la Crosse

was considered an important sacrifice; but the exclusive possession of Grand Isle, which was left to Great Britain, was esteemed an adequate equivalent for its surrender.

The operations in virtue of the seventh article do not appear to have yet terminated, and the precise boundary from the head of Lake Huron to the north-west extremity of the Lake of the Woods remains still undefined, beyond the description of it contained in the general terms of the treaty.

In determining the geographical boundary between St. Regis and the Connecticut river, it was soon discovered that the original demarcation of the 45th parallel of north latitude widely deviated from the true course of that parallel, the position of which was carefully ascertained by the joint observations of the British and American astronomers employed on that service in 1818*. It was found that the pre-existing line was drawn almost wholly north of the true geographical bearing of that circle of latitude. The astronomical observations taken at different stations have yielded the following results: They proved that at St. Regis the old line was actually 1375 feet, statute measure, north of the 45° of north latitude, and that Ellicott's line was 30 feet too far north of the true parallel. At French Mills the aberration of the old from the new line was found to be 154 feet, the former lying north of the latter; two miles and a half farther east from thence the new line intersected the old, and traversed to the south, until it reached Chateauguay river, where its greatest southing measured 975 feet. At Rouse's Point, on the shores of Lake Champlain, a considerable difference was discovered; the new boundary passing 4576 feet south

* It is highly desirable and important, for the peace and welfare of the frontier inhabitants of both countries, that the boundary, thus determined and fixed at various points by astronomical observations, should be actually traced and conspicuously marked in the field, and mile-posts planted throughout its extent. Substantial stone monuments should also be erected at different stations: at St. Regis; Salmon river; the Chateauguay; the road at Odell Town; on the borders of the Richelieu and Missisqui Bay; at Stanstead; and on the Connecticut river; that no doubt might thereafter arise as to the limits of both territories. It is presumed that such a mere demarcation of the boundary could be sanctioned by the local legislatures of the states of New York and Vermont and the provincial government of Lower Canada; the chief stations being already astronomically established under the authority of the treaty of Ghent.

of the former, and involving in the relinquishment of the triangular tract of territory thus formed, an American fort, which has been neglected since, and is now in ruins. From the shores of Mississqui bay to the Connecticut river, the old line lies universally to the north of the true boundary, forming an elongated gore of land, stretching along the whole extent of the frontier townships, from St. Armand to Hereford*.

Thus far the interpretation of the 5th article of the treaty suffered no difficulty, and its provisions were substantially carried into effect; but in the execution of the remaining part of the service, from the head of Connecticut river to the source of the St. Croix, momentous differences have arisen between both governments, involving the adverse possession of upwards of 10,000 square miles of territory, which the concurring weight of the spirit of the treaty of 1783, the broad principles of public justice that govern the construction of international compacts, superadded to the weight of satisfactorily proved possession, establish as the undeniable and indefeasible right of the crown of Great Britain. In stating that the spirit of the treaty of 1783 is favourable to the British claims, it is by no means intended to concede the point that its *letter* is the reverse; but, as any person acquainted with the geography of the country in dispute must know, the utter impossibility, from physical causes, of drawing a line of boundary such as described by the wording of the treaty, throws the parties exclusively upon its intent and meaning, which avowedly contemplated “*reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience*,” and proceeded “*upon principles of liberal equity and reciprocity*, to the exclusion of all *partial advantages*,” and the promotion of “*perpetual peace*” between both countries.

These adverse claims have become the subject of foreign umpirage, and have been laid before his majesty the King of the Netherlands, together with the arguments urged on behalf of both governments in support of their respective assumptions. To enter here at length into the discussion of the question would, therefore, appear a task of supere-

* These aberrations of the boundary on the 45th parallel of north latitude were known to the author in 1815, and partially stated by him in his former work on the Topography of Lower Canada, p. 278.

rogation, since such a reference, the negotiations of which have closed, has rendered any ulterior investigation unnecessary. But it cannot, however, be deemed either digressive, or an officious anticipation of the decision of so important a matter, as connected with the strength and preservation of the British American provinces, if, in professedly describing the boundaries between the territories of distinct powers, the merits of these repugnant claims should be succinctly considered, whatever may be the award of the crowned head to whose wisdom and equity the settlement of the momentous difficulty has been amicably referred.

To compass at one glance the leading points, out of which have grown the arguments relied upon by the United States, it may be stated, that the whole weight of their claim rests upon three grounds: first, the letter of the treaty of 1783, which, they assert, supports their claim; secondly, the circumstance of Mitchell's map having been, as is presumed, before the commissioners who negotiated that treaty; and, thirdly, the existence of highlands, where they place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and their north-eastern boundary.

To these grounds of support, or the inferences that would be drawn from them, a direct denial is given by the supporters of the British claim, and the question distinctly stands at issue. Let us, therefore, take up the points in their order, and briefly consider their merits and their refutation.

The words of the treaty are the following: "From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of the river St. Croix to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river," &c. This description, it is contended by the agents of the American government, bears out their assumption of a boundary, which, crossing the St. John, is pushed northward from the source of the St. Croix to a point in or near the 48° of north latitude, within forty-one miles of the St. Lawrence, and upwards of eighty miles north of the latitude of Quebec, and therefore traversing, we may say, the whole extent of the vast peninsula formed by the ocean, the river St. Lawrence, and the gulf. From this point

turning westward, after having divided, by their meridional line, the waters of the *gulf* from those of the river *St. Lawrence*—(what here becomes of the *letter* of the treaty?)—they proceed along the table land, where the sources are found, not of rivers “falling into the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the *St. Lawrence* on the other,” but of rivers discharging themselves southward into the *St. John*, and northward into the *St. Lawrence*. Here, again, what becomes of the mere *letter* of the treaty?

That the British boundary from Mars Hill westward is, in a measure, open to the same objection, and equally irreconcilable with the express language of the treaty, in respect to the division of waters, it is not intended fully to deny; but it is abundantly sufficient to prove, by facts beyond the power of contradiction, that the *letter* of the treaty of 1783 has described a boundary, which the physical and hydrographical divisions of the country to be divided, rendered it utterly impossible substantially to establish. Thus are the parties necessarily thrown, for a fair and honest interpretation of the treaty, upon its avowed motives, its principle, and its spirit. That these should all concur in yielding their whole weight to sustain the British claims to their fullest extent, will appear evident to an impartial umpire, from the introductory language of the treaty, and an inspection of the map of the disputed territory.

“Liberal equity and reciprocity,” and “mutual convenience and advantages,” are terms that adequately explain the nature of the motives which dictated the treaty, and point out, at the same time, quite as emphatically, the spirit in which its provisions, in cases of ambiguity, were to be afterwards interpreted. Its obvious meaning and intention, in dividing waters at their heads, were to give exclusively to each country the whole extent of rivers flowing within their respective dominions, from their sources to their mouths. This was important, first, because, in a commercial point of view, such an undivided use of rivers by the inhabitants of the respective states was of the greatest moment to their welfare, peace, and tranquillity, and well calculated to avoid all “seeds of discord;” and secondly, under a military aspect, such an exclusive possession of water-courses by either power, rendered each, less open to invasion, by the arms of the other; and hence has it been truly stated*,

* Considerations on the north-east boundary line.

that an *arcifinius* boundary was contemplated, which might serve both countries for mutual defence, without giving to either party the advantages for attack, and “especially of that whose dominions were most likely, as distant possessions, to be invaded.” Will it then be boldly asserted, that a line bisecting the St. John river nearly into two equal parts, leaving the upper half to the United States and the lower half to Great Britain, is in unison with the true spirit of the treaty? Will it be contended, that a line running within a few (at some points only nine) statute miles along the shores of the St. Lawrence, and embracing within its limits by far the greater portion of the vast peninsula already described, lying west of the meridian line, from the source of the St. Croix, is consonant with its obvious sense and principle? Such a boundary must, on the contrary, appear decidedly repugnant to the spirit of the treaty, and wholly inconsistent with its declared object, the convenience and advantage of both governments.

To maintain their unjustifiable construction of the treaty, the advocates of the American side of the question attach much adventitious importance to the circumstance of Mitchell's map, published in 1755, having been before the negotiators of the peace in 1783, and hence they gratuitously infer that the boundaries, as thereupon delineated, must have governed the verbal description contained in the treaty. But no evidence of the fact is adduced; nor is it to be presumed that Mitchell's was the only map under the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. If on this subject it were allowed at all to speculate on probabilities, it would, on the contrary, be very presumable that maps of the later conquests of Great Britain in America, were before them at the time, and that it was in endeavouring to reconcile the discrepancies that existed on the face of those several maps in the delineation of the original boundaries of Canada or Nouvelle France, Acadia, and Nova Scotia, that such ambiguity crept into the second article of the treaty.

But there is one fact which impugns the whole weight that has been so studiously attached to Mitchell's map. Upon it, the western boundary of Nova Scotia is carried to the very shores of the St. Lawrence: here then would be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia under its authority.

So absurd an assumption would be altogether untenable in the face of the treaty of 1783; and the fact clearly proves that the NORTH-EAST angle of New England, as marked on that map, was never intended, at *that point* to adjoin the NORTH-WEST angle of Nova Scotia, for the new formation of which the treaty expressly provides, when it says, viz. "That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the highlands." Hence we may fairly infer that the boundaries contemplated by the commissioners at the framing of the treaty were different to those laid down on the map in question.

It is also a circumstance worthy of remark, which throws some light on the character of Mitchell's map as influencing the determination of such a controversy, that Governor Pownall, whose name is to be seen upon it, had been captain-general and governor in chief over the four New England colonies, and very naturally extended the line that was to separate his government from the French possessions in North America, to the nearest point he could with any tolerable plausibility; whilst the French government were not wanting in setting up claims equally extravagant in the other direction.

The bare fact of the existence of highlands at the point at which the American commissioners would place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and their north-eastern boundary can avail them nothing, either under the letter or the spirit of the treaty. To avail them under its *letter*, upon which alone they seem so confidently to have hinged all their reliance, such highlands must be shown to divide the waters of the *sea* from those of the *St. Lawrence*; but, far from doing this, they separate, or rather are found about the sources of rivers falling, first, into the opposite direction of the *Bay of Chaleurs* and the *St. Lawrence*, and, secondly, into the *St. Lawrence* and the *St. John*.

That such a fact could sustain their claim under the *spirit* of the treaty has, it is believed, been shown to be impossible from the direct violation it would evidently carry with it of those principles of mutual "convenience," "advantage," and "reciprocity" by which it was professedly dictated.

It is also contended that the line of boundary assumed by the

United States is justified by the physical elation of the country ; and it has been the peculiar study of an able American writer and topographer*, in a work entitled "*A Survey of Maine*," accompanied by an excellent map of that state, and a volume of geological profiles and elevations, published in 1829,—to prove that such was the case.

Up to 1817, when the field operations under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent were commenced, the knowledge of the tract of territory in dispute was but very imperfect, and chiefly restricted to those parts which lie in the immediate vicinity of the mail route of communication by Lake Temiscouata, between Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia ; the rest being a dense forest, which had hitherto been traversed only by savage tribes in the prosecution of their hunting pursuits. Since that period, explorations and surveys were performed under the authority of both governments, which have in a great measure supplied the deficiency ; although the contradictory delineations of the face of the country, that have resulted from the operations, subsequently to 1817, have materially affected the weight to be attached to their authenticity.

It is not intended in this place, to enter upon the description of the tract thus claimed by a foreign state, as it will come under the general account of the province of Lower Canada ; but merely to examine its locality, in so far as it affects the pretensions of the adverse claimants.

Taking then the geological aspect of this territory from the elaborate topographical description of it by Mr. Greenleaf, decidedly the best extant, we find, that if the greatest "mass"† of elevated land between the St. Lawrence and the ocean, be found to the northward of the St. John ; yet the most PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE HIGHEST POINTS, are to the *south* of that river‡, and almost equi-distant from the shores of the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. That the land lying between the St. Lawrence and the St. John forms an elevated table plain, it is not attempted to deny. We wish here to get at truth through the medium of *positive* information. But, assuming that the division of the waters of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John could

* Moses Greenleaf, Esq.

† Survey of Maine, p. 55.

‡ Ibid. p. 56.

operate favourably in support of the American pretensions, this high table-land *does not, in point of fact*, divide the streams flowing in opposite directions. It is the *seat* (if such an expression may be used) of their sources; and the eminences that are found about these head-waters generally rise *along the banks* of the rivers, and seldom or never separate their springs; which circumstance imparts to this tract of country a peculiarity of character that can find no analogy in the terms of the treaty of 1783, and cannot, certainly, be successfully insisted upon as the boundary contemplated by it.

The river St. John is described as “exhibiting in a striking light the singular fact of the passage of a large river in an elevated canal, *along the back*, and *nearly at the summit-level*, of the lofty table-land, of which, in this part of its course, the main ridge, or height of land, between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence consists*.” This is admitted, and it is equally well known, that the largest rivers that discharge themselves into the St. John, above the forks at Madawaska, flow from the south-west, and must necessarily descend from a higher to a lower level, from their sources to their junctions with it. It must, therefore, appear evident, that the country, at the heads of the Allegash and other streams that fall into the St. John from the southward, must be higher than the bed of the St. John itself, at least below the junction of the west branch with the Walloostook, or main St. John, which flows from thence in a gentle current. This general superiority of local elevation, superadded to the acknowledged pre-eminence of the mountains of that section of the tract, above the summit of any other hills between the ocean and the St. Lawrence,—and in which highlands alone the sources of the rivers descending to the Atlantic are to be found,—must be conclusive against the American pretensions, and strongly support the substantial right and claims of Great Britain to the boundary it assumes.

With respect to the rights of Great Britain, founded upon acts of possession and sovereignty, it is notorious, that, for years, the British mail was uninterruptedly carried through the territory now claimed by the United States, and that through it, a constant, open, and public com-

* Survey of Maine, p. 78.

munication was kept up between Canada and the gulf and sea-board provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. British veteran pensioners, after the war of 1775, were located by the government of Canada to lands on the Madawaska river, and on the portage of Temiscouata, which was opened at public expense by the British government. As far back as 1683 *, the French government granted the fiefs Madawaska and Temiscouata, as being within the limits of Canada, to Sieur Antoine Aubert and David Lachenaye, the original proprietors; and those seigniories are now in the occupancy of British subjects, governed by British laws, and under British protection.

The vigorous but nugatory attempts made by the local government of Massachusetts, in 1828 and 1829, to warp Great Britain out of the possession of the tract of country occupied by the Madawaska settlement, are well known, and merely served to establish, in the course of a legal investigation in the courts of justice of New Brunswick, the irrefragable rights of the British crown, to exercise sovereignty over that section of country and its inhabitants, under, at least, the authority of actual possession and occupancy. It was legally proved, that the inhabitants of that settlement not only recognised British allegiance, conformed to the militia laws, and looked up to the colonial courts of justice for the recovery of debts, and redress of wrongs, but exercised the franchises of British subjects, by voting at elections, and being represented in the local legislatures of the provinces †.

In devoting a few pages to the consideration of so momentous a subject to the interests of the mother country, as the boundaries of her British dominions in America, it has by no means been intended to review at large the numerous arguments urged in behalf of both powers by their respective agents, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent; but merely to collect, at one view, the prominent features of the question, and the leading points upon which either government relied, leaving such as are desirous of a more extensive investigation of the merits of the

* *Registre de Foi et Hommage*, 1723, fol. 23.

† See the evidence in the case of *Dom. Rex v. John Baker*, K. B., New Brunswick; also the correspondence between the British minister for foreign affairs and Mr. Lawrence, American chargé d'affaires, 1828.

controversy, to consult the various papers, that have appeared in print upon the subject*.

Should, however, any new argument be here discovered, or any further light have been thrown, by these brief remarks, upon the different views that have already been taken of the question, they have unconsciously flowed from sources of that truth and reciprocal justice that ought to govern the decision of so important a controversy, and which, as they form the basis of social order and happiness, are no less the springs of international peace and prosperity.

* The chief of these are, "Considerations on the North-Eastern Boundary, 1826," John Hatchard and Son, London; "The Letters of Verax," published at St. John's, New Brunswick; the able editorial articles in the Quebec Star, by Andrew Stuart, Esq.; and an article in the North American Review, No. () 1828.

CHAPTER II.

Geographical Situation—Extent—and Divisions of the British North American Possessions.—North West, and Hudson's Bay, Territories.

THE British dominions in North America, as bounded in the foregoing chapter, lie between $41^{\circ} 47'$ and 78° north latitude, or the extreme point to which the discoveries have hitherto extended, towards the arctic pole; and between the meridians of the 52d and 141st degrees of longitude, west from Greenwich.

They may be computed, in round numbers, to comprise upwards of four millions of geographical square miles of territory; extending across the whole continent, from the Atlantic on the east, to the shores of the North Pacific Ocean on the west. On the parallel of the 49° of north latitude, their extreme breadth is about 3066 geographical miles; and their greatest depth, from the most southern point of Upper Canada in Lake Erie to Smith's Sound in the polar regions, rather more than 2150; thus embracing a large portion of the shores of the arctic seas, those of the Atlantic as far south as Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, and of the North Pacific, from latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$ north, to Mount St. Elias in latitude $58^{\circ} 28'$ north, according to Bhering, and latitude $60^{\circ} 20'$ north by subsequent observations.

Of this immense superficies it may be said, upon an average computation, that about 700,000 square miles* are covered by water, including the great lakes of the St. Lawrence, which are equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, by an imaginary line, drawn longitudinally through their respective centres. The waters of this vast region, expanding into lakes of prodigious magnitude, or precipitating themselves with awful violence from stupendous heights, are

* Geographical miles are understood when not otherwise expressed.

admitted to abound in more extraordinary natural phenomena than those of any other known portion of the globe.

It would be impossible, by a general description, to convey to the reader, a clear and comprehensive idea of these extensive dominions as a whole, diversified as is their surface; rising to bold highland ridges or solitary mountains, sloping into broad or diminutive valleys, exhibiting abrupt cliffs, or undulating in gentle swells; here covered with impervious forests, or opening into natural meads; there presenting the most absolute barrenness, or the most exuberant fertility. All these are varieties of aspect, that may naturally be expected to prevail over so extended a territory, and are eminently applicable to the region under consideration; but their mere enumeration, can only impart to the mind, a very imperfect conception of the face of the country. Yet it may be safely asserted, that in no given section of the world, has Nature more conspicuously displayed her powerful hand, in forming objects of sublimity and grandeur, or in endowing the earth with properties calculated to subserve the wants, and promote the happiness, and well-being of mankind.

Antecedent to the year 1791, these vast possessions were divided into three provincial governments—Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland—independently of the territory granted by charter in 1670, to the merchant adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay. Subsequently the province of Quebec, was divided into the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada*, and the government of New Brunswick, created out of the province of Nova Scotia, whilst a separate legislature was given to St. John or Prince Edward's Island, lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An obvious division of these extensive dominions presents itself, in that part of them which is colonized under established local governments, and that which is not, or which is at least out of the pale of present civilization. Referring, therefore, the consideration of the settled parts of the British dominions to ulterior chapters, we will now proceed to give of the Indian countries, as correct an idea as may be formed, from the collective information arising out of the laborious surveys performed under the direction of the Canadian North-west Company, in their trading

* By act of the parliament of Great Britain, 31 Geo. III. chap. 31.

territories, the explorations of the interior by some of its members, and the several expeditions that at different times, have penetrated over the continent, to the shores of the Hyperborean seas, and the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

By the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, is generally understood all that portion of country extending from the head of Lake Superior, westward to the western shores of America, northward to the Frozen Ocean, and north-westward to the *limits* of the territory granted under the Hudson's Bay charter. What these limits actually are, has long been a subject of doubt and difficulty; and created not many years ago, the most inveterate and alarming feuds between the rival traders of the north-west and Hudson's Bay, which led to consequences the most disastrous and lamentable.

The treaty of Utrecht provided for the settlement of the boundaries of Hudson's Bay territory; but the measures adopted by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 10th article, appear to have very little contributed to the removal of the doubts then subsisting on the subject. Referring to Mitchell's map, where the boundary purports to be laid down agreeably to that treaty, we find that the line commences at Cape Grimington on the coasts of Labrador; whence running south-westwardly it passes to the southward of Lake Mistassin, and follows the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those flowing into James's Bay. This map, including no part of the country west of Lake of the Woods, leaves the principle it has established of the division of waters, to be followed up, on more recent and comprehensive delineations of the country.

Tracing the boundary upon the author's geographical map of the British North American provinces, published in 1815, and upon Arrow-smith's map of North America, which embraces the whole of the Indian territories, the dividing highlands are found to pass at the sources of East Main, Rupert, Harricanaw, Abitibbi, and Moose Rivers, and the various branches of Albany, Severn, and Hill Rivers; all of which disembody into Hudson's, or James's Bay, leaving the rivers on the opposite side, to descend to the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. Reaching the banks of Nelson's River, the ridge ceases to divide streams at their

heads, and is traversed by the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, which receives from the southward the waters of the Red river, and discharges itself through Play Green Lake and Nelson's river, into Hudson's Bay. West of this river, the highlands resume their former characteristic, and rise at the sources of Burntwood, Churchill, and Beaver rivers. In longitude 112° west, another range of highlands, lying generally north-east and south-west, intercepts the former, and divides the waters of Buffalo Lake, from Clear Water and Red Willow rivers, and then subsides on the southern shore of Lake Wollaston. This lake is the summit level of the waters flowing from this point into Hudson's Bay on one side, and the Arctic sea on the other, and is one of the few known instances of a lake with two distinct outlets. Rising on its northern shore, the highlands take a northerly direction, and skirt the sources of Doobaunt river, which, passing through a series of lakes, falls into Chesterfield Inlet. Very little is known of them beyond this latitude; but it is probable they will hereafter be found, to merge into the range of hills that lie nearly east and west, and separate the head waters of Copper Mine from those of Yellow Knife river.

Returning to the vicinity of Lake St. Ann, in the region of Lake Superior, another ridge of highlands is found, diverging south-westerly from the height of land already mentioned, which, after dividing the waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Winnipeg, winds round the sources of the Mississippi, that descends southerly to the Mexican Gulf; and the Red river, flowing northerly into Lake Winnipeg. It is along these highlands that the Hudson's Bay Company, pretend to establish their southern boundary, their claim embracing all that tract of country, included within an irregular line, drawn through the sources of the rivers discharging their waters into Hudson's and James's Bay.

None, however, of the maps of this section of America, hitherto published, have extended thus far the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay territory. A map published by Bennet in 1770, contains a distinct delineation of the boundary, along the summit of the first-described height of land, and, in this respect, coincides with Mitchell's map. But, in 1775, another geographical exhibit of the country was published by Eman Bowen, which assigns the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude as

the southern bounds of the Hudson's Bay tract; and this designation purports to be laid down, according to the decision of the commissioners to whom the subject was referred, under the treaty of Utrecht.

Whatever may be the merits of the broad territorial claim of this powerful company *, it is presumed that it cannot be carried beyond the national frontier between the United States and the British possessions, constituted in that part of America, by the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, which traverses the Red river, leaving its source upwards of one hundred miles to the southward, in about latitude 47° north, and therefore within the limits of an adjacent foreign state.

Having briefly stated the various authorities that have described, in their graphical exhibits of America, the bounds and limits of what might well be termed, from their vast extent, the dominions of the governor and company of Hudson's Bay, the territory itself comprised within these limits naturally comes under consideration, as one of the great divisions that may be assigned, to what is generally known under the appellation of the Indian countries. The peninsula of Labrador will form part of this division; and, for the greater convenience and aptness of description, all that tract of country lying west of the bounds of Hudson's Bay will be divided into four other sections,—the *first* being comprehended between the 49th degree of north latitude and the highlands north of the Saskatchewan and Beaver rivers, in the average latitude of 56° north; the *second* extending from the latter bounds to the 65th degree of north latitude; and the *third* from the 65th degree to the Polar Sea; the limits of these three divisions on the west, being the Rocky Mountains. The *fourth* division will embrace the whole extent of country belonging to Great Britain, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

* The existence of so extensive and absolute a monopoly,—a kind of imperium in imperio,—is pregnant with embarrassments that could not have been foreseen at the time the charter was granted by Charles II. It originated at a period, when the free principles of English trade, were not as well understood as they now are; and it would not be surprising if the royal prerogative should eventually be exercised to recall the charter, after making, to the noble and commercial gentlemen concerned, every just and reasonable compensation for such an abrogation of privileges they now enjoy.

SECTION I.

The magnitude of Hudson's Bay, and its geographical inland situation, impart to it much more the character of a mediterranean sea than that of one of those deep indentations of the ocean called by the subordinate appellation of bays. Its extreme breadth is about five hundred miles, and its length, including James's Bay, upwards of seven hundred and twenty. In surface, it is greater than any of the inland seas of Europe or Asia, the Mediterranean only excepted; and it lies nearly between the same points of latitude as the Baltic. James's Bay itself, is nearly two hundred and forty miles deep, by one hundred and forty wide at its mouth, in latitude 55° north, between Cape Jones on the east, and Cape Henrietta Maria on the west. The coasts are generally high, rocky, and rugged, and sometimes precipitous. To the south-westward they are lower, and frequently exhibit extensive strands. The depth of water in the middle of the bay has been taken at one hundred and forty fathoms, but it is probably greater. Regular soundings have been found from Cape Churchill, towards the south, and, in that direction, the approach to the shore is shoal and flat. Northward, from the same point, soundings are very irregular, the bottom rocky, and, at low water, reefs of rocks are in some parts uncovered.

Southampton Island is situate at the entrance of the bay, and extends about two hundred miles north and south; its breadth being nearly half its length. It is separated from the western shore, by a channel called Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome, and from Melville's Peninsula by the Frozen Strait. North-east and east of it, are Fox Channel and the mouth of Hudson's Strait, which connects Hudson's Bay with Davis Strait and the Atlantic Ocean. Mansfield is the next island of note in the bay; and though very inferior to the former in magnitude, its situation, mid-channel between Southampton Island and the shores of East Main, renders it important in a nautical point of view. Along the eastern shores of the bay are scattered a multitude of small islets and rocks; and about one hundred miles west of these, is to be found a dangerous chain, called the West Sleepers, stretching almost in a line with Mansfield Island, and said to extend from 57° to $60^{\circ} 10'$ north

latitude. To the southward of the Sleepers is to be seen a cluster of broken isles, denominated the Belchers; but their exact position is not accurately ascertained. Numerous islands are dispersed in James Bay, the largest of which are Agonisca, Carleton, and the Twins. Long Island lies off Cape Jones, immediately without the entrance of the bay.

The country on the west of both bays has been denominated New South Wales, and that on the east, East Main. The interior of the peninsula of Labrador, or New Britain, of which the latter may be considered to form a part, has been but very superficially explored, except by barbarian tribes of wandering Esquimaux, who are characterized as the inhabitants of wild, bleak, and inhospitable regions. That it is traversed by numerous rivers, diverging from the interior towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, the Strait of Hudson, and Hudson's Bay, appears indubitable from the number of outlets that have been discovered along the whole extent of its immense coasts. Its north-eastern and south-eastern shores are indented by frequent bays and inlets, some of which are esteemed of considerable depth. Along the coasts are scattered a multitude of small islands, which sometimes afford shelter to the bays, whilst they render their access intricate, if not perilous. The chief bays are St. Michael's, Hawke, and Rocky bays, at its eastern extremity, and Sandwich, Byron's, and Unity, and the Bay of Hope's Advance, on its north-eastern coast. Musquito Bay, Hopewell Channel, and Gulf Hazard, are the most conspicuous indentations on the shores of East Main.

At Nain, near Unity Bay, a Moravian settlement is established, where missionaries reside, under the direction of the Moravian Missionary Society in London, and the most laudable efforts appear to be made by that institution to reclaim the Esquimaux from the most savage barbarism, and inculcate the doctrine of revealed religion.

Between Albany Fort and East Main Factory, that stand opposite each other, near the bottom of James' Bay, and almost in the same latitude (about $52^{\circ} 30'$ north) several large rivers mingle their fresh streams with the saline waters of the bay, having their sources, at the remote distances of two and three hundred miles from their mouths, generally

in lakes, lying to the northward of the height of land which divides opposite waters. The principal rivers are six in number, but their branches are numerous and of considerable magnitude. Taking them in their order, from east to west, they are East Main, or Slade, Rupert's, Harricanaw, West, Moose, and Albany rivers. At the mouth of the first is situated East Main Factory, whence a broken communication is kept up by the river, small lakes, and creeks, with Lake Misstassin, in $50^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and about two hundred and fifty miles E.S.E. of the factory.

Lake Misstassin is worthy of particular notice, as well on account of its extent, as for the singularity of its shape, forming almost three distinct lakes, by the prominent projection, from its extremities towards its centre, of elongated points, that approach within twenty or thirty miles of each other. Its extreme length is upwards of seventy-five miles, and its central breadth about thirty. It receives many streams that spring from the high lands to the southward, and may itself be considered the source of Rupert's river, which is its outlet and communication with James' Bay.

The mouths of Harricanaw and West rivers are not far asunder, and discharge their streams in Hannah Bay, an inferior indent of the shore. The former descends in a general course from south-east to north-west, and has on its east bank, near the bay, a small establishment, which, like all the others, is a mart for the traffic of furs and peltries. The latter river flows out of Musugama Lake, distant about one hundred miles south of its discharge, and communicates by portages, lakes, and streams with Abbitibbi Lake, on the south-eastern shores of which stands another trading post. This lake is about sixty miles in length, by something less than one-third in breadth, and is diversified by numerous islands. Its outlet is Abbitibbi river, which descends upwards of two hundred miles to its afflux with Moose river. A little below it, is the confluence of French creek, and about fifty miles above, the South branch blends its waters with the Main river. Upon Lake Waratowaha, near the source of a branch of Abbitibbi river, is Frederick House, on the direct water communication between the city of Montreal and the Hudson's Bay establishments, by the Ottawa river, Lake Temiscamang,

and Montreal river, whose source is found in the vicinity of the waters of Lake Patquashgama, which opens into Waratowaha Lake.

Moose river issues out of Lake Misinabe, and flows north-easterly about two hundred and thirty miles to its discharge into James' Bay, receiving from the south and east, the South branch, Abbitibbi river and French creek. At its mouth is built Moose Fort; nearly one hundred miles higher up is Brunswick, and, on the borders of the lake, Misinabe House. The lake is divided from Lake Superior by the highlands, and is not more than sixty miles to the north-east of it.

Albany is the largest of the six above enumerated rivers. About one hundred and twenty miles from its estuary, it spreads into numerous branches, extending far to the westward and southward, and forming a complete chain of communication with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Winnipeg, and Severn river; Lake St. Joseph, in latitude 51° north, and longitude $90^{\circ} 30'$ west, may be considered its source. This lake is upwards of thirty miles long, by fourteen broad, in shape something like an oblong parallelogram, and its scenery is varied by frequent islands. It lies west by south from the mouth of Albany river; distance about three hundred and twenty miles. There are four trading houses upon the river: Osna-burg, on the shores of the lake; Gloucester, about one hundred and thirty miles below it, by the bends of the river; Henley, at the forks formed by the junction of the South branch with the main stream; and Albany Fort, on an island, below the great falls, at its embouchure.

The navigation of all these rivers is in many places interrupted by impetuous rapids, occasioning frequent portages; but, nevertheless, the long interstices of gentle current that are found between the impracticable cascades, render them extremely important as the highways of a wilderness.

Of the susceptibility of the soil, these rivers and their several branches seem to fertilise, to yield agricultural produce, little is known, or can be collected from the information of the traders, whose whole attention appears to have hitherto been confined to the beaver, the buffalo, and the other savage inhabitants of those wilds; but, considering the geographical situation of this country, between 49° and 53° north

latitude, and its vast extent, it is natural to presume, and the accounts of the natives, as far as they go, justify the presumption, that a considerable portion of it must be more or less arable, and will eventually be submitted to the plough.

New South Wales, or the western section of Hudson's Bay territory, extending from Severn river inclusive to the north-eastern head of the bay, has been, in some parts, tolerably well explored. It abounds with lakes, rivers, and creeks, which, like those already mentioned, offer to the traveller and the trader the most convenient means of communication in a wilderness, however hazardous, in general, from the frequency and violence of the rapids. The chief rivers are the Severn, Hill (of which Hayes river is a continuation), Port Nelson, Pauk-a-thaukus-Kaw, Churchill, and Seal rivers, which fall into Hudson's Bay, between 56° and 59° north latitude and 88° and 95° west longitude.

The Severn flows out of Favourable Lake, a small body of water, nearly at the summit level of the streams descending in opposite directions to Lake Winnepeg and James' Bay. The general course of the river is north-east, and its direct length two hundred and fifty miles. About twenty miles below its source, its volume is increased by Cat Lake river, flowing from the southward, and passing through Cat Lake into the Severn, at the mouth of which is Severn Factory.

Hill river issues out of Swampy Lake, and retains its name to its confluence with Fox's river, flowing into it from the westward; it is then called Steel river, until it receives the waters of Shamatawa river from the eastward, below which it goes by the name of Hayes river, and finally disembogues into James' Bay, to the southward of Port Nelson or Nelson river, from which it is separated at its mouth by a marshy peninsula. Five miles above the mouth of Hayes river, on its west bank, stands York Factory, the head quarters of the Hudson's Bay Company within their territories, and the principal dépôt of their trade. Its geographical position, by the observations of Sir John Franklin, is 57° 00' 03''*

* About the latitude of Aberdeen in Scotland, and three degrees south of the latitude of St. Petersburg.

north latitude, and 92° 26' west longitude, the variation of the compass being 6° 00' 21" east.

“The surrounding country is flat and swampy, and covered with willows, poplars, larch, spruce, and birch trees; but the requisition for fuel has expended all the wood in the vicinity of the fort, and the residents have now to send a considerable distance for this necessary material. The soil is alluvial clay, and contains imbedded rolled stones. Though the bank of the river is elevated about twenty feet, it is frequently overflowed by the spring floods, and large portions of it are annually carried away by the disruption of the ice. By these portions grounding in the stream, several muddy islands have been formed. These interruptions, together with the various collections of stones that are hid at high water, render the navigation of the river difficult; but vessels of two hundred tons burden may be brought through the proper channels as high as the factory.

“The principal buildings are placed in the form of a square, having an octagonal court in the centre; they are two stories in height, and have flat roofs covered with lead. The officers dwell in one portion of this square, and in the other parts the articles of merchandise are kept: the workshops, storehouses for the furs, and the servants' houses are ranged on the outside of the square, and the whole is surrounded by a stockade twenty feet high. A platform is laid from the house to the pier on the bank for the convenience of transporting the stores and furs, which is the only promenade the residents have on this marshy spot during the summer season. The few Indians who now frequent this establishment belong to the *Swampy Crees**.”

The breadth of Hayes river, some distance above the factory, is about half a mile, its depth from three to nine feet, and its length forty-eight miles and a half. Steel river at its junction with Hayes river is three hundred yards wide; its banks are elevated; and its scenery, in many instances, beautiful, as it winds through a narrow and well wooded valley. Hill river, about the size of the former, is far more rapid than it, its

* Franklin's Journey to Coppermine River, vol. i. p. 37.

waters are shoaler, and its banks higher, but equally well clad with the willow, spruce, birch, and poplar. The soil on both sides of these rivers is alluvial, and sustains large quantities of pine, poplar, and larch.

Swampy Lake, upon the borders of which is Swampy Lake House, opens into Knee Lake, whose shape is very irregular, its shores low, but woody, and its surface variegated by islands. It communicates with Holey Lake by Trout river, a short but rapid strait, upon which is a fall sixteen feet high. Oxford House, formerly a trading post of consequence, stands near the mouth of the river, at the east end of the lake. From the west extremity of Holey Lake the ascent lies through river Wepinapanis to Windy Lake; thence through a singular chasm in the rock, called Hill Gates, into White Water Lake, to the division of waters. Painted Stone Portage, fifty yards long, divides the source of the Echiamamis from White Water Lake, the waters of which descend to the north-east, whilst those of Echiamamis flow westerly, discharging themselves, however, through Blackwater Creek into Nelson's river, and finally, therefore, into Hudson's Bay.

This communication from York Factory to Painted Stone portage, a direct distance of about two hundred and twenty miles, is remarkable as the route adopted by the polar expedition under Captain Franklin, R.N., to whose published narrative we are indebted for these particulars relative to the country traversed by him, in the prosecution of his laborious, enterprising, and perilous discoveries in the arctic regions*.

Nelson river flows out of Play-Green Lake,—an arm of Lake Winnipeg,—and winds in a north-easterly direction, to its influx into Hudson's Bay, a short distance above the mouth of Hayes river. Its waters are confluent with Burntwood river, which rises to the westward, and flows through several irregular lakes into Split Lake, a broad expansion of Nelson river, checkered with islands, and lying about half-way between

* To the account of his "Journey to Coppermine River" frequent reference will probably be made in the further description of the north-west territories; and we are aware that the same scientific zeal that prompted the undertaking, for the advantage of his country and of mankind, will forgive the free use, and still more general dissemination, of the valuable geographical knowledge it has already been the means of communicating to the world.

its head and its estuary. Numerous other lakes and rivers discharge themselves into it, particularly to the southward of Burntwood lake and river, and form a chain of water communication as far as Cranberry carrying-place, that passes over the height of land between Rood and Goose Lakes.

Missinnippi, Churchill, or English river, is of considerable magnitude and importance. Its highest waters are Methye Lake, in a direct line west from the mouth of the river about five hundred miles, but probably more than six hundred by water, following the innumerable meanderings of the river, and the devious sinuosities of the chain of lakes intervening between the sections of the river. The largest of these lakes is Southern Indian or Big Lake, which is upwards of sixty miles long by an average breadth of twenty-five.

Methye Lake is divided from Clear Water river, by a portage of twelve miles, carried over a range of hills, varying in height from sixty to one thousand feet, and chiefly consisting of clay and sand; the soil at their base, on both sides of Methye, Buffalo, and Clear Lakes, being a sandy alluvion. The country traversed by the Churchill river, between Isle à la Crosse and Frog portage (which is three hundred and eighty yards long, and forms the division of the waters of the Churchill from those of the Saskathawan) is generally flat, and exhibits all the appearances of primitive formation.

Trading posts are established at the Lakes Methye, Buffalo, and Isle à la Crosse; and at the latter is also found a North-West fort. These posts are stated to be frequented by Crees and Chipewyans, who supply them but inadequately with peltries, owing to the actual paucity of furred animals in those parts. The discouraging results of the chase have turned the attention of the Indians from the forests to the waters, which supply them with several varieties of fish, the chief means of their subsistence.

Deer Lake is the largest as yet known within the limits of the Hudson's Bay territories. It lies between $56^{\circ} 30'$ and 58° north latitude, and in longitude 102° west; its position being north and south; its length about ninety miles, and its width about five and twenty. A serpentine strait connects it towards the north with Lake Wollaston, and

to the south it has an outlet into Churchill river. Pauk-a-thaukus-Kaw and Seal rivers are inferior in size to the Churchill, but of no less consequence as internal communications. The sources of both rivers approach the waters of the Churchill, and their beds are frequently lost in broad and beautiful lakes, that considerably facilitate their ascent.

North of Seal river, between 60° and 65° of north latitude, a succession of lakes have been discovered, some of which are represented as equal in extent to Deer Lake; but, occupying a section of country not so much frequented, even by the Indians, as that just described, very little is known of them beyond what may be derived from the observations of Captain Hearne, who traversed that region in 1772, on his journey to the Polar Sea. The chief of these have been named Northline, Doobaunt, Yath Kyed, and Whelde-ahad; several other large lakes are also delineated on the maps, to which names have not yet been appropriated.

SECTION II.

The second section of the Indian territory comprises the country between 49° and 56° of north latitude, or the southern boundary of British America, in that part of the continent, on one side, and the highlands constituting the boundary of Hudson's Bay, according to Bennet's and Mitchell's maps, on the other; the Stony Mountains on the west, and the height of land dividing the waters of Lake Superior from Lake Winnipeg, on the east. Lake Winnipeg, though considerably to the east of the centre, may still be considered the focus of this tract, and the most striking object within it, whether from its magnitude, or the fact of its being the reservoir of the waters of numerous large streams flowing into it, from most of the cardinal points of the compass. Its position is about N.N.W. and S.S.E.; between latitude $50^{\circ} 30'$ and $53^{\circ} 50'$ north, and longitude 96° and $99^{\circ} 25'$ west; its direct length being two hundred and forty miles, or about the same as Lake Michigan, and its breadth varying irregularly from five miles to fifty. Its shores to the northward present high clay cliffs, at the base of which a narrow sandy beach is disclosed, when the waters of the lake are low and the wind blows off

the land. In Hudson's Bay Company's post, in $53^{\circ} 41' 38''$ north latitude and $98^{\circ} 1' 24''$ west longitude, is situated on Norway Point, a projecting tongue of land between Lakes Play-Green and Winnipeg. Thither did a party of Norwegians repair, when driven from their settlement at the Red river, by the petty though sanguinary warfare, which in 1814 and 1815 distracted those territories.

Lake Winnepegoos, or Little Winnipeg, lies to the westward of the great lake of that name, with which it communicates through Lakes Manitoo-boh and St. Martin's; the latter having for its outlet Dauphin river, flowing into Lake Winnipeg, and the former being connected with Winnepegoos by Waterhen river, neither of which exceeds twenty miles. Cedar Lake is a few miles to the north-east of Lake Winnepegoos, and is very inferior to it in extent; it receives the waters of the Saskatchewan, which it discharges through Cross Lake into Lake Winnipeg.

The Saskatchewan is the largest river traversing this part of the country; and its many ramifications, taking their sources in the Rocky Mountains, blend their tributary waters to form two principal branches, one called the north and the other the south, which meandering in a general easterly direction, with a northern tendency, form a junction in longitude about $105^{\circ} 10'$ west, at the remote distance of four hundred and twenty miles below their highest source, in a straight line, and two hundred and ten miles above its mouth. Upon both branches are established several trading posts; those on the north branch, commencing from its head, being Acton House, at the conflux of Clear river; Nelson, at the foot of Beaver Hills; Edmonton, at the mouth of Tea river; all of which are frequented by the Blood Indians and the Blackfoot tribe, as are also Buckingham, Manchester, and Carlton, and a north-west post stationed opposite to the latter. On the south branch traders reside at two stations, the one is Chesterfield House, near the discharge of Red Deer river, and the other, South Branch House, nearly opposite to Carlton.

From the shores of Lake Winnipeg to Pine Island Lake, on the borders of which are trading posts belonging to the respective companies, the banks of the Saskatchewan consist of floetz limestone; they are low

and marshy, and covered with reeds and willows, amidst which very few large forest trees are to be seen. Above Cumberland House*, the station on Pine Island, up to Tobin's Falls, the banks of the river exhibit an alluvial mud, and beyond it, laterally, are poplar forests, swamps, and extensive plains. Above Tobin's rapids, the width of the river increases from 350 to 500 yards, and its banks are clothed with pine, poplar, birch, and willows. Some distance below the forks, the shores become more elevated, but often barren in aspect, the north side presenting a light sandy soil, broken into insulated hillocks, and the south, broad and expansive buffalo plains. Frog Portage communicates with Cumberland House by a series of lakes, and Great and Ridge rivers, which traverse a generally flat country of primitive formation.

Fifty or sixty miles to the southward of Pine Island are the Basquiau Hills, a short range of considerable elevation, the white faces of which are occasionally contrasted with tufts of dense stunted pinery. They are distinctly visible from Cumberland House, notwithstanding their remote distance; and have, therefore, been estimated by Mr. Hord to be 4000 feet above the common level, and supposed to be the highest points between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

The Assiniboine and Red rivers are next in magnitude to the Saskatchewan and its branches. The former, sometimes called the Red river, rises in the average latitude 52° , longitude 103° ; and after flowing southerly about 130 miles, winds to the east, and discharges itself into the Red river, thirty or forty miles above its mouth, in Lake Winnipeg. The Red river itself has its source in Ottetail Lake, which is divided from the waters of the Mississippi by the height of land. In its course northerly from its head to its embouchure, the Red river receives numerous tributaries, the largest of which are the Assiniboine just mentioned, Reed, and Red Lake or Bloody rivers. The last issues out of Red Lake, by some considered the proper source of the Red river, which, above the confluence of Bloody river with it, goes also by the name of Ottetail. On the Assiniboine, and not very remote from its

* Latitude $53^{\circ} 56' 40''$ north, longitude $102^{\circ} 16' 41''$ west; var. $17^{\circ} 17' 29''$ east, about the latitudes of Hamburg and Dublin.

sources, are four trading houses, Malboro, Carlton, Albany, and Grants, that are within a few miles of each other; and at a considerable distance lower down are Brandon and Pine Houses. Upon the Red river are also several trading posts of importance, the theatres of many of the tragic events previously alluded to, as having given a painful interest to the history of the Indian territories.

The Lake of the Woods is nearly equidistant from the west end of Lake Superior and the south extremity of Lake Winnipeg. From the eastward, it receives the waters of river La Pluie, whose source is in the height of land between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, and whose stream descends through several minor lakes: to the north-westward, its outlet is Winnipeg river, which falls into the lake of that name, to the west of the Red river.

The extensive tract of country sold by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Earl of Selkirk comprehends the whole course of the Red river, and is bounded as follows*: Commencing on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, at a point in $52^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, the line runs due west to the Lake Winnipegosis, or Little Winnipeg; then in a southerly direction through the lake, so as to strike its western shore in latitude 52° ; then due west to the place where the parallel of 52° strikes the Assiniboine river; thence due south to the highlands dividing the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, from those flowing into Lake Winnipeg; thence easterly, by those highlands to the source of river La Pluie, down that river, through the Lake of the Woods and river Winnipeg, to the place of beginning. This territory, to which the name of Ossiniboia was given, is understood to comprise a superficies of about 116,000 square miles, one half of which has since fallen within the limits of the United States, according to the boundaries determined upon by the convention of 1818, between the American government and Great Britain. Its surface is generally level, presenting frequent expansive grassy plains, that yield subsistence to innumerable herds of buffalo. The aggregate of the soil is light, and inadequate to the growth of trees, either large or

* Proclamation of Mr. Miles M'Donnell, published at Fort Dan (Pembina), as governor, 8th January, 1814.

abundant; but the banks of the rivers often exhibit more promising alluvions, and have, when cultivated, produced very competent returns to the agriculturist.

SECTION III.

The next section of country coming under consideration, is situated between 56° and 65° north latitude, and is bounded, north by the range of hills dividing the heads of Coppermine, from those of Yellow Knife river*; south, by highlands passing between Elk and Beaver rivers; east, by the west bounds of Hudson's Bay; and west, by the Rocky Mountains. This extensive tract may be considered a valley, having its lowest region occupied by Slave Lake, in which are united the waters of numerous large rivers, and their abundant tributaries, that descend to it from the verges of all parts of the valley, from whence they have but one outlet, by Mackenzie's river, which carries their waters to the Arctic seas.

The lakes most worthy of note as yet known within these limits are Slave, Athabasca, or the Lake of the Hills, Wollaston, Chisadawd, Methye, Martin, and Winter; but there are an infinite number of minor lakes at the sources of rivers, or formed by the broad and frequent expansion of their beds, which the scope of a general description will not permit us to particularise. Slave Lake, by far the largest and most important of them all, has considerably the superiority of either of the Lakes Erie and Ontario in point of magnitude; and its soundings, taken by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the course of his traverse, have given 75, 42, and 60 fathoms. It lies almost east and west, in latitude $61^{\circ} 25'$, and longitude 114° : it is about 250 miles long, by an average breadth of fifty. Its north shore is skirted by well wooded hills that slope to the margin of the lake, their summits rising sometimes in naked rock above the forest. It abruptly recedes northward, and forms a very deep bay,

* Between the sources of these rivers Captain Franklin describes a barren tract, about forty or fifty feet wide, in the middle of which is situated Fort Enterprise. On his chart of the discoveries he thus designates it: "Primitive country, rock chiefly felspar with some quartz and mica." "Destitute of wood, except a few clumps of stunted pines, and dwarf birch bushes, but abounding with various species of berries and mosses."

on the western side of which is situated Fort Providence, in latitude $62^{\circ} 17' 19''$ north, and longitude $114^{\circ} 9' 28''$ west, by observation*; the variation of the compass being $33^{\circ} 35' 55''$ east. Fort Resolution is built on the lake's southern shore, near the mouth of Slave river. A multitude of small gneiss and granitic islands, along its western sides, rise above the lake's surface, to an elevation of one and two hundred feet, the most conspicuous of which are the Red Deer Islands, and also Isle Caché and Big Island.

Of the numerous rivers that fall into Slave Lake, none have been properly explored, except those upon which trading posts have been established, or through which the various discovery-expeditions have passed, in their progress towards the pole. Of this class are Slave and Yellow Knife rivers, flowing from opposite courses into the lake; and Mackenzie's river, flowing out of it. The Unjigah or Peace river, the Elk or Athabasca, the Red Willow, Clear Water, and Stone rivers, are also tolerably well known; they do not, however, directly discharge themselves into Slave Lake, but are confluent with Slave river, through which they descend to swell the bosom of the great aquatic reservoir of the tract of territory under description.

Lake Athabasca, or the Lake of the Hills, is next to Slave Lake in superficies, and is situated about 180 miles south-west of it. It is an elongated body of water, nearly 200 miles in length, and fourteen to fifteen miles general width. Stone river issuing out of Lake Wolaston,—a circular lake, forty-five miles in diameter, bearing W. S. W. of Athabasca,—winds through several small lakes, between which it is sometimes called Porcupine river, and ultimately falls into the Lake of the Hills. The shores of Athabasca, to the northward, are high syenitic rock, just sufficiently covered with soil to sustain shrubs and mosses, and several species of the fir and poplar. Those to the southward opposite the forts are alluvial; but advancing eastwardly, they rise into barren sandy hills, perfectly divested of vegetable growth. As they approach the mouth of Stone river they become again rocky, and seem to belong to an extensive tract of primitive formation, extending many

* Captain Franklin, R. N.

miles to the north and east of the lake. Peace river rises far in the Rocky Mountains, at the stated distance of 317 yards from the waters of Fraser's river, exhibiting one of those singular, though familiar, features of nature by which the sources of large rivers, flowing hundreds of miles in contrary courses, are found in such near proximity, on heights of considerable elevation. The relative position, but not elevation, of the sources of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, is a still more striking instance of this peculiar feature in terrestrial hydrography.

The Athabasca has also its sources in the Rocky Mountains, but they appear not to have been completely explored. Its general course is northerly, though sometimes due east; and, as it winds through an extensive country, receives the waters of Lesser Slave Lake, by its outlet, Lesser Slave river, Pembina, Red Deer, Clear Water, and Red Willow rivers. It falls into Lake of the Hills, some miles west of the old, and nearly opposite the actual, N. W. Fort Chipewyan, and H. B. Fort Wedderburne, situated on a point on the north shore of the lake, in latitude $58^{\circ} 42' 38''$ north, longitude $111^{\circ} 18' 20''$ west*. Above the confluence of Clear river, the Athabasca is also well known, under the name of Riviere à la Biche. Its banks, below this point, are bold and elevated, and but indifferently adorned with trees; at the establishment of Pierre au Calumet, rather more than one-third the distance between Clear Water river and the Lake of the Hills, they are precipitous and nearly two hundred feet in height. A well defined range of hills stretches parallel with the river, at some distance east of its eastern bank, bounding the horizon in that quarter, whilst the view of that broad and beautiful river, seen from the commanding position of the Calumet post, presents, in the opposite direction, very picturesque and pleasing scenery, well worthy of being patronized by the pencil of the artist. Stony river, the principal outlet of Athabasca Lake, flows between marshy banks, and, at the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, mingles its waters with Peace river. The combined streams of both form Slave river, which varies in width from three quarters of a mile, to one mile and three quarters. About sixty miles below its head, its navigation is interrupted

* Captain Franklin's Observations.

by a series of rapids, occasioning a succession of portages between Dog river and the rapid of the Drownd; after which the river becomes uninterruptedly navigable to the lake. The banks of the river, below the rapids, are almost unexceptionably low and alluvial, and the country on either side, and especially to the westward, appears to abound with pine, poplar, and larch, interspersed with the cypress and willow; the soil on that bank exhibiting a rich black mould, and on the other a yellow clay intermixed with gravel*.

Yellow Knife river†, which Sir John Franklin ascended on his route to the source of the Coppermine, rises in latitude $61^{\circ} 4' 30''$, longitude $113^{\circ} 36'$, and descends through numerous lakes, in a southerly course, to its influx into Great Slave Lake, one hundred and fifty-six statute miles from its sources‡. Its navigable reaches, or interstices, are little calculated for any description of conveyance larger than canoes, and the frequency of its rapids and cascades would render it of minor importance, as a means of facilitating commercial intercourse. Its banks exhibit no extraordinary appearances, are moderately high in general, and thinly clad with the poplar tree, the larch, and the willow. From the rocky nature of its bed, it appears to traverse a stony tract of country, which frequently indicates the characters of primitive formation. Numerous herds of rein-deer frequent the region it waters, during nine months in the year, between August and May.

SECTION IV.

Another section of the Indian countries, agreeably to the division adopted, includes the whole of that portion of the continent, eastward from Mackenzie's river inclusive, lying between the 65° of north latitude and the utmost limits to which the discoveries have extended towards the pole, or the 78° of latitude, the extreme point attained in this hemisphere by arctic explorers, in penetrating northward to the depth of Baffin's Bay. Of these inhospitable regions, the Siberia of the

* Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Journal.

† Called by the natives Beg-no-lo-dessy, or River of the Toothless Fish.—Franklin.

‡ Captain Franklin.

new world, nothing is known beyond what may be collected from the voyages by sea, and the journeys over-land, of the several explorers, whose zeal in extending the field of human observation, and the bounds of geographical knowledge, first led them to penetrate far within the vortex of the frozen zone. Limited, however, as are the means of information, relative to the precise geography of those parts, sufficient light has nevertheless been thrown upon it by the voyages of Davis, Baffin, James, and others, and, subsequently, by Mackenzie, Hearne, Parry, Ross, and Franklin, to enable us to form a very competent idea of the character of the polar regions, and to establish the certainty of the existence of a north-west passage.

The impression, hitherto so universally prevalent, that the *continent* of America extended much farther north than those of Europe or Asia, must now be completely removed; and the consequences inferred therefrom, as affecting the temperature and other meteorological phenomena of the American climate, stand likewise unsupported; whilst to other causes must be ascribed the frigidity of its atmosphere, compared with similar latitudes on the old continent. Indeed the discoveries of Franklin have gone far to prove, not only that continental America did not approach the arctic pole nearer than the European or Asiatic continents, but, on the contrary, that the latter extended by several degrees further north. The points, on the shores of the arctic sea, attained by Mackenzie and Hearne*, and afterwards by Franklin, are in the same general latitude,

* The stated geographical position of the mouths of Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers appears to have been heretofore erroneous, the former being in longitude 128° west, as corrected by Mr. Wentzel of the North West Company, instead of $134^{\circ} 30'$, as given by Mackenzie, without any material difference, however, in the latitude. The latter was found by Franklin to be in latitude $67^{\circ} 47' 50''$, longitude $115^{\circ} 36' 49''$; whilst the point at which the sea was discovered by Hearne in 1771, is placed in the outline of the connected discoveries of Captains Parry, Ross, and Franklin, accompanying the Journal of the Expedition to Coppermine River, in latitude $71^{\circ} 50'$, longitude 120° ; although upon Arrowsmith's Map of North America, published long anteriorly to Sir John Franklin's journey, it is represented as being no higher than latitude 69° , and in longitude 112° , and therefore not quite so grossly erroneous as appears on the face of the connected map. The present superiority of astronomical instruments, and the perfection of chronometers, added to the ability of the observer, leave no doubt as to the precision of, and preference to be given to, the more recent observations.

and in no instance beyond the sixty-ninth degree ; and we have abundant reason to presume, from the verification of these facts, and from the bearing and general course of that portion of the coast explored by the latter discoverer, that the main shores of America, washed by the Frozen Ocean, do not stretch far to the north of the 70° of latitude. Northward from this parallel, the polar regions seem to consist of numerous large islands, or extensive peninsulas, dividing the polar seas into a profusion of channels, straits, inlets, and sounds, forming almost a labyrinth, the mazes of which have been as yet too partially explored to enable us to form any thing like a correct estimate of what proportion of these hyperborean realms is land, and what, water, and whether many of the supposed islands are really insular, or connected with the continent, or (to venture upon one speculative assertion) form part of a polar continent, of which Greenland may be a projection to the south.

Davis Strait, at the bottom of which is Baffin's Bay, has its entrance between Cape Godthaab, or Good Hope, in longitude $51^{\circ} 40'$ west, and Cape of God's Mercy, in longitude $63^{\circ} 20'$ west, and divides Greenland from a vast tract of insulated country, the outlines of which are not properly known. This tract, taken as a whole (for it may hereafter be found to be made up of several distinct islands), lies between latitude 65° and $73^{\circ} 45'$ north, its coast trending north-westward. To the north it forms the southern shore of Barrow's Strait ; and to the west, as far as it is known, the eastern shore of Prince Regent's Inlet. Barrow's Strait is about fifty miles wide, and opens, to the eastward, into Baffin's Bay. Upon its north coasts are Sir James Lancaster's Sound, Croker's Bay, Capes Rosamond and Hurd. Opposite Cape Hurd are Capes Clarence and York, forming the mouth of Prince Regent's Inlet, which is about forty miles broad, and opens to the southward. Further west are the Georgian Islands, to which the several names of Melville, Bathurst, Cornwallis, and Sabine have been given. They are in latitude 75° , nearly on the same parallel with the north coast of Barrow's Strait, and extend westward to the 114° of longitude. The Strait of the Fury and Hecla is about thirty miles wide and one hundred and twenty long, and is situated in latitude $69^{\circ} 30'$, between Cockburn Island on the north, and Melville's Peninsula on the south. The peninsula, about two hundred

and twenty miles in length, by an extreme breadth of one hundred and fifty, is connected with the main by a narrow isthmus, formed by an arm of the Frozen Ocean on the north, and the mouth of Wager river and Repulse Bay on the south and south-east. The northern coast of this isthmus is supposed to continue westward to the Icy Cape, and thus form the main shore of the polar sea.

That part of the coast explored by the enterprising Franklin extends from Cape Hearne to Point Turnagain, a direct distance of about one hundred and forty miles, but considerably more in following its sinuosities and deep indentations *. Between Point Turnagain and Cape Barrow the coast abruptly recedes southward, forming George the IV. Coronation Gulf and Bathurst's Inlet, which, taken together, exceed one hundred miles in length, terminating in a point where they receive the waters of Back's river. The whole extent of the coasts is fringed with islands, to which the appellation of the Duke of York's Archipelago has been given; and another series, called Wilmot's Islands, is a continuation of these, verging south-eastward, and occupying the middle of the gulf. Melville's Sound is a broad arm of the gulf, stretching north-eastward in latitude $68^{\circ} 20'$, forming, between it and Point Turnagain, a peninsulated tract of level country, parts of which are low and alluvial, and exhibit a clay soil. The shores of the gulf and Bathurst's Inlet, as also of the sea, are generally elevated, and sometimes rocky and precipitous. From the sea they rise in successive ranges of trap hills, moderately elevated, and nearly parallel with the coast †. Broad strands of sand and gravel are frequently to be seen at the bottom of bays and at the base of cliffs, essentially facilitating the access to the shores. Expanding laterally from the beach, extensive plains are, in some places, to be seen, whose short-lived verdure forms an inspiring contrast with the bleak and perennial icebergs of the frigid zone.

Of the interior of the country, retiring from the coasts, two degrees south of the arctic circle, a tolerably correct conception may be formed

* The distance navigated on the polar sea by the arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin, in their frail birch-bark vessels, exceeded 650 geographical miles.

† Franklin's Journey to Coppermine river.

from the familiar or scientific descriptions we possess of various sections of it that have been traversed by European explorers. The country through which flows Mackenzie's majestic river, the borders of the Coppermine, and the region obliquely traversed by Franklin, from Hood's river to Fort Enterprise*, are described in a manner to afford very satisfactory data from whence to judge of the general characteristics of the country. It appears to be profusely watered by lakes and rivers with their numerous tributaries, judging from the frequency of the streams intersected by the arctic party in their diagonal journey across it; and it is a remarkable proof of this fact, that in no one instance, on so long a march, has (if recollection serve) a deficiency of water been once stated to have occurred. Besides the rivers Coppermine and Mackenzie, the only two explored from their sources to their mouths, the largest rivers known are the Ana-tessy, or Cree, supposed to fall into Bathurst's Inlet, Cracroft, and Wright's; Hood's, Back's, and Burnside, which have their estuaries in Bathurst's Inlet; and Wentzel's, Tree, and Richardson's, which fall into the open sea.

Mackenzie's river issues out of Slave Lake in latitude $61^{\circ} 45'$ north, and winds, on a general course, rather north of due north-west, to the polar sea. It is gradually formed, at its head, by the funnel-shaped contraction of the lake's shores, and flows between banks of moderate elevation in general, but in some sections high, rocky, and precipitous; in others, chiefly towards the sea, comparatively low, and thinly clad with dwarf willow, pine, and birch. The stream is nearly half a mile wide in the aggregate, but much broader at its source and its estuary. Its soundings have been taken at three, nine, and fifty fathoms†, and its current,

* In referring to this part of Sir John Franklin's Journey, it is equally impossible to forbear recalling to mind the unparalleled hardships, and truly affecting circumstances by which it was marked, or to deny myself this opportunity of expressing my sincerest admiration of the fortitude, perseverance, and heroism that so eminently distinguished as well the magnanimous leader of so bold and hazardous an expedition, as his able assistants, Dr. Richardson, and Messrs. Back and Hood. On the untoward and melancholy fate of the latter we must drop the tear of unfeigned sorrow, from the general esteem in which he appears to have been held by those best able to appreciate his merits; and to the tried fidelity and courage of the faithful Hepburn we can but pay the tribute of our admiration and applause.

† Mackenzie's Voyages.

though sometimes strong, and perfectly rapid at two points, cannot be considered as offering insuperable obstacles to navigation; but the shallows and sand-bars at both its extremities would, in all probability, present more serious impediments. The chief rivers falling into it are the Great Bear and the Rivière aux Liards, apparently Mackenzie's river of the Mountains.

The highest waters of the Coppermine that have been traced are those of Lake Providence, communicating, through a section of the river, with Point Lake, which is of an elongated shape, about sixty miles long, varying in width from half a mile to three miles, and bounded to the north and south by hills, ridges, and frequent cliffs of seven or eight hundred feet elevation. The waters of Point Lake, passing to the westward through Red Rock Lake, are discharged by the Coppermine, which flows in a course almost parallel with Mackenzie's river. Its breadth varies from one to three hundred yards: its waters are deep, and its current extremely rapid. The banks are, at intervals, composed of alluvial sands and rugged steeps, seldom relieved by the reviving verdure of the forest; yet in many places the scenery it presents is by no means uninteresting, and may sometimes, perhaps, aspire to the beautiful or the sublime. Under the sixty-sixth parallel of latitude, ranges of barren hills, with rounded summits, are seen on both sides of the river, running parallel with them, at four or five miles' distance, and rising to the height of six or seven hundred feet. Lower down, the stream opens its channel through a still bolder region, traversed by mountain ranges, bending to the south-west, apparently consisting of clay-slate with peaks of syenite rising to an elevation of from twelve to fifteen hundred feet *. Between this point and the mouth of the river, the frequency and violence of the rapids increase, the banks become often precipitous, and walled by perpendicular cliffs of rock, betwixt which the shackled waters rush with infuriated impetuosity.

The Copper Mountains, which take their name from the mine found within them, are situated on the north-west bank of a great bend of the river, in latitude $67^{\circ} 10' 30''$ north, longitude $116^{\circ} 25' 45''$ west. Of the

* Franklin.

difficulties opposed to the eventual advantages to which the metallic mine might be rendered subservient, Sir John Franklin speaks in the following terms : "The impracticability of navigating the river upwards from the sea, and the want of wood for forming an establishment, would prove insuperable objections to rendering the collection of copper at this part worthy of mercantile speculation*." Describing the view of the country, surveyed from several elevated positions, attained in the progress of their collateral excursion to the mountains, he remarks, "that two or three small lakes only were visible, still partly frozen; and much snow remained on the mountains†. The trees were reduced to a scanty fringe on the borders of the river, and every side was beset by naked mountains." Beyond latitude 67° 30' no trees whatever were to be seen‡.

As far as general terms may be applied to so large an extent of territory, it may be said, that its surface exhibits far more of the plain than of the mountain, that its hills never rise to very considerable heights, and that sterility is the predominant characteristic of its soil. The rivers that flow through it are, for the most part, rapid, and the lakes frequent and fantastic in their shapes. Of the limited variety of the trees, the pine, the poplar, the willow, and the larch are the most common. Lichens and mosses abundantly clothe the faces of some hills, or cover the surface of deep swamps : and the plains, consisting in some parts of clay flats or bottoms, and marshy meadows, and so frequently stony and utterly barren, are sometimes thinly covered with an arid grass, which yields a slender sustenance to the musk ox and the rein-deer; the hills, crags, and cliffs being the haunts of the black and white bear, and of the preying wolf.

Such is the home of the barbarian Esquimau, whose country ranges from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps from the very shores of the Pacific, to the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, inhabiting, in his de-

* Franklin, vol. ii. p. 161.

† July 11th, 1821.

‡ From these generalized descriptions of Mackenzie's and Coppermine rivers, a sufficiently correct idea of their chief features may be formed ; but the reader desirous of a more minute account of both will of course consult the interesting journals of the discoverers, which contain much valuable information.

sultory and wandering mode of savage existence, the bleakest hyperborean regions of the globe. The copper Indians frequent the country to the southward of the Esquimaux lands east and west of Yellow Knife river.

SECTION V.

The fifth and last section of country remaining to be described is the whole tract of British territory lying on the western side of the Rocky Mountains. It occupies an extent of coast on the Pacific Ocean exceeding twelve hundred miles, situated between Cape Blanco or Oxford on the south-east, and Mount St. Elias on the north-west. The different sections of the coast, commencing from Mount St. Elias, are called New Norfolk, New Cornwall, New Hanover, New Caledonia, and New Georgia, which comprise the greatest part of the north-west shores of America discovered, explored, or surveyed by Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie.

The coasts are remarkably broken and indented by deep arms of the ocean, leaving extensive insulated tracts, which form numerous gulfs, straits, inlets, and sounds. The islands most worthy of note, from their magnitude, are Quadra and Vancouver's, forming with the main the Gulf of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Princess Royal Islands, Queen Charlotte, the Prince of Wales's Archipelago and George III. Archipelago, Admiralty and Revellagegida Islands. The Oregon, or Columbia, and Fraser's river, with their various branches, some of which form considerable streams of themselves, are the two rivers to which explorations have hitherto been chiefly confined. The Columbia takes its source in the Rocky Mountains in latitude $53^{\circ} 30'$ north, and, flowing out of a lake that bears the name of the fruit (the cranberry) found abundantly in its vicinity, descends to the Pacific Ocean, first directing its general course to the southward, and afterwards to the westward, to its mouth, in latitude $46^{\circ} 19'$ north, longitude $124^{\circ} 10'$ west. The tides regularly rise and fall at its estuary nine perpendicular feet; and their influence is sensibly felt at the distance of nearly one hundred miles from the sea. Between the ocean and that which should properly be considered the entrance of the river, a surface of sea intervenes, from three to seven miles wide, the navigation of which is rendered intricate by shoals of sand extending nearly from

side to side. This space ought rather to be deemed a sound receiving the waters of the river than a part of the river itself, the mouth of which is half a mile wide, well defined, and formed by the contraction of the shores of the sound. Cape Disappointment on the north and Cape Adams on the south form the opening of the sound, across which a bank or bar extends, with about four fathoms' water above it, rendering the ingress difficult to ships of considerable burthen. Between the two marshy points at the entrance of the river seven fathoms of water have been found; and for a distance of eighty miles higher up the soundings have varied from 10, to 12, 8, 5, and 6, but in no instance less than three fathoms, in the channels*. Two leagues above its mouth the banks of the river, at first low and oozy, become rocky and bold: the high banks afterwards recede from the margin, and are seen on the north shore to rise in gradual acclivities. Above Point Sheriff they are rocky to the south, and flat, low, and sandy to the north. From thence to Point Vancouver, where Lieutenant Broughton's survey terminated, they alternate from high to low, and sometimes are lined by pebbly beaches. The banks of the river, from its estuary upwards, are generally well wooded; the higher grounds exhibiting a growth of lofty pine, and the lower the ash, poplar, elder, maple, the willow, and a variety of other trees. Its scenery, diversified by Green Island and hills, is described as affording many pleasing and romantic views, in which figure an occasional native village, perched on some proud eminence, or placed at the base of a bold ridge, its ephemeral and savage structure and grotesque inhabitants imparting much of the picturesque to the landscape.

Forts† George or Clatsop, Vancouver, Nezpercesa, and Okanagan, are situate at considerable intervals upon the river, commencing from Point Adams. The climate at the mouth of the Columbia is mild and congenial, the mercury having been seldom known during three successive years‡ to have sunk below 0, whilst the highest summer tem-

* Vancouver's Voyages, vol. ii. p. 57, *et seq.*

† This is the name given to any European establishment, house, or trading-post in the Indian countries.

‡ Franchere's Voyages. To the intelligent and judicious remarks of this gentleman, a Canadian, are we indebted for much useful information relative to that section of British territory.

perature did not exceed 76° . Westerly winds, that are the most prevalent in spring and summer, generally rise with the tide, and temper the heat of the atmosphere. In the latter part of summer and the beginning of autumn north-west winds almost constantly prevail; and throughout the months of October, November, and December, which embrace the rainy season, the winds blow chiefly from the south-west.

“ The surface of the soil in the valleys is a coat of black vegetable earth, not more than five or six inches thick. Beneath this is a kind of gray earth, extremely cold. Under this subsoil is coarse sand or gravel, and beneath this stones. On the high lands the soil is very thin and stony. On the seashore, to the south of Point Adams, is found a kind of white earth resembling pipe-clay; and specimens of red, green, and yellow earth, with a shining mineral substance resembling lead ore, were found further south by the natives; but no limestone is to be found in that part of the coast or country.”

The cedar, spruce, white pine, and hemlock are the most abundant species of trees at the mouth of the river. The cedars not unfrequently measure four and five fathoms in circumference, and the hemlocks from twelve to twenty inches in diameter*.

The principal branches of the Columbia are the rivers Multnomah, Sapin or Lewis, Okanagan, Spokane, Flathead or Clark, and M'Gillivray. Lewis and Clark's rivers spread into numerous ramifications, that descend chiefly from the Rocky Mountains, through beds sometimes broken by falls, or rendered intricate by rocks and rapids. Fraser's river has three principal sources; Fraser and Stuart Lakes, and a branch shooting eastward to the Rocky Mountains†. It flows southerly, and falls into the Gulf of Georgia, receiving in its course the waters of several tributaries, the largest of which is Thompson's river. Trading forts are established upon the lakes at the head of Fraser's river, and one is sta-

* Captain Franchere.

† It must have been down this stream, and not the Columbia, that Mackenzie passed on his route to the Pacific; and the statements of the Indians, that white people were making establishments at its mouth, which led him to believe that he was upon the Columbia, may be explained by the circumstance, that European settlements were then in progress at Nootka, to which it is more than probable the information communicated by the natives alluded.

tioned upon Thompson's river. Flathead House is about two hundred miles from the mouth of Clark's river; and Kotanie Fort is situated in the Rocky Mountains, on a collateral branch of the Columbia.

Salmon river is not remarkable for its magnitude, but a variety of adventitious circumstances concur to render it worthy of particular notice. Its length is not more than forty-five or fifty miles, and its general breadth about fifty yards; it meanders in a deep ravine, and is navigable for canoes of the largest size. It abounds with salmon, which the natives take in the greatest profusion, by means of an ingenious "weir," dam, or snare set in the river; and it is from these fisheries that they almost exclusively derive subsistence throughout the year. The natives are effectually domiciled upon the banks of the river, and congregate in small villages, of which a lively description is given by Mackenzie. These little communities are three in number, and have been distinguished by names indicative of the cordiality or hostility that marked the reception of the explorer. Friendly Village is the highest on the river; the Village of Rascals is at its mouth, near Mackenzie's Outlet; and the Great Village, containing in 1792 upwards of 200 souls, is situated on the north side, about mid-way between the other two. Their habitations bore evident signs of their intercourse with Europeans when Mackenzie visited that coast; and they not unfrequently answered in good English, "No, no," to such of his proposals as they were disposed to negative.

The courses of the rivers discharging themselves into the sea have, in most cases, a southern direction. Their streams are swift and often rapid; but they appear in general to be deep and navigable for considerable distances; subject, however, to occasional portages, rendered necessary by impracticable cascades. The lakes of which any knowledge is possessed are few in number, and of very inferior dimensions when compared with the expansive sheets of water found to the east of the Rocky Mountains; but several lakes of great magnitude are reported by Indians to exist in the interior, the locality and proportions of which are equally unknown.

The information extant with respect to the surface and soil of the country is quite as superficial and imperfect; yet we are not wholly

without the means of forming some opinion upon the subject, from the observations and surveys of Vancouver, Mackenzie, Clark, Lewis, Franchère, &c. It appears that between the Rocky Mountains and the sea a subordinate but high range of hills, running nearly parallel to the continuation of the chain of the lofty Andes, skirts the coasts from Admiralty Bay to the bottom of the Gulf of Georgia, and, extending along Puget's Sound, stretches S. S. E. across the Columbia, and loses itself among the mountains of Mexico. Its altitude is conspicuous at many points, and in some instances attains nearly the inferior limits of perpetual snow, between the 52nd and 53rd degree of latitude *. It is in this range that the peaks observed by Vancouver are to be found, which he respectively named Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helen's, and Mount Hood.

The valley formed by this ridge and the Rocky Mountains does not appear to correspond altogether with the extensive barren plain at the base of the Rocky Mountains to the eastward. Judging from the accounts of the tracts that have been explored, this valley may be said to enjoy the advantage of a competent degree of fertility ; it undulates into bold swells, in the midst, however, of occasional plains, seldom wholly divested of verdure and copses, and, generally speaking, yields an abundant growth of forest trees, the dimensions of which, and especially of the cedar, the fir, and hemlock, increase to a prodigious magnitude in approaching the coast.

The massive range of granitic mountains that constitutes the eastern face of the valley occupies of itself a vast surface, varying in breadth from fifty to nearly one hundred miles. It rises into towering cones, high rounded summits, and sometimes continued, sometimes broken ridges, in the intervals of which or at the base of pinnacles are frequently found broad valleys and flats of argillaceous deposits, possessing a high degree of fertility. A great number of its peaks are exalted far into the regions of perpetual snow, and are beheld at the distance of more than one hundred miles in approaching them at some points from the eastward †. The highest summits that have been ascertained by trigo-

* Mackenzie's Travels.

† James's Account of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, vol. iii. p. 238.

nometrical admeasurement are found to be about 8,500 feet above the water-table of the country, extending along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains*, which is placed about 2700 feet above the “assumed” level of the ocean. The altitude of this immense range seems to diminish towards the north; but how and where it subsides has never yet been ascertained.

Looking at the great geological features of America, the singular geographical position of two prominent ranges of lofty mountains forming almost one continued chain, unparalleled for its extent, and at some points for its elevation, is extremely striking. From Cape Horn to the arctic seas we behold the stupendous Andes, stretching nearly north and south along the western flank of an immense continent, almost parallel with its extensive shores, and affording to the inquisitive geologist a fact of the highest importance in his theories of continental formations, from which conclusions may be drawn well calculated to throw considerable light upon this branch of the natural sciences.

In instituting a comparison between the mountains of North America and those of the other portions of the globe, the general inferiority of the former in altitude will be eminently conspicuous. Indeed to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains very rare instances are met with where hills rise 4000 feet above the level of the sea. But comparing the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains with the gigantic altitude of the Andes, the Alps, the Geesh Mountains of Africa, or the peerless height of the Hymalayan Mountains of Asia, they sink into comparative insignificance, although, as the summits of a vast continuous range, they are extremely grand and imposing.

Returning to the consideration of the valley west of the Stony Mountains, it may safely be said, that between the southern boundary of this portion of the British possessions, and the 52nd or 53rd degree of latitude, large tracts will be found to possess all the advantages requisite for colonization, both as regards fertility of soil and congeniality of climate: and there can be no doubt that at some period, probably not very remote, the civilizing arts of agriculture and commerce will extend

* James's Account of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, vol. iii. p. 238.

their social influence to the north-west coast of America, and flourish on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean.

Then would the importance of a north passage become paramount, at least as far as the precarious and ephemeral navigation of icy seas could be rendered subservient to commercial intercourse, as it would materially abridge the length of voyage between the ports on the north-west coast of America and European markets. Whether the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn be doubled, as must unavoidably be done at present, the voyage is equally long and circuitous; yet it would for two-thirds of the year at least be the only alternative left. The hazards and perils of arctic navigation, even during the summer months, would in all probability operate as a check on the frequency of passages by the northern seas, and in many instances render preferable the practised and incomparably longer route to the southward.

The gigantic but feasible project for some time contemplated of opening a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Bay of Mandinga with the Gulf of Panama, and therefore the waters of the Caribbean Sea or the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, would, if consummated, be an effort of human ingenuity and art which would incalculably facilitate the commercial relations of every part of the world. It would in a great measure supersede the expediency of the further discoveries of a northern passage, as regards at least the promotion of commerce; although they might still be prosecuted with invaluable advantages to mankind as a means of extending the boundaries of human knowledge.

UPPER CANADA.



BROCK'S MONUMENT.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

DAY & ENGLISH LITHO^{rs} to their Majesties.

CHAPTER III.

UPPER CANADA.—Its Boundaries—Extent—Divisions and Subdivisions—First Settlements by the French—Lands granted and ungranted.

THE existence of Upper Canada as a distinct province can be dated only from the year 1791, previous to which it formed part of the province of Quebec, under the provisions of the 14th Geo. III. The convenience and interest at once of the original Canadian inhabitants, of the recent English settlers, and of the disbanded troops located after the peace of 1783, and occupying lands in the western section of the province of Quebec, dictated, at the above date, the division of that province into two, which was accordingly effected by the British legislature applying to these countries the denomination of Upper and Lower Canada. Another reason which enforced the expediency of this division was the difference of the tenure by which the lands in the two departments were held; the whole of the earlier French settlements being occupied by seigniorial grants under the feudal system, whilst the disbanded troops and more recent settlers held their lands in free and common soccage. The division was therefore so regulated as to include within the lower province all those lands held by the first species of tenure, whilst the upper province was composed entirely of such as had been granted by the last.

That part of Canada which subsequently became the upper province had, on the 24th July, 1788, been divided by proclamation of the governor-in-chief of the province of Quebec, Lord Dorchester, into four districts, viz. Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse; but, by the first act of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada in 1792, these districts changed their names to those of the Eastern, Midland, Home, and Western, but without altering their limits. When, however, Major

General Simcoe, who was the first lieutenant-governor of the province ever appointed, entered on the administration of the government, he adopted a new division into districts, counties, and townships, which have again been newly modelled and others added by the proclamations of subsequent governors, and various acts of the provincial legislature.

The line of division between the two provinces, carefully adapted to the difference of tenure before explained, was judiciously fixed to commence at the cove west of Point au Baudet on Lake St. Francis; pursuing the western limits of the seignories of New Longueuil, and Vaudreuil or Rigaud, and intersecting the Grand or Ottawa river at Point Fortune. Thus, at least, is the division laid down in all the maps of the two provinces now extant; but it may be as well to refer to the act of the British parliament which prescribes their boundaries.

By the 31st of Geo. III., an act professedly passed for the purpose of repealing certain parts of an act of the 14th of the same reign, entitled "An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," the following line of division, likewise prescribed by his majesty's proclamation of the 18th November, 1791, General Sir Alured Clarke being lieutenant-governor, was definitively adopted.

By this act the line was expressed "to commence at a stone boundary, on the north bank of the Lake of St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seignory of New Longueuil; running along the said limits, northerly, to the 34th degree of north latitude, and then westerly to the westernmost angle of the said seignory of New Longueuil; then along the north-western boundary of the seignory of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees east, till it strikes the Ottawa river*; afterwards to ascend the said river into Lake Tomiscaming, and from the head of the said lake,

* The bearings of the westernmost limits of these seignories were incorrectly described, and were taken from an erroneous map of that section of the then province of Quebec. This circumstance has already produced great difficulties and litigation between the frontier inhabitants of the provinces, and is an evil calling loudly for remedy. The subject will be further considered in describing the western limits of Lower Canada.

in a line due north, until it strikes the southern boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the west and south of such line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada."

The province of Upper Canada, thus divided, lies between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 47'$ and 49° of north latitude, and extends westward from $74^{\circ} 30'$ of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the south by the United States, on the north by the Hudson's Bay territory and the Grand or Ottawa river, on the east by the province of Lower Canada, and on the west its limits are not easy to ascertain. They may, perhaps, fairly be considered to be formed by the head waters of the rivers and streams that fall into Lake Superior, at or about the height of land on the Grand Portage in longitude 117° west. The vast section of country appertaining to the British dominions to the west and north-west of this point is generally known by the denomination of the Western Country or North-West Indian Territories*.

The line of demarcation between this province, *i. e.* Upper Canada, and the United States, from the monument at St. Regis, on the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, westward to the Lake of the Woods, was sufficiently settled by the commissioners appointed to decide the same, with reference to the treaty of 1783, under the treaty of Ghent, at least as far as that line runs from St. Regis through the rivers and lakes to the strait of St. Mary's; as will appear on reference to the report of those commissioners (Appendix, No. I.). An enumeration of the islands, from their magnitude and importance most worthy of note, comprehended within the limits of this province, will be found in the note on p. 16.

From the western limit of Lower Canada this province is bounded

* This want of a definite western limit to the province occasioned some doubts as to the jurisdiction of the provincial government over this north-western territory, which is much resorted to by Indian traders, and was particularly so by the North-West Company of Canada, now extinct; to obviate which doubts, an act passed the British legislature in the year 1803, for the prevention and punishment of crimes in the Indian territories. By this act justices of the peace were appointed for that district, with authority to apprehend criminals and send them to Lower Canada for trial; and, accordingly, many persons were sent to Montreal and Quebec, and there tried for acts committed in the Indian territories. Of this, the distressing controversy between Lord Selkirk and the North-West Company of Canada is a remarkable instance.

by the Ottawa as far as Lake Tomiscaming*, thence by a line drawn due north to the southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay territory. This line has been generally understood to indicate a range of highlands dividing the rivers and streams which fall into Hudson's and James's Bays from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence and the lakes of Canada, and forming naturally the northern boundary of the province.

Adopting these as the actual limits of the province, its superficial content may be estimated in round numbers at 141,000 square statute miles. Of this vast extent of territory, about 32,929 square statute miles have been laid out into townships, and tracts set apart for particular purposes, enumerated in the note†. It comprises certain vacant tracts in the vicinity of surveyed lands, generally denominated lands of the crown; besides a tract exceeding one million and a half of acres in the vicinity of Lake Huron, usually termed Indian territory.

The history of the discoveries and early settlements in America, as well as of their transfer by conquest and treaty, is too largely treated of in another part of this work to render it necessary here to enter into a separate and distinct account of the colonization of Upper Canada.

The first inducement to the French to extend their establishments in this direction arose out of the destructive wars with the Iroquois or five nations, in which they found themselves involved as the allies and protectors of the Hurons and Algonquins.

* This boundary does not express whether the islands in the Ottawa are to be considered as part of Upper or of Lower Canada; or which of these islands are to be referred to one and which to the other province.

	Acres.
† Townships	16,816,800
The Huron tract, granted to the Canada Company	1,000,000
St. Regis, Indian tract	30,720
Longueuil or L'Original Seignory	25,000
Land of the Six Nations on the Grand River	333,000
Clergy reserves for the Six Nations' Lands	132,000
Lands belonging to the crown near Lake St. Clair	380,720
Ditto, north of the Huron tract	450,000
Indian reserve opposite Fort St. Clair	16,000
Ditto, Ditto, Commodore Creek	10,240
Indian territory in the vicinity of Lake Huron	1,883,200
	<hr/>
	4,257,880
	<hr/>
	21,074,680

The ravages made by them, on the French territories, rendered it necessary for Governor Frontenac to erect a fort, which he accordingly did in 1672 at a place called Cataracqui, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, the site of the present flourishing town of Kingston. Shortly afterwards the French built Fort Niagara; and though the vigorous attacks of the Iroquois obliged them, in 1689, to blow up these forts and retire further down the river, they subsequently renewed their advances and re-established the forts. To these they added another on the island in the river near Osweigatchie, called Fort Levi, a military post at Detroit, and a garrison and trading village at Michilimackinac. These comprise all the attempts at European colonization in Upper Canada previous to its conquest by the British; for though the French had passed over to the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Mississippi, and on their route hence to Louisiana had attempted some settlements, they were so feebly supported as shortly to sink into decay. So far were they indeed from displaying either enterprise or energy in settling the country under their dominion, that the sphere of their establishments even in Lower Canada rather contracted than increased.

After the conquest of Quebec, in 1759, one campaign sufficed to render the English masters of all the French settlements in Upper Canada, and of the immense tract of country before described and recognised by that name.

A royal proclamation issued shortly afterwards, which described the limits of the province far short of those since declared, contained a provision for reduced officers and disbanded soldiers, allotting to them certain portions of the waste lands of the crown. These allotments were at the close of the war made the standard for other allowances of a similar nature.

The divisions of the province have been before slightly alluded to; they may now be more correctly stated to be, ELEVEN DISTRICTS,—TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES,—and SIX RIDINGS, comprising together 273 townships, besides the various large tracts of reserved land and Indian territory more particularly specified in p. 64. The following will best illustrate the distribution and subdivisions of the province:—

Division of the Province of Upper Canada into Districts, Counties, Ridings, Townships, Special Tracts, and Allotments, together with Blocks of Crown and Clergy Reservations, and Lands appropriated to the Indians, &c.

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.	Districts.	Counties.	Townships.	
EASTERN	{ GLENGARY .	{ Lancaster Charlottenburgh Kenyon Lochiel	BATHURST	{ CARLETON .	{ Nepean Goulburn March Torbolton Fitzroy MacNabb Horton Huntly Pakenham	
		{ STORMONT .			{ Cornwall Osnabruck Finch Roxburgh	
		{ DUNDAS . .			{ Williamsburgh Matilda Mountain Winchester	
OTTAWA	{ PRESCOTT .	{ Hawkesbury Caledonia Longueuil Alfred Plantagenet Plantagenetrear	{ LANARK . .		{ Beckwith Drummond Bathurst Sherbrooke, South Sherbrooke, North Dalhousie Lanark Ramsay Darling Lavant	
		{ RUSSELL . .		{ Clarence Cumberland Gloucester Osgoode Russell Cambridge		
JOHNSTOWN	{ GRENVILLE .	{ Edwardsburgh Augusta Wolford Oxford on the Rideau Marlborough Montague Gower, North Gower, South	MIDLAND	{ FRONTENAC .	{ Howe Island Pittsburgh Gd. Isle or Wolfe Id. Kingston Loughborough Portland Hinchinbrook Bedford Kenebec Olden Oso Barrie Clarendon Palmerston	
		{ LEEDS . . .			{ Elizabeth Town Younge Lansdown Leeds Grosby, North Grosby, South Bastard Burgess Elmsley Kitley	
				{ LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	{ Ernest Town Adolphus Town Fredericksburgh Richmond Camden, East Amherst Island Sheffield Kalador Anglesea	

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.	Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
MIDLAND	HASTINGS	Sidney	HOME	YORK	Whitby
		Thurlow			Pickering
	Tyendinaga	Scarborough			
	Hungerford	York and Peninsula			
Huntingdon	Etobicoke				
Rawdon	Markham				
Marmora	Vaughan				
Madoc	King				
Elzevir	Whitechurch				
Lake	Uxbridge				
Tudor	Reach				
Grimsthorpe	Gwillimbury, East				
	Gwillimbury, North				
	Scott				
	Georgina				
	Brock				
PRINCE EDWARD	Ameliasburgh		West Riding.	Toronto	
	Hillier	Toronto Gore			
	Hallowell	Chinguacousy			
	Sophiasburgh	Caledon			
	Marysburgh	Albion			
				Gwillimbury, West	
				Tecumseth	
				Adjala	
				Mono	
				Amaranth	
				Luther	
				Proton	
				Melancthon	
				Mulmur	
				Tossorontio	
				Essa	
				Innisfil	
				Thorah	
				Mara	
				Rama	
			SIMCOE	Oro	
				Vespra	
				Sunnidale	
				Merlin	
				Osprey	
				Artemisia	
				Euphrasia	
				Alta	
				Java	
				Flos	
				Medante	
				Orillia	
				Matchedash	
				Tay	
			Tiny		
			Zero		
NEWCASTLE	NORTHUMBER- LAND	Murray			
		Cramaghe			
	Haldimand				
	Hamilton				
Alnwick					
Percy					
Seymour					
Asphodel					
Otanabee					
Managhan					
Smith					
Douro					
Dummer					
Belmont					
Methuen					
Burleigh					
Harvey					
Emily Gore					

Districts.	Counties.	Townships.	Districts.	Counties.	Townships.
GORE	HALTON . . .	Trafalgar Nelson Flamborough, East Flamborough, West Beaverly Dumfries Waterloo Wilmot Nasagieweya Esquesing Erin Eramosa Goderich Woolwich Nichol Garrafraxa	LONDON	NORFOLK	Houghton Middleton Windham Townsend Turkey Point and Promontory of Long Point
				OXFORD . . .	Burford Oakland Norwich Dereham Oxford on Thames Blandford Blenheim Nissouri Zorra
	WENTWORTH	Ancaster Barton Salt-Fleet Binbrook Glanford		MIDDLESEX .	Bayham Malahide Yarmouth Southwold Dunwich Aldborough Mosa Ekfrid Carradoc Lobo Delaware Westminster Dorchester London
NIAGARA	LINCOLN .	1st Riding. { Grimsby Clinton Claistor Gainsborough	WESTERN	KENT . . .	Orford Howard Harwich Raleigh Tilbury, East Romney Dover, East Dover, West Chatham Camden Zone Dawn Sombra St. Clair
		2d Riding. { Louth Grantham Niagara			Mersey Gosfield Colchester Malden Hurons Sandwich Maidstone Rochester Tilbury, West.
		3d Riding. { Stamford Thorold Pelham			
		4th Riding. { Crowland Willoughby Bertie Humberstone Wainfleet			
LONDON	HALDIMAND .	Moultan Camboro	ESSEX . . .		
	NORFOLK .	Rainham Walpole Woodhouse Charlotteville Walsingham			

The average territory of each township, including its proportion of the reserved lands, may be estimated at 61,600 acres, making an aggregate quantity of 16,816,800 acres, which may be thus more particularly described.

About 7,000,000 of acres have been granted to different classes of settlers in free and common soccage; 4,805,400 acres are reserved for the crown and clergy (part of which has already been granted by the crown to the Canada Company); and 5,011,400 acres remain to be granted within the townships, exclusive of a mass of reserved lands applicable to sale and special grants. This extent of country, bordering the north shore of the river St. Lawrence from Pointe au Baudet to Lake Ontario, the northern side of that lake and of Lake Erie up to Lake St. Clair, and of the communication between it and Lake Huron, a distance little short of five hundred and seventy miles, and stretching northward from the water to a depth varying from fifty to eighty miles, is composed of a soil which for productive richness, variety, and applicability to the highest purposes of agriculture, may challenge competition with the choicest tracts of the new world.

CHAPTER IV.

Natural Divisions of the Province.—Its Rivers, Roads, Soil, and Settlements described in three Sections.—General statistical Summary.

IN attempting to give to the reader a view of so extensive and open a country as Upper Canada, no division or feature so naturally presents itself to the mind of a topographical describer, as the chains or ridges of high lands running through the country, in which the various rivers and streams take their sources, and dividing the head waters of those of such rivers as flow in one direction from those that take the opposite course. In a country generally level, abundantly watered by rivers of every dimension, from the broad, full-flowing, and majestic stream, the impetuous, roaring, and resistless torrent, to the gentle meandering of a purling brook, emptying themselves into spacious lakes, almost claiming the title of seas, as is the case with the province now under notice; this particular feature seems peculiarly to demand our attention: and the rather, as we thence form an idea of the various valleys formed by their windings, through which the rivers take their course from their sources to their estuaries.

The first of these ridges, or ranges of elevated or table-land, that presents itself to our notice is that which divides the waters falling into the Ottawa, from those that are lost in the St. Lawrence. This ridge, pursuing a course chiefly westerly, from the division line between Upper and Lower Canada, traverses the townships of Lochiel and Roxburgh, in the rear of Osnabruck, Williamsburg, and Matilda (in which last township the Riviere des Petites Nations takes its source, at the distance of five miles from the St. Lawrence); thence, winding through Edwardsburg and Elizabeth Town, where it divides the source of one of the great branches of the Rideau, near a small lake, from the

head of Tonnewanta, or Jones's Creek, at the distance of about ten miles from the St. Lawrence, the ridge traverses Bastard and Crosby, in a line extending diagonally towards the north, and divides the waters and lake of the Rideau, from those of the Gannanoqui.

This division shows that the ridge now described is the most elevated table-land between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, towards each of which it has a gradual descent of four feet one inch to a mile. That from a given height the line of descent should be in the same ratio, on a base of fifty miles, as on a base of eighty miles, may appear a trigonometrical paradox; but, undoubted as the fact is, it becomes reconciled by finding, that the level of Lake Ontario is about one hundred and thirty feet higher than that of the Ottawa river. This fact was ascertained and established by the engineer employed on the Rideau canal, who fixes the highest point of land at about forty miles from Kingston, on the line of the canal, and gives its elevation or summit-level at two hundred and ninety feet above the surface of the Grand river at By Town. The long and gradual descent north and north-easterly from this table-land to the Ottawa, accounts for the level appearance of the section of country lying on its banks.

Continuing its course westerly, the table-land divides the head-waters of the Rideau from those of the Napaunée; thence winding northerly through Olden, towards Barrie, it separates the head-waters of the Mississippi from those of the Moira; and pursuing its main westerly direction, winding along the heads of numerous streams, emptying themselves into the Trent river, and a chain of small lakes stretching towards Lake Simcoe, the westernmost of which is Balsam Lake, passes about eighteen miles north of that lake. Through the Balsam Lake passes a water communication, explored by Mr. Catty of the Royal Engineers, which penetrates through the range of high lands, and expands into two or three narrow lakes, successively up to its source near the head-waters of the Madawasca, through which chain of small lakes and four portages, a ready communication is given from the source of the stream to Lake Balsam. At the point where this stream approaches the head-waters of the Madawasca, it is divided from them by another ridge of elevated or table-land, which observation shows to be higher

than that we have before been tracing, inasmuch as the water communication we have just described descends from it through the other ridge south-west into Balsam Lake. This latter ridge, taking an easterly direction from the point at which we are now arrived, joins the former ridge near the sources of the Rideau, dividing the head-waters of streams falling into the Ottawa from those taking the direction of Lake Huron. From the same point, stretching in a north-western course, it continues to divide the waters falling into Lake Huron from those emptying themselves into Hudson's and James's Bays, and terminates in the grand ridge of high lands, separating the waters of Hudson's Bay from those of the Great Lakes.

From the Bay of Quinte another ridge of high lands runs in a westerly direction along the northern shores of Lake Ontario, at a distance, in some places, of not more than nine miles, which is the case at Hamilton, dividing the numerous streams and head-waters of rivers falling into that lake from those descending northward into the river Trent, Rice Lake, Otanabee river, and the chain of lakes before mentioned. The ridge receding northward and westerly from the lake to the distance of twenty-four miles from York, there separates the waters of Holland river and other streams falling into Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron, from those discharging themselves into Ontario. Thence, bending round the heads of the Toronto and its tributary streams, dividing them from those of the Grand or Ouse river, it pursues a south-easterly direction towards the head of the lake, merges in the Burlington Heights, and runs along the shores of Burlington Bay and the south side of Lake Ontario, at a distance not exceeding from four to eight miles, to Queens-town Heights. Still pursuing an easterly direction on the southern border of the lake, it stretches into the territory of the United States to Lockport, distant twelve miles from the lake, crosses the western canal, and, running parallel with it, subsides at Rochester, on the banks of the Genesee. This ridge, though high in many places, and bounding the head streams of the smaller rivers that fall into Lake Ontario, does not divide the head-waters of many larger streams, taking their sources far to the south; but it constitutes a striking geological feature of that part of the country, which points it out as the shores of the original basin of the lake.

Having thus given a preliminary description of the most prominent features of the province, the surface of which is characterized by its general evenness, notwithstanding the table ridges of moderate elevation we have traced, we will endeavour to convey a more definite and distinct idea of the face of the country, its soil, and its settlements, without, nevertheless, entering into those minute details or descriptive elaborations that are inconsistent with the plan of the present work. To do so the more efficiently it will be convenient to divide the province into three imaginary divisions, within the circumscribed boundaries of which it will be easier to travel in our description, and to dwell upon the particular points that may appear most deserving of paramount notice and consideration, within their respective limits.

Adopting for this purpose the most obvious and natural division of so extensive a territory that suggests itself, the province may be divided into the three following sections :

The first or eastern section, embracing all that tract or tongue of land between the Ottawa river and the St. Lawrence, bounded on the west by the eastern line of Newcastle district, and on the east by the western boundary of the province. It includes five districts ; Eastern, Ottawa, Johnstown, Midland, and Bathurst.

The second or central section will comprise the districts of Newcastle and Home, and extend from the bottom of the Bay of Quinté to the north-eastern limits of the district of Gore.

The third or western section, embracing the residue of the surveyed parts of the province westward, will consist of the Western, London, Niagara, and Gore districts.

§ I.—EASTERN SECTION.—

EASTERN, OTTAWA, JOHNSTOWN, MIDLAND, AND BATHURST DISTRICTS.

Situated between two broad and navigable rivers, the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and centrally traversed in a diagonal course by an extensive and splendid sloop canal, connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of Ontario,—this section of country evidently enjoys important geographical and local advantages. Its surface presents, almost unex-

ceptionably, a table level of moderate elevation, with a very gentle and scarcely perceptible depression as it approaches the margin of the magnificent streams by which it is bounded to the northward and south-east.

The soil, though sometimes too moist and marshy, is extremely rich and fertile in general, and chiefly consists of a brown clay and yellow loam, admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and every other species of grain. In the immediate vicinity of the Bay of Quinté and the shores of Ontario it is still more clayey, and rests upon a substratum of bluish limestone, which appears to be co-extensive with the section of country we are describing, and sometimes penetrates through the soil above the surface. The forests abound with a variety of large and lofty trees; among which are profusely found white pine, white and red oak, maple, beech, birch, hickory, basswood, ironwood, butternut, and poplar; ash, elm, and cedar are also found in the forests in considerable quantities, but are less frequent than those first enumerated.

It is intersected by numerous rivers, remarkable for the multitude of their branches and minor ramifications, and by frequent lakes and ponds, peculiarly irregular and fantastic in their shapes. Of the rivers, the most conspicuous are the Rideau, Petite Nation, Mississippi, and Madawaska, that take their sources far in the interior, generally to the westward of their mouths, and fall into the Ottawa; and the Gannanoqui, Raisin, Cataraqui, Napanee, Salmon, Moira, and part of Trent, that discharge themselves into the Bay of Quinté and the St. Lawrence. The streams of most of these rivers, besides fertilizing the lands through which they meander, and affording, in general, convenient inland water communications, turn numerous grist, carding, fulling, and saw mills.

Of the lakes may be mentioned Rideau, Gannanoqui, White or Henderson's, Mud, Devil, Indian, Clear, Irish, Loughborough, Mississippi, Olden, Clarendon, Barrie, Stoke, Marmora, Collins, Blunder, Angus, and Opinicon, besides numerous inferior lakes, the non-enumeration of which in this place will be effectually supplied by the map.

The principal public roads by which it is traversed are, the main front road along the St. Lawrence, between Lower Canada and Kingston, passing through Cornwall and Lancaster, and the front road on the Ottawa, between Point Fortune and Plantagenet. The interior traverse

roads, leading from Lancaster and Charlottenburgh, through Lochiel to Hawkesbury; those from Elizabeth and Augusta to Kingston, to the Rideau settlement, to Perth and Lanark, and from these towns to Richmond and By Town, on the Ottawa; and the various roads along the whole extent of the Rideau communication. Above Kingston the several roads to the Bay of Quinté, passing either by the ferry at Long Reach, Adolphus Town, or by the Indian village in Tyendinaga, are tolerably good. From the village of Sidney a road is open along the Trent, and through Rawdon to the Marmora iron-works. Besides these, a number of by-roads afford a ready access to neighbouring or remote settlements; but as they often penetrate a wilderness, and have been opened within a comparatively recent period, they are indifferent at best, and often bad. Indeed, the generality of roads in Upper Canada necessarily suffer from the richness of the soil they traverse, and will always require the greatest attention and constant repair.

The population of this section of the province in 1824 amounted to 69,996 souls, and in 1828 to 85,105; giving an increase in four years of 15,109 souls.

The most populous and improved part of the colony is undoubtedly that from Pointe au Baudet to the head of the Bay of Quinté, a range of one hundred and seventy miles, in which are contained the towns of Kingston, Johnstown, and Cornwall, Fort Wellington, the Mohawk Village, Brockville, and several smaller villages; besides a continuation of houses (many of them spacious and well built) and farms by the side of the main road, as well as the other roads that lead to the interior settlements. Great industry and attention to improvement are displayed upon most of the lands throughout this tract; the roads that were formerly made have been gradually rendered sound and good, and many new ones constructed; bridges have been thrown across the rivers, and various communications both by land and water opened to the interior; indeed, various indications of a flourishing and accelerated progress are apparent in almost every direction.

Of the towns just mentioned, Cornwall, lying about five miles above St. Regis, and Johnstown, three miles east of Fort Wellington, contain each from eighty to one hundred houses, built of wood, with a church,

court-house, &c.; they stand close to the river St. Lawrence; the ground planned out for each is a mile square. Brockville, so called in honour of the lamented hero of Upper Canada, Sir Isaac Brock, is delightfully situated on the St. Lawrence, in front of Elizabeth Town. It is neatly built; has a church, parsonage-house, and court-house, and contains a population of five hundred or six hundred souls. A small steam-boat now plies regularly between Brockville and Prescott.

Fort Wellington, formerly called Prescott, is situated directly opposite to the American town and fort of Ogdensburgh, or Oswegatchie, as it used to be named; between them the river is no more than one thousand six hundred yards broad. During hostilities shot were repeatedly exchanged between them, particularly on the passing of brigades of boats up the river. The village of Fort Wellington consists of forty or fifty houses; and, from its position at the head of Montreal boat-navigation and the foot of the sloop and steam navigation from the lakes, it enjoys important advantages, that must eventually accelerate and enhance its growth and prosperity. A regular line of stage is daily run between this place and Montreal (Sundays excepted), and steam-boats afford an easy communication between it and the different places on Lake Ontario*.

The town of Kingston, the largest and most populous of the Upper Province, is very advantageously seated on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, or rather at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario: it is in latitude $44^{\circ} 8'$ north, and in longitude $76^{\circ} 40'$ west from Greenwich. On the ground upon which it is built formerly stood Fort Frontenac, an old French post. Its foundation took place in 1783, and by gradual increase it now presents a front of nearly three quarters of a mile, and in 1828 contained a population ascertained by census to amount to 3,528 inhabitants, exclusive of the troops in garrison: including the latter, and making due allowance for two years' increase, its population may now be computed at not less than 5,500 souls.

The streets are regularly planned, running at right angles with each

* The fares for cabin passengers now are as follow: To or from Prescott and Niagara, 2*l.* 10*s.* Kingston and Niagara, or Kingston and York, 2*l.* Between Kingston and Prescott, 15*s.*, and between York and Niagara, 10*s.*

other, but not paved. The number of houses may be estimated at about six hundred and seventy. Most of them are well built of stone; many of them spacious and commodious: but very few are remarkable for the taste or elegance of their structure. An extensive wooden bridge of much solidity and beauty has recently been thrown over the narrowest part of the channel between Point Frederick and the town. It exceeds six hundred yards in length, and has materially added to the scenery of the place and the convenience of its inhabitants. The public buildings are a government-house, a court-house, a protestant and a catholic church, a market-house, a gaol and hospital, besides the garrison, block-houses, government magazines and stores.

This town has obtained considerable mercantile importance within the last twenty years: wharfs have been constructed, and many spacious warehouses erected, that are usually filled with merchandise: in fact, it is now become the main entrepôt between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the westward. From the commencement of spring until the latter end of autumn, great activity prevails; vessels of from eighty to nearly two hundred tons, employed in navigating the lake, are continually receiving and discharging their cargoes, as well as the bateaux used in the river; and the magnificent steam-boats that ply between Kingston, York, and Niagara, contribute largely to the lively animation of the scene. Its commercial importance must also be considerably enhanced by the opening of the Rideau canal, which will necessarily render it the emporium of the whole trade of the two provinces, whether carried on by the St. Lawrence or through the Ottawa.

The harbour is well sheltered and convenient, accessible to ships not requiring more than three fathoms water, with good anchorage close to the north-eastern extremity of the town. The entrance to it is defended by a battery on Mississaga Point, and another on Point Frederick; which, with the shoal stretching from the former, with only five feet of water upon it, are quite sufficient for its protection. Opposite to the town, and distant about half a mile, is a long low peninsula, forming the west side of Navy Bay. The extremity of it is called Point Frederick. Point Henry is the extremity of another peninsula, but of higher and more commanding ground, that forms the eastern side of it. This is the principal depôt

of the royal navy on Lake Ontario, and where the ships are laid up during the winter. The anchorage is good, but somewhat exposed to south and south-west winds. It is very well defended by batteries and block-houses on Point Frederick, and by a strong fort on Point Henry.

On the western side of Navy Bay are the dock-yard, large store-houses, slips for building ships-of-war, naval barracks, wharfs, and several dwelling-houses for the master builder and other artificers, for whom, since their occupations have been so unremitting, it has been found necessary to erect habitations on the spot. In this yard the ships composing the present British Ontario armament were built and equipped. The construction of the *St. Lawrence*, a first-rate, mounting one hundred and two guns, will sufficiently prove that the power of this fleet may hereafter be increased to a vast extent. At Sacket's Harbour, the rival of Kingston as a naval depôt, the maritime forces of the United States are kept. During the war large vessels were there put upon the stocks, one of which was represented as exceeding in dimensions the largest man-of-war in the British service, being two hundred and ten feet in length on her lower gun-deck. It is a fact singular enough, and well worthy of remark, that the largest armed ships in the world should thus be found in the heart of an immense continent on the fresh waters of an interior lake, and at so remote a distance from their more familiar element, the ocean.

As a rival station to the American one of Sacket Harbour, Navy Bay is entitled to every consideration; and as long as it becomes an object to maintain a naval superiority on the lake, the greatest attention must be paid to this establishment; particularly when we observe with what care our rivals complete such of their ships as were begun during the war, and also the measures they are adopting generally to be enabled to contend against us, at a future period, with numerical strength in their favour: and, in fact, the methods they pursue are well calculated to obtain the object they steadily keep in view. The conduct of an enterprising neighbour should always be narrowly observed, and a counter-vailing power be prepared, commensurate to the means of aggression, in the event of hostilities.

The Americans build their ships much faster than we do on our

side, and for this reason—strength is the chief object with them ; and if that be obtained, they care but little about beauty of model or elegance of finishing : in fact, they receive no other polish than what is given them by the axe and the adze. On the other hand, we employ as much time upon ours as we should in the European dock-yards. They are undoubtedly as strong as the Americans ; they are handsomer and much better finished ; but they are far more expensive, and will not endure a longer period of service. When we reflect that ships built on this lake will not last more than five or at most six years of actual service, it may be a subject not unworthy of consideration, whether we cannot, with some advantage to ourselves, adopt the methods of our opponents ; and if we have a fleet as strongly built, equal in number and size to theirs, and capable of keeping up the unrivalled splendour of our national banner, be satisfied with it, although it be not a rival in beauty and splendid decorations to that which has awed every enemy into submission.

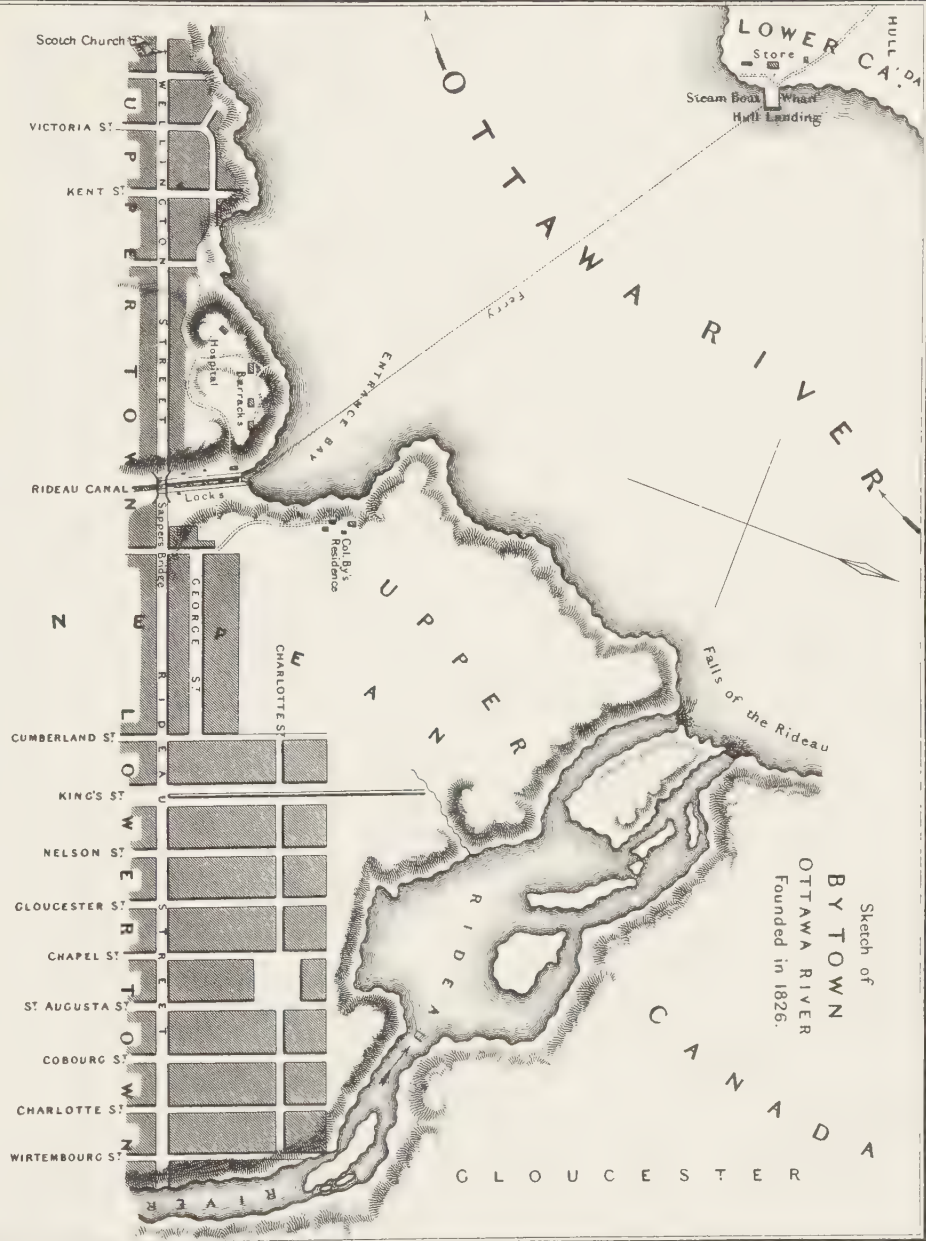
The approach to Kingston harbour is made by three different channels : the first, called the Batteaux Channel, is between Wolfe Island and Forest Island, and is generally used by small craft only, having in several places hardly two fathoms and a half water : the next is the South Channel, formed by Forest Island and Snake Island, a small spot with an extensive bank spreading from it ;—here also, in the fair way, the water shoals from three to two fathoms and a half : the third and best is the North Channel, between Snake Island and the main land, which, although it increases the distance a little, is by far the safest, having from four to ten fathoms water in it.

A little to the westward of Kingston is the Bay of Quinté, very singularly formed between the irregular peninsula of Prince Edward county on the south, and the main land of the midland district on the north. The length, through the various crooked turns it makes, is little short of fifty miles, and its breadth varies between six and twelve miles. The isthmus formed between it and Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is not more than three furlongs broad, over which there is a portage. This inlet affords to vessels safe shelter from the heavy gales frequently experienced on the lake. The peninsula on every side is indented by numerous small bays and coves. Several rivers fall into the

bay, of which the largest are the Napanee, the Shannon, the Moira, and the Trent. The latter, flowing from Rice Lake, is the channel by which the waters of a chain of shallow lakes in the Newcastle district are brought into Lake Ontario. On the south side of the Trent, in the township of Percy, are several springs highly impregnated with salt, and from which that article is made, but does not answer the purpose of curing provisions; being found, by repeated experiments, not to possess the preservative qualities of sea salt. The townships on the borders of the bay and on the peninsula are thickly inhabited, and in a prosperous state of cultivation. Their produce of wheat and other grain is very abundant, the soil being extremely rich and very easily tilled, although in general requiring manure to temper its clayey coldness.

The thriving village of Perth is situated in the township of Drummond, on a branch of the Rideau, and occupies a central position between the Grand River and the St. Lawrence, communicating by tolerably good roads with Kingston to the south, and By Town to the northward, at the opposite extremities of the Rideau canal. The first establishment fostered by government was made in 1815 by British emigrants, chiefly from Scotland, many of whom are now at the head of excellent farms, possess comfortable habitations, and reap the fruits of their perseverance and industry. The population of the village does not probably exceed, as yet, three hundred and fifty or four hundred souls; but its relative situation with the surrounding country and the canal, making it the natural entrepôt of the settlements on the St. Lawrence, and those of the Ottawa river, promises to contribute to its rapid aggrandisement and prosperity, independently of the advantages it derives from being seated in the midst of a fertile and luxuriant tract of country. The military settlements of Lanark and Richmond have also experienced the benefits of government patronage; and occupying, as they do, a propitious locality and excellent soil, are very prosperous, and fast increasing in their agricultural improvements and population.

By Town, in Nepean, is situated on the southern bank of the Ottawa, a little below the beautiful falls of the Chaudiere, and opposite the flourishing village of Hull in Lower Canada. It stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding Canal Bay, and occupies both banks of





THE GREAT OAK

on Stone by L. H. A. 1840

THE GREAT OAK
 IN THE
 WOODS OF
 ST. JAMES'S PARK

W. G. & S. H. 1840

the canal; that part lying to the east being called the Lower, and that to the west, from a superiority of local elevation, the Upper Town. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and of a liberal width, that will hereafter contribute to the convenience, salubrity, and elegance of the place. The number of houses now built is not far short of one hundred and fifty, most of which are constructed of wood, frequently in a style of neatness and taste that reflects great credit upon the inhabitants. On the elevated banks of the bay, the hospital, an extensive stone building, and three stone barracks, stand conspicuous; and nearly on a level with them, and on the eastern side of the bay, is delightfully situated the residence of Colonel By, the commanding royal engineer on that station. From his veranda the most splendid view is beheld that the magnificent scenery of the Canadas affords. The bold eminence that embosoms Entrance Bay, the broken and wild shores opposite, beyond which are seen a part of the flourishing settlements and the church of Hull, the verdant and picturesque islands between both banks, and occasional canoes, barges, and rafts plying the broad surface of the Grand river, or descending its tumultuous stream, are the immediate objects that command the notice of the beholder. In remoter perspective the eye dwells upon a succession of varied and beautiful bridges, abutting upon precipitous and craggy rocks, and abrupt islands, between which the waters are urged with wonderful agitation and violence. Beyond them, and above their level, the glittering surface of the river is discovered in its descent through the broad and majestic rapid Des Chênes, until the waters are precipitated in immense volumes over the verge of the rock, forming the falls of the Great and Little Chaudiere. From the abyss into which they are involved with terrific force, revolving columns of mist perpetually ascend in refulgent whiteness, and as they descend in spray beneath a glowing sunshine, frequently form a partial but bright iris, that seems triumphantly to overarch a section of the bridge. The landscape of the Union Bridges, although not taken exactly from this enchanting spot, may convey some idea of the scope and splendour of the prospect which we have attempted briefly to describe, and partly secure to it that admiration to which it is so richly entitled.

The talent evinced by Colonel By, and the zeal he has displayed in

the prosecution of the great and momentous works intrusted to his professional skill, are strikingly demonstrated by the vigour with which the operations are carried on upon the Rideau canal, and the emulation and spirit that pervade the settlements that have grown out of this stupendous undertaking.

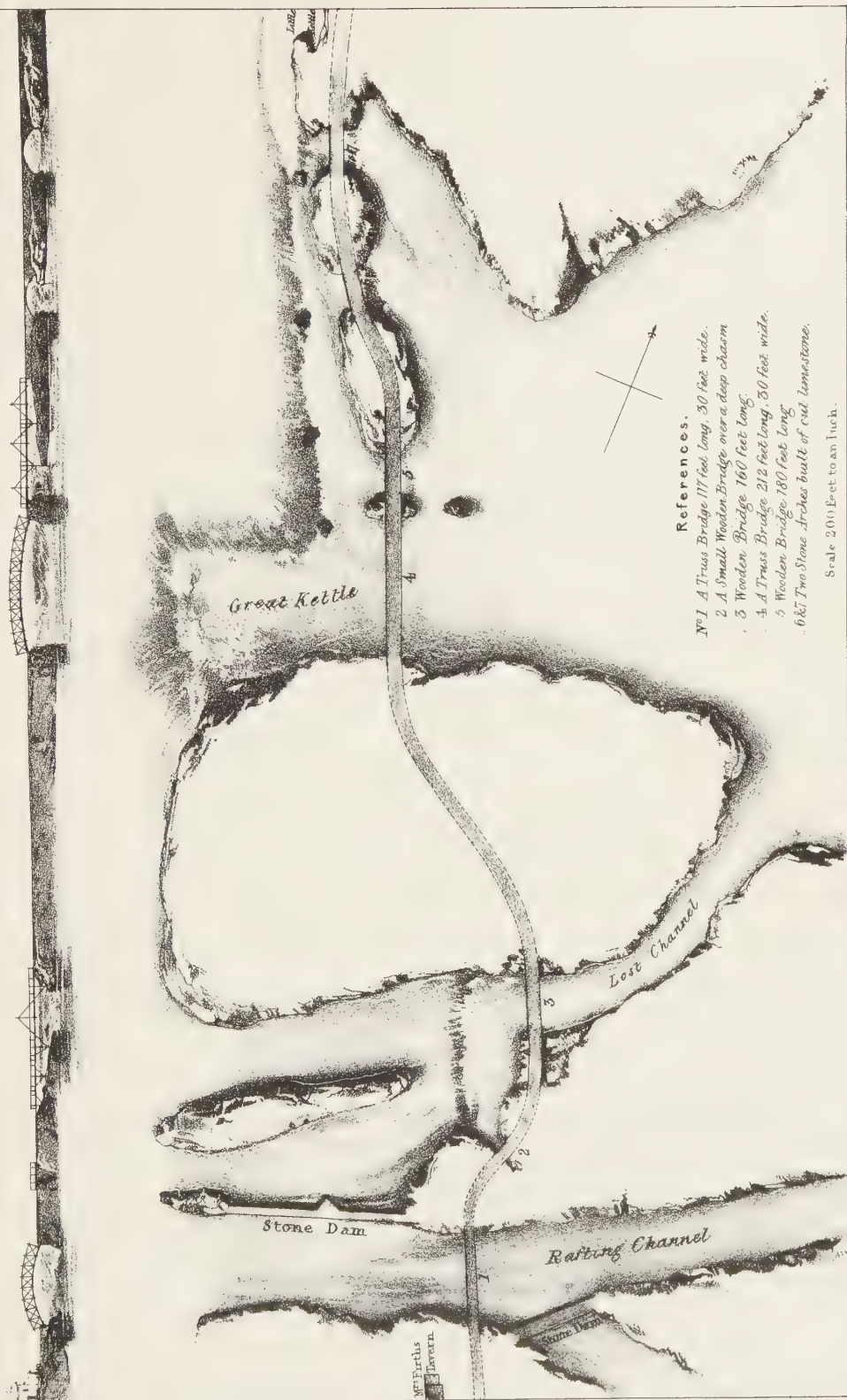
Hawkesbury, about sixty miles east of By Town, and twelve miles above Point Fortune, at the eastern boundary of the province, is an important village upon the southern banks of the Ottawa, at the lower extremity of the steam-boat navigation of the river, from the Falls of Chaudiere. The excellent saw-mills of Messrs. Hamilton and Buchanan, and their extensive timber establishment, are well worthy of particular notice, and must have much contributed to the prosperity of the place.

Some distance above By Town is Britannia, the valuable estate of Captain Le Breton. It is exceedingly well situated, at the lower extremity of Lake Chaudiere, and near the head of the beautiful rapid *Des Chênes*, whose broad surface and agitated waters, gliding swiftly between partially inhabited, luxuriantly verdant, and picturesque banks, add in a high degree to the interest and beauty of the spot. The mills erected there have the advantage of an excellent site, and are of the greatest utility to the surrounding settlements.

Ascending along the shores of Lake Chaudiere, the next objects of note first presenting themselves are the rising colonies in front of the townships of March and Tarbolton; they are chiefly composed of families of high respectability, possessed in general of adequate means to avail themselves of the advantages that are incident to a newly opened country. Higher up, at the foot of the various cascades of the *Chats*, is the establishment of John Sheriff, Esq., pleasantly situated in a very romantic and desirable spot. Above this, an impervious wilderness extends to the north-westward along the rapids of the *Chats*, and part of the lake of the same name, until human habitations reappear in the township of Macnab. High up, on the bold and abrupt shore of the broad and picturesque lake of the *Chats**, the Highland chief Macnab has selected a

* This correct and original French appellation has now become an Anglicism, and is frequently written as pronounced—*Shaws*.

PLAN AND ELEVATION of the UNION BRIDGES - OTTAWA RIVER near the FALLS of CHAUDIERE in 1827.



romantic residence, Kinell Lodge, which he has succeeded, through the most unshaken perseverance, in rendering exceedingly comfortable*. His unexampled exertions in forming and fostering the settlements of the township, of which he may be considered the founder and the leader, have not been attended with all the success that was desirable, or which he anticipated. Most, if not the whole of the inhabitants, were members of his clan, whom he brought from the Highlands at considerable trouble and expense, with a view of improving their condition and ameliorating their circumstances. However, they do not appear to have fully appreciated the benefits intended to be conferred, nor the multiplicity and magnitude of the obstacles that were surmounted in locating them to their new lands, although they in some measure must themselves have participated in the difficulties incident to the formation of an early settlement in the heart of an absolute wilderness. The colony is nevertheless making sensible progress in its improvements, and will doubtless in a few years be a valuable accession of industry, loyalty, and strength to the province.

§ II.—CENTRAL SECTION.—

DISTRICTS OF HOME AND NEWCASTLE.

This section of the province embraces the districts of Home and Newcastle, which occupy a front of about one hundred and twenty miles upon Lake Ontario, extending from the head of the Bay of Quinté westward, to the line between Toronto and Trafalgar. Although less popu-

* The characteristic hospitality that distinguished our reception by the gallant chief, when in 1828 we were returning down the Ottawa, after having explored its rapids and lakes, as far up as Grand Calumet, we cannot pass over in silence. To voyageurs in the remote wilds of Canada, necessarily strangers for the time to the sweets of civilization, the unexpected comforts of a well-furnished board, and the cordiality of a Highland welcome, are blessings that fall upon the soul like dew upon the flower. “The sun was just resigning to the moon the empire of the skies,” when we took our leave of the noble chieftain to descend the formidable rapids of the Chats. As we glided from the foot of the bold bank, the gay plaid and cap of the noble Gaël were seen waving on the proud eminence, and the shrill notes of the piper filled the air with their wild cadences. They died away as we approached the head of the rapids. Our caps were flourished, and the flags (for our canoe was gaily decorated with them) waved in adieu, and we entered the vortex of the swift and whirling stream.

lous than the tract of country composing the first part of the division which we have adopted, this portion of the province does not yield to it in point of fertility, and is equally well watered by numerous lakes, broad and beautiful rivers, and innumerable rivulets and brooks.

The Trent, which is the largest river flowing through it, issues out of Rice Lake, and taking a winding and circuitous course of about one hundred miles falls into the Bay of Quinté, near the village of Sidney, after receiving the waters of the Marmora and numerous other tributaries. The Otanabee, discharging itself, from the northward, into Rice Lake, might be considered a continuation of the Trent. It is a full, broad stream, navigable, as well as the Trent, for boats; and a spot, since called Petersborough, in the township of Monaghan, was selected on its western bank, eighteen or twenty miles north of Rice Lake, for the location of 2024 settlers sent out by government in 1825. It communicates from its source, in Trout Lake, with a chain of lakes stretching westwardly towards Lake Simcoe. From Balsam Lake, the last of this chain, a short portage is made to the source of Talbot river falling into Simcoe; thus opening an almost continued interior water communication between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Huron. But the rapids and cascades by which the navigation of the Severn, connecting Lake Simcoe with Huron, is interrupted, operate, in some measure, against the advantages that might be derived from so singular a fact. The route is, nevertheless, practised by *voyageurs*, by means of portages at the most dangerous passes of the river, which render available this abridged distance into Lake Huron.

The Nottawasaga, descending northward to Nottawasaga Bay, Holland, Mukketehsebé, Beaver, Talbot, and Black rivers falling into Lake Simcoe,—Credit, Etobicoke, Humber, and Don rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario, are the most worthy of particular mention. They in general abound with excellent fish, and especially salmon, great quantities of which are annually speared in the river Credit for the supply of the western country. Besides these rivers, a great number of “creeks” of considerable importance discharge their streams into the lake, fertilizing the lands through which they flow, and generally furnishing hydraulic

powers to work various descriptions of mills, chiefly applied at present to the purposes of grinding grain and sawing timber.

Lake Simcoe, situated in Home District, between Lakes Huron and Ontario, covers a surface of about 300 square miles, and is the most extensive interior lake of the Upper Province. Judging from the height of the frequent falls and cascades by which its outlet is broken, the elevation of its surface must be, at least, one hundred feet above the level of Lake Huron, and therefore much higher than that of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The project contemplated of linking Lakes Huron and Ontario, by canals, with Lake Simcoe, though not impracticable in itself, would, nevertheless, be attended with some difficulty, from the frequent lockage that would necessarily be required in a comparatively short distance. Yet there can be little doubt that, eventually, when the shores of Lake Huron are covered by a dense agricultural and commercial population, such a communication by water will be found of the highest utility in facilitating the intercourse between the settled parts of the colony. The lands in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe are remarkably fine, and, like most of the lands of the province, peculiarly easy of cultivation, from the depth of the soil and equality of the surface.

Rice Lake is about twenty-five miles long, and four or five miles wide. It lies nearly south-west and north-east, in the district of Newcastle, and about fifteen miles from the shore of Ontario. The name it bears is derived from the wild rice growing upon its margin; the grain is not, however, restricted to its shores, but is indigenous to that part of the country, and is frequently found in marshes, and upon the borders of lakes. It yields abundant food to quantities of wild fowl, and is gathered by the Indians, who beat it in their canoes, and apply it to their own uses, or dispose of it to the inhabitants. The exposed situation of York has frequently suggested a removal of the seat of government to some more defensible spot, and Rice Lake has not injudiciously been mentioned as offering superior advantages under that aspect. Rice Lake could easily be connected by a ship canal with Lake Ontario, and the capital being thus removed from the immediate frontier, and covered by the rising ground between the two lakes, which might be made a very effectual secondary barrier of defence, would be less open to

invasion, and therefore better calculated to be the depository of the public archives and records of the province. The lakes forming the chain, of which we have before spoken, are Balsam, Sturgeon, Pidgeon, Shemong, Shibauticon, and Trout. Several other small lakes are scattered over the country, which it would be too tedious to particularize.

In the front of Newcastle district, on the borders of Lake Ontario, the soil consists of a rich black earth ; but, in the district of Home, the shores of the lake are of an inferior quality. The lands upon Yonge-street, which connects York with Lake Simcoe, are exceedingly fertile, but so destitute of stones as to create some inconvenience to the settlers. A sandy plain, of some extent, exists some distance north of Ontario, towards Rice Lake ; but saving this, and probably one or two more comparatively insignificant exceptions, the soil of this tract of country is extremely fertile, highly conducive to agriculture, and yields luxuriant crops of wheat, rye, maize *, pease, barley, oats, buck wheat, &c.

The population of these two districts amounted, in 1824, to 25,901 souls, and had, in 1828, increased to 36,264 souls, being an accession of 10,363 inhabitants in four years, or an increase, in that period, of 40 per cent, which exceeds that of any other part of the province.

The front part of all the townships from Kingston to York are, with few exceptions, well settled ; roads lead through them, from which, in many places, others branch off to the interior. At intervals, rather distant indeed from each other, there are a few small villages, the principal of which are Belleville, Coburg, Port Hope, Darlington, and Windsor ; but single dwellings and farms are continually presenting themselves along the road, which is that followed by the mail. On the lands that are occupied great progress has been made in agriculture ; the houses, generally speaking, are strong and well built ; and the inhabitants appear to be possessed of all the necessities as well as most of the comforts that a life of industry usually bestows.

The town of York, the infant capital of Upper Canada, is in latitude 43° 33' north, and in longitude 79° 20' west, exceedingly well situated in the township of the same name, on the north side of an excellent harbour.

* Called in Canada *Indian corn*.

In a military point of view, its position is weak and extremely vulnerable; yet, if judiciously fortified and competent works thrown up on the peninsulated beach in front, it might be capable of considerable resistance against an attack from the lake. It is very regularly laid out, with the streets running at right angles, and promises to become a very handsome town. The plot of ground marked out for it extends about a mile and a half along the harbour, but at present the number of houses does not greatly exceed four hundred and fifty, the greatest part of which are built of wood, but there are however many very excellent ones of brick and stone, and most of the numerous dwelling-houses annually added to the town are of the latter description. The public edifices are a government-house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court-house, and a gaol, with numerous stores and buildings for the various purposes of government.

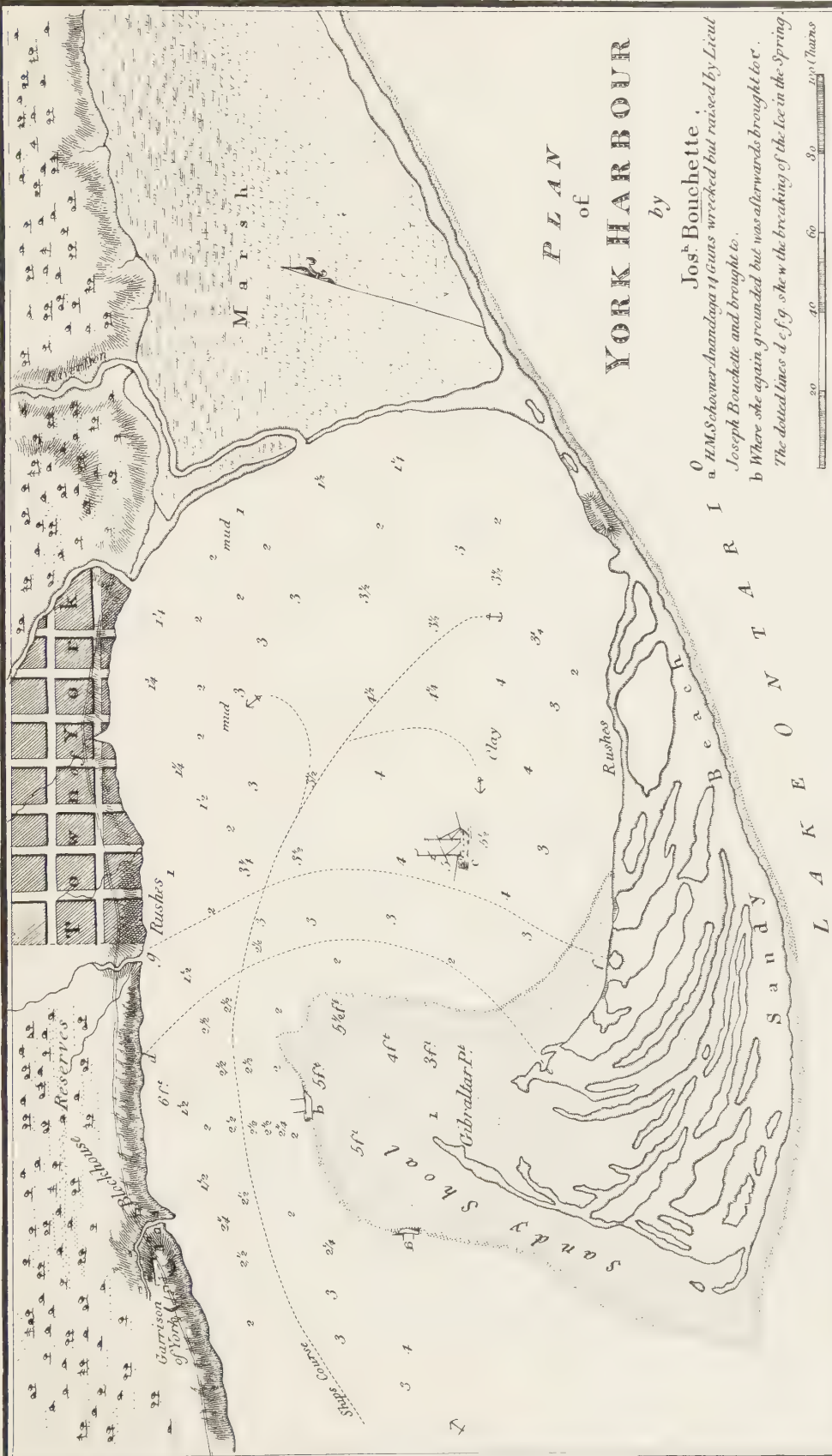
The new college stands immediately opposite the government-house, and comprises five neat brick buildings of two stories high. The centre building, appropriated exclusively to collegiate instruction, is eighty-two feet in length by eighty-five in depth, and surmounted by an elegant ornamental dome. The buildings forming its wings are respectively forty-five feet square, and are dedicated to the use of the principals, professors, and masters of the college. The lieutenant-governor of the province is, by virtue of his office, the visitor; the principal is the Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge; and vice-principal, the Rev. J. Phillips, D.D. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The avowed course of studies pursued comprises the "classics, mathematics, English composition, and history, writing and arithmetic, geography and French;" and it appears that pupils are not allowed to confine their attention to a part of the system laid down, to the exclusion of any of the subjects which it embraces. Such institutions are peculiarly interesting in a new country, and have long been among the *desiderata* of the province; they are, at the same time, a pledge that intellectual cultivation will go hand in hand with local improvements, and that whilst the industrious agriculturist and the enterprising trader are prosecuting their various meritorious pursuits and speculations, the youth of the colony will be receiving the benefits of collegiate education, the stepping-stone to

eminence in the learned professions, and an advantage no less valuable to the philosopher, the statesman, and the gentleman.

The new parliament-house, the emigrant's asylum, the law-society hall, the Scots kirk, and a baptist chapel are also conspicuous in the list of the recent improvements of the town, and are evidence of much public spirit and prosperity.

The garrison is situated to the westward of the town, at a mile distance. It consists of barracks for the troops usually stationed here; a residence for the commanding officer, now most frequently occupied by the lieutenant governor of the province; a battery and two block-houses, which together protect the entrance of the harbour. The space between the garrison and the town is wholly reserved for the use of government.

The harbour of York is nearly circular, and formed by a very narrow peninsula, stretching from the western extremity of the township of Scarborough, in an oblique direction, for about six miles, and terminating in a curved point nearly opposite the garrison; thus enclosing a beautiful basin about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie with safety during the winter. The formation of the peninsula itself is extraordinary, being a narrow slip of land, in several places not more than sixty yards in breadth, but widening towards its extremity to nearly a mile: it is principally a bank of sand, slightly overgrown with grass; the widest part is very curiously intersected by many large ponds, that are the continual resort of great quantities of wild fowl; a few trees scattered upon it greatly increase the singularity of its appearance; it lies so low that the wide expanse of Lake Ontario is seen over it: the termination of the peninsula is called Gibraltar Point, where a block-house has been erected. A lighthouse, at the western extremity of the beach, has rendered the access to the harbour safely practicable by night. The eastern part of the harbour is bounded by an extensive marsh, through part of which the river Don runs before it discharges itself into the basin. No place in either province has made so rapid a progress as York. In the year 1793, the spot on which it stands presented only one solitary Indian wigwam; in the ensuing spring the ground for the future metropolis of Upper Canada was fixed upon, and the buildings commenced under the



immediate superintendence of the late General Simcoe, then lieutenant-governor, whose liberal and enlarged plans of improvement have materially advanced the welfare and prosperity of the province *. In the space of five or six years it became a respectable place, and rapidly increased to its present importance : it now contains a population of four thousand souls.

The parliament of the province annually holds its sittings here, as do all the courts of justice. Considerable advances have also been made in the commerce, general opulence, and consequent amelioration of its society. Being the residence of the chief officers of government, both civil and military, many of the conveniences and comforts of polished life are to be met with. Several newspapers are there printed weekly. The lands of the adjacent townships for several miles round are in a high state of cultivation, so that the market of the town is always well supplied. The pressure of the late war has been considerably felt here, as it was captured by the American army on the 27th April, 1813. They held it, however, only a few days ; but in that time the government-house and all the public buildings and stores were burnt, after removing so much of their contents as could be conveniently carried off †.

* It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. Lieutenant-Governor the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the colony, had resolved upon laying the foundations of a provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto (York) Harbour was intrusted by his excellency to my performance : I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited when first I entered the beautiful basin, which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Messassagas,—and the bay and neighbouring marshes were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of immense coveys of wild fowl : indeed they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following the lieutenant-governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favourite project. His Excellency inhabited during the summer and through the winter a canvas house, which he imported expressly for the occasion ; but frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure.

† The defenceless situation of York, the mode of its capture, and the destruction of the

Immediately in the rear of the town is a very good road, called Yonge-street, that leads to Gwillimbury, a small village thirty-two miles to the northward, and thence five miles more to Cook's Bay, from which by Lake Simcoe there is a communication to Lake Huron. This being a route of much importance was greatly improved by the North-west Company, for the double purpose of shortening the distance to the Upper Lakes, and avoiding any contact with the American frontiers. The land on each side of it for a considerable depth is very fertile, and many settlements are already formed, where some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation. The advantage of this communication will be in some degree shown by the following recapitulation of it. From York to Cook's Bay, on Lake Simcoe, the distance is thirty-seven miles; the navigation through that lake and the River Matchedash up to the old trading-post on Matchedash Bay is seventy-seven miles more; making together one hundred and fourteen. A shorter route even than this is now formed by a road which was originally traced at the expense of the late North-west Company, from Kempenfelt Bay, on Lake Simcoe, to Penetengushene Harbour, opening into Gloucester Bay on Lake Huron, where a town plot has been laid out and a naval depôt established. This line of road being only twenty-nine miles reduces the distance from York to Lake Huron to eighty-eight miles, going by water from Cook's Bay into Kempenfelt Bay. Another small reduction might still be made by opening a road from Holland river up to the last-mentioned bay. By pursuing this route, the distance from York to St. Mary's Rapid, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, is about four hundred miles; whereas by the circuitous one of Lake Erie and the river Ste. Claire it is full seven hundred: the importance of the communication is therefore obvious.

large ship then on the stocks were but too prophetically demonstrated in my report to headquarters, in Lower Canada, on my return from a responsible mission to the capital of the upper province in the early part of April. Indeed the communication of the result of my reconnoitring operations, and the intelligence of the successful invasion of York, and the firing of the new ship by the enemy, were received almost simultaneously.

§ III.—WESTERN SECTION.—

GORE, NIAGARA, LONDON, AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

The western division of the organized parts of Upper Canada comprises four districts—Niagara, Gore, London, and Western. In 1824 it contained a population of 55,200 inhabitants, and appears by the census of 1828 to have increased in four years to 64,157, thus giving a ratio of increase of $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. during that period.

Situated between the parallels of 42° and $45^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, it has the advantage of extending further south than any other portion of the British North American possessions, and hence enjoys in an eminent degree a superior fertility of soil and milder temperature of climate. But a correct idea of its meteorology is not to be formed, however, from the analogy of similar latitudes on the old continent; and it is not exactly to be assumed that the atmosphere of this part of the Upper Province is possessed during winter of as moderate a degree of rigour as that of the places situated under the same circles of latitude in Italy, or any other part of Europe. The climate of America is indeed essentially different from that of any other quarter of the globe; but to what precise physical agency so wide a dissimilarity is ascribable has not yet, it is believed, been very satisfactorily discovered, although various causes have been already assigned for it.

With the aid of a little fancy, the tract of country we are now describing may be shaped into a vast equilateral triangular peninsula, whose base, extending from Fort Erie to Cape Hurd on Lake Huron, measures 216 miles, and whose perpendicular, striking the Detroit river at Ambersburgh, is about 195 miles. It is bounded to the north and west by Lake Huron, River and Lake St. Clair, and Detroit river; south by Lake Erie; and east by Niagara river, Lake Ontario, and the western limits of the district of Home. The surface it exhibits is uniformly level or slightly undulating, if we except a very few solitary eminences, and those parts of the districts of Gore and Niagara traversed by the ridge of elevated land traced in a previous chapter, the general altitude of which does not

exceed one hundred feet, although at some points it may approach very near three hundred and fifty. It is not, therefore, in a country so little variegated by hill and dale, and so utterly a stranger to the towering grandeur of the mountain, that sublimity of scenery is to be sought: yet the immense extent, magnitude, and beauty of its forests, and the prodigious vastness of its waters, are no insignificant sources of the sublime; whilst the exuberant fertility of extensive plains, the luxuriance of orchards recumbent with the weight of their delicious fruits, the graceful meanderings of full flowing streams, or the soft murmurings of more humble rivulets, added to the busy scenes of rural and thriving industry, cannot be denied eminently to possess the most interesting charms of the picturesque.

The variety of soils, and the diversity of their combinations, observable in these four districts, are by no means so great as might be expected in so extended a region. The whole tract is alluvial in its formation, and chiefly consists of a stratum of black and sometimes yellow loam; above which is deposited, when in a state of nature, a rich and deep vegetable mould, the substratum beneath the bed of loam being generally a tenacious gray or blue clay, which in some parts appears at the surface, and, intermixed with sand, constitutes the super-soil. This species and a sandy loam highly fertile in its properties are of more frequent occurrence in proceeding from the western district eastward, and appear to predominate in the districts of Gore and Niagara. The almost total absence of stones or gravel within the greatest arable depth is a peculiar feature of the generality of lands in the Upper Province, which has been felt as a serious inconvenience by the inhabitants in the progress of their rural improvements, whatever may be its probable advantage as facilitating some of the operations of husbandry. There are, however, numerous and extensive quarries of limestone to be found in most of the townships of these districts, that supply the farmers with excellent materials for building; the price of the quarried limestone fluctuating from five to fifteen shillings the toise. Freestone is also found, but in small quantities, and generally along the shores of the lakes.

The forests are remarkable for the sturdy growth, the variety, and the rich foliage of their trees. Out of the long list of their different

species, the following may be selected as being of most frequent occurrence: maple, beech, oak, basswood, ash, elm, pine, hickory, walnut, butternut, chestnut, cherry, birch, cedar, and pine, and their several varieties. The cedar and pine are much prized in consequence of their scarcity, particularly in the Western and London districts, where they are barely found in sufficient quantities to furnish materials for durable buildings and fencing enclosures. In the heart of these dense woods, and on the borders of rivers, extensive plains suddenly present themselves, that lay open to view a beautiful area of natural meadow, often expanding several thousand miles in extent, and delightfully relieved by occasional clumps of lofty pine, white oak, and poplar, agreeably clustered in the various vistas of the plain. In the neighbourhood of Long Point and on the banks of the Grand river are situated the most extensive of these vast and often fertile plains, which are generally in a flourishing state of cultivation. In the townships of Burford, Stamford, Niagara, Toronto, York, Dumfries, and Ancaster, broad and beautiful natural meadows are also to be found; but in general they are considered more prevalent in the London district than in any other section of the province.

These four districts are remarkably well watered by several large rivers and their various branches, intersecting the country in every direction, and generally affording exceedingly convenient means of internal conveyance, as they are for the most part navigable for light boats to very remote distances, and for river sloops and craft for several miles above their mouths. The rivers entitled to more particular consideration are the Thames, the Ouse or Grand river, the Welland or Chippewa, the Big Bear, and the Maitland.

The Thames, formerly called the *Rivière à la Tranche*, rises far in the interior, rather north of the township of Blandford; and after pursuing a serpentine course of about one hundred and fifty miles, in a direction nearly south-west, discharges itself into Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for large vessels as far up as Chatham, fifteen miles above its mouth, and for boats nearly to its source. A bar across its entrance is certainly some drawback; but as there is at all times sufficient water upon it to float small craft perfectly equipped, the resources of art would very easily pass those of a much larger burden. Camels, for instance, might

be used; or even common lighters, dexterously managed, would, as it is believed experience already has shown, prove adequate to the service. The river winds through a fine level country, highly fertile, and rich in every requisite for new settlements. Its banks present many fine plains and excellent natural meadows. The soil is principally a sandy earth, intermixed with large quantities of loam, and sometimes marl, under which is a substratum of clay; and the flats of the river annually acquire much richness from the overflowing of those parts of its banks, by which rich alluvial deposits are made upon the surface. The oak, maple, walnut, beech, and pine growing in its vicinity are of very superior quality. There are roads opened along its course, and on each side of it numerous scattered settlements down to Lake St. Clair; but the roads are rather neglected, from the preference generally given to the use of the river as a highway. The Delaware Indian village, and another of Moravian settlers, are situated on it. The last is about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river, and is under the superintendence of missionaries from the Society of Moravian United Brethren, who maintain a chapel here. There are many Indian converts residing in it, whose peaceable conduct and general demeanour show some of the benefits derived from civilization. The village is surrounded by thriving corn-fields, and tillage has made considerable progress in its neighbourhood*.

About twenty miles further down the river is a small place called Chatham, very desirably seated at the junction of a large stream with the Thames: it is in a very central situation, and at the head of the ship navigation of the river. A dockyard might be advantageously established on the point of land formed by the confluence of the two streams, from whence vessels might be conveniently launched. London is situated in the township of the same name, on the banks of the main branch of the Thames, about ninety miles from the mouth of the river, and in a tole-

* These villages have acquired much celebrity as the theatre of the memorable battle fought on the 5th October, 1813, between the united British and Indian forces, under General Proctor and the Indian chief Tecumseh, and the army of the American general, Harrison. It was in this action that the famous Indian warrior fell, after maintaining, at the head of a few Indians, a most desperate engagement with the left wing of a mounted American corps, under the command of Colonel Johnson.

rably central position between the surrounding lakes. From the obvious analogy intended to be drawn between the local appellations of this part of the province and those of the mother country, it has been inferred that Governor Simcoe contemplated, at the time the surveys took place, the possibility, that London might ultimately become the metropolis of the colony. However improbable or visionary such a change may now appear, there is no anticipating the changes that the progressive and rapid improvement of the province may dictate; especially when it is recollected that the present capital is considered by many as untenable, whilst the interior position of London, and its numerous and improvable advantages, are admitted to give it a superiority under various aspects, although deficient as a shipping port, in which particular it yields altogether to York.

The Grand river is next in magnitude to the Thames, and takes its source in the interior of the country towards Lake Huron. It flows in a general south-easterly course, with very serpentine windings, and traversing a tract of the highest degree of fertility, discharges itself into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke, between Point au Barbet and Grand river Point. At its mouth it is upwards of nine hundred yards wide; but its access to large vessels is rendered difficult by a sand bar stretching across the entrance that fluctuates in its elevation, but upon which is generally found eight feet of water. The river is navigable for schooners about twenty-five miles above its mouth, and considerably farther up for large boats. It offers one of the few harbours that the north shore of Lake Erie affords; and might, if judiciously fortified, be rendered very safe and secure. Its banks abound with gypsum, which may be easily obtained from copious beds, and conveyed to any part of the extensive region the river traverses, by the convenient means its navigation allows. The lands on both sides of this beautiful river were originally appropriated exclusively to the Indians of the Six Nations; but part of them have since been laid out into townships. Villages of the various tribes are dispersed along its picturesque banks; and in ascending the stream, we come first to the Senecas, and then in succession to the Delawares, Mississagas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and Cayugas. The Mohawks, although not one of Six United Nations, have also several settlements upon the Grand

river, the largest of which contains about two hundred souls, and is situated about three miles below the ferry.

The Welland or Chippewa is a remarkably fine river, wholly unobstructed by falls, and flowing through the heart of the district of Niagara. Its source is in Binbrook, about fifty miles west of its junction with the Niagara river, nearly three miles above the stupendous falls of the latter river. It is about one hundred yards broad at its mouth, and for upwards of five and twenty miles varies in general depth from nine to fourteen feet. The stream is rather turbid, and appears to hold in solution a quantity of lime, that imparts to it a whitish colour, observable even below its discharge into the Niagara, as it flows apparently unmingled with the crystalline waters of that romantic river. It is connected, by elegant broad sloop canals, with Lake Ontario to the north and Lake Erie to the south, the canals being linked by a section of the river about ten miles in length, which is used as part of the communication, and forms one continued canal, from one lake into the other. This magnificent work of art and important commercial undertaking has but recently been completed, and in the early part of last August was thrown open for the ingress and egress of vessels. The Bull Frog, Lieutenant Jones, R. N., was the first vessel that passed down the canal. The towing was so effectually performed by one horse, that in sixteen hours she descended through that section of the canal lying between the Welland river and Lake Ontario, and met on her way, an American schooner bound upwards. The efficiency and importance of this great work, in a commercial and military point of view, will be more particularly touched upon hereafter: it may be sufficient here merely to remark, that it must also serve essentially to benefit the settlements of the flourishing district it traverses, and give much additional value to landed property in its vicinity.

The Big Bear river, or "Creek," as it is usually styled, rises near the limits of the Huron tract, granted by the crown in 1826 to the Canada company, and falls into the Chanail Ecarté, one of the numerous channels of River St. Clair. Its course, which is not far short of one hundred miles, runs generally parallel to that of the Thames, to which, in the progress of its meanderings, it approaches at one point to within four or five miles distance.

River Maitland has not been completely explored. It appears to have its source towards the eastern limits of the Indian territory, lying on the eastern shores of Lake Huron; traverses part of that vast tract; and winding through the north section of the Canada company's territory, discharges itself into the lake, forming at its mouth Godrich Harbour.

The river Aux Sables winds singularly through the southern part of the Canada company's tract, and bending abruptly about ten miles above its mouth, and within 800 or 900 yards of the margin of Lake Huron, it runs parallel to the shore of the lake, into which its waters are discharged, at the angle of a tract of Indian reservations. A small lake, called Burrell, has an outlet to the river, and lies parallel to, and about three miles from, the coasts of Huron.

Considering the comparative infancy of the settlements of this section of Upper Canada, the numerous roads by which it is intersected, are evidence of the rapid improvement and prosperity of the country. Dundas Street, Talbot Road West, the Middle Road, Talbot Road East, Talbot Road North, and the road east from Port Talbot, along the shores of Lake Erie, along the Niagara, and the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to Dundas village, are the leading public roads, connecting the extremities of the settled parts of this section of the province. There are, besides, upwards of fifty other main, bye, and cross roads, several of which are of considerable length; the principal of these being, the roads leading to Galt and Guelph; the new routes opened by the Canada company to the town of Godrich, on the shores of Lake Huron; those between Burford and Malahide; between Brantford and Charlotteville; between Grimsby and Rainham; and several others.

Dundas Street, styled a military route, traverses Gore and London districts centrally, commencing at the capital, York, passing through the villages of Neilson, Dundas, Oxford, and London, and joining the road north of the Thames, which is opened along the banks of the river, down to its mouth in Lake St. Clair. By this road the mail passes between York and Dundas; and from the latter place a branch or by-post is despatched to the westward, by the Dundas route to Sandwich and Amherstburgh, and another to Galt and Guelph. The village of Dundas,

about forty-five miles from York, is prettily situated at the head of Burlington Bay, near the spot known by the name of Cootes' Paradise*. It is yet inconsiderable, as well as the other villages that have just been noticed; but from the advantages they all enjoy, of being on a post route, added to an excellent fertile locality, they must very soon increase in populousness and importance. Numerous settlements are scattered along this extensive road, which are emerging from the rudeness of primitive cultivation, and exhibit some appearance of agricultural success and rural comfort.

From Dundas the mail route lies through the village of Ancaster, the settlement at Stony Creek, and the villages of Grimsby and St. Catherine's, to Niagara. Ancaster contains a church, and about three hundred and fifty or four hundred inhabitants, and is most eligibly situated in the centre of a picturesque and champaign country, in a high state of cultivation. Indeed, the villages on this road generally are seated in one of the most diversified parts of the province, and are much relieved by some of those grateful varieties of surface that yield so many charms to the romantic scenery of more hilly regions. From Ancaster posts are forwarded to Brantford, Waterford, Simcoe, and Vittoria, and also to St. Thomas and Port Talbot, on the shores of Lake Erie.

Fort George, or Niagara, formerly Newark, but changed by law, in 1798, to its present appellation, occupies the west bank of Niagara river, opposite the old fort of the same name, on the American frontier. Its position, on the shores of Ontario, and at the mouth of the river,—that together form Mississauga Point, upon which a lighthouse has been erected,—is peculiarly advantageous; but its proximity to the frontier boundary lays it open to the depredations of foreign hostility, in the event of war. In December, 1813, at a period when the town seemed most flourishing, the American forces, under General M'Clure, of the

* This spot owes its name to the rhapsodic expression of an enthusiastic sportsman, who being here stationed, between Burlington Bay and a marsh to the westward, found the sport so excellent, as the game passed in heavy flights from the one to the other, that he dignified the spot, otherwise uninteresting, with its present deluding appellation. Major Cootes belonged to the British army

New York militia, barbarously set it on fire in abandoning the fort, and it was totally burnt to the ground *. Niagara has, however, risen from its ashes with astonishing rapidity, and is decidedly become one of the most thriving villages of the province. Its population in 1828 amounted to 1262 souls, and it will not now (1830) be overrated at 1500. It contains many neat houses, numerous shops, two or three respectable taverns, and has a market, held once a week, to which the farmers of the surrounding country bring their various produce. Nor is it divested of the means of suggesting public improvements in print, or of discussing foreign politics; two weekly newspapers, published in so infant a town, are positive evidence of a laudable spirit of literary emulation, as well as general advancement. Its harbour is remarkably good, and exhibits the gay scene of frequent arrivals and departures of sloops, barges, and steamboats from and to every part of the lake and the St. Lawrence, as low down as Prescott.

The fort is garrisoned by a strong military detachment, the appearance of which contributes greatly to the cheerfulness of the place, whilst the officers and the residents derive the mutual advantage of contributing reciprocally to their pleasures, by forming a small circle of society. Niagara was formerly the seat of government of Upper Canada; but Governor Simcoe, who resided there, having laid the foundation of York, transferred his residence to the latter place, which afterwards became the capital.

Queenston, in the southern part of the township of Niagara, and distant seven miles from Fort George, is pleasantly situated at the base of the romantic heights to which the village gives its name, and at the northern extremity of the portage, from the foot to the head of the Falls. The village contains a church, a court-house, and government stores, partly appropriated to the use of the Indian department, and a population of four or five hundred inhabitants. The lands around Queenston are in a very flourishing state of tillage; and the tame but highly beautiful

* It is but just to state, that this unjustifiable measure, greatly aggravated by the severity of the season during which it was adopted, was disapproved by the United States government, and declared unauthorized. Such a deed belonged not to this age, but to the barbarism of ancient warfare.

aspect of the fertile fields the eye surveys, is agreeably contrasted with dense foliage of distant forests, and the bold ridge rising majestically to the southward of the village, and stretching west and east across the deep and toiling stream of the Niagara river. Several steam-boats, most elegantly fitted up and with excellent accommodations, run regularly between this place, and York, and Kingston*.

The Queenston Heights have become famous in the annals of Canadian history, much less for the battle which was fought there on the 8th of October, 1812, than for the disastrous event to which it led. It was here that General Brock fell, whilst gallantly leading two companies up the hill against a superior force, strongly stationed on the heights. Shortly after this awful catastrophe, General Sheaffe arrived, and succeeding to the command, immediately collected all his effective forces, and making a judicious and spirited attack, completely routed the Americans, and took seven hundred and sixty-four prisoners.

The province still cherishes the memory of General Brock; and its patriotic inhabitants have erected on the heights, that were the scene of his gallant but fatal exploit, an elegant monumental column†, to perpetuate the fame of the hero, and to commemorate at once their regrets for his loss, and veneration for his virtues. He was president of the colony, and is now styled the "Hero of Upper Canada."

Immediately opposite Queenston is the rival village of Lewiston, on the American bank of the Niagara river. Both places are similarly circumstanced, from the position they respectively occupy at the corresponding extremities of the portages on either side of the Falls of Niagara. Queenston has hitherto enjoyed the advantage over Lewiston in its growth and consequence, but it is believed that the opening of the

* The FRONTENAC leaves Queenston and Niagara every Saturday, and Kingston every Wednesday. The QUEENSTON leaves the two former places on Thursdays, and the latter place on Mondays. There are also several steam-boats on the American side of the Lake Ontario.

† The vignette opposite page 60 gives a view of the heights and the monument. The column contains a spiral staircase, by which visitors may ascend to the gallery, near its summit. The prospect beheld from the gallery is truly commanding and grand. In October, 1824, the mortal remains of the deceased general and those of his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donell, were removed in solemn procession from Fort George, and deposited, with all military pomp and honours, in the vault of the monument.

Welland Canal will materially affect its prosperity, by transferring the carrying trade from the portage to the canal. Queenston, however, commands many valuable advantages, independently of the one of which it has been thus deprived: the fertility and beauty of the surrounding country, the excellence of its harbour, if such the Niagara may here be called, and the undiminished attractions of the splendid scenery in its vicinity, will always secure to it an eminent degree of interest, and insure its progressive aggrandisement.

Nearly four miles west of Queenston is the village of St. David, eligibly located on one of the leading roads from York to the head of Lake Erie, and on the borders of a small stream called Four-mile Creek. Six miles to the southward, branching off from the portage, is Lundy's Lane, the scene of a desperate but doubtful conflict on the 25th July, 1814, between the British forces, under Generals Riall and Drummond, and the American troops, commanded by Generals Scott and Brown. The proximity of the field of action to the prodigious Falls of the Niagara, must have awfully blended the muffled thunders of the cataract, with the loud din of battle.

The village of Chippewa is ten miles from Queenston, at the southern extremity of the portage, and occupies both banks of the Welland river, near the mouth of which, it is situated. It contains several neat houses, and about two hundred inhabitants: near it is a small fort, and also barracks for troops. The relative position of Chippewa, with regard to Queenston, renders both villages, in some measure, dependent upon the same causes of commercial prosperity, and both will inevitably be, to a certain degree, influenced, in the rapidity of their improvements and increase, by the changes that must take place in the direction of the trade, by the opening of the Welland Canal. Chippewa will, however, suffer the least of the two from such a circumstance, owing to the advantage it enjoys of being upon the banks of a navigable river, linked with, and, as it were, forming part of the canal itself. The Welland is in fact used as an eastern branch of the canal already, and is the channel through which produce passes to and from Buffalo.

On the opposite bank of the Niagara are situated the villages of Manchester and Fort Schloser, the latter at the termination of the portage, occasioned by the Falls, on the American side. Between Chip-

pewa and Fort Schloser, where the river is two miles and a half wide, a ferry is established just above the line where the strength of the current begins to ripple in its descent towards the Falls. The Bridgewater mills are on the banks of the Niagara, a few miles below the mouth of the Welland. A short distance from these mills, the western bank of the river discloses, a little above the water's surface, some very curious burning springs, that emit a highly inflammable gaseous vapour, which readily ignites on the approach of a lighted candle, and burns brilliantly for several minutes. The heat of these springs is stated to be so intense that it will cause water to steam, and, in some instances, even to boil; but the experiment itself has not come under our immediate notice.

The plains near the village of Chippewa, south of the river, have acquired historical celebrity, as the scene of the famous contest, gallantly maintained on the 5th July, 1814, by General Riall's army, against a superior American force, under the command of General Brown, aided by the troops under Generals Scott, Porter, and Ripley.

The distance between Chippewa and Fort Erie is sixteen miles; the road is excellent, and follows the sinuosities of the river, whose banks are low, but picturesque. The intervening country is remarkably fine, and in a very good state of cultivation; the lands along the road are generally held by Dutch farmers.

Fort Erie is the last place on the main post route, from the other extremity of the British dominions, at Halifax, but by-posts are forwarded from Ancaster, westward, to the remotest settlements of the province. The small village of Fort Erie, at the head of the river Niagara, occupies a rising ground of no great elevation, yet commanding a very extensive and interesting prospect. The fort is famed for the spirited resistance it offered, whilst under the American flag in 1813, to an obstinate siege by the British forces, commanded by General Drummond, during which several very gallant and sanguinary assaults took place. Several steam-boats ply upon Lake Erie between the fort and Amherstburgh, and up the Detroit to Sandwich and to Detroit, and as far as Michilimackinac, at the head of Lake Huron.

Bearing nearly north-east from Fort Erie, and on the opposite bank of the river, is the village of Black Rock, near which the great northern or Erie canal passes; and, about two miles to the southward of Black

Rock, on the shores of Lake Erie, is the thriving village of Buffalo, at the mouth of the creek of that name, and on the main stage road from Albany. It was one of those places that suffered from the measures of retaliation, adopted by the British army, after the total destruction of Niagara by the Americans, under Colonel M'Clure. Buffalo, however, from the advantages of its situation, at the junction of the Great Erie Canal with the lake, has since risen with astonishing vigour, to a populousness and importance, far superior to those it possessed before it fell a victim to the desolation of war. Many of its houses are elegant, and it contains two or three excellent inns.

Before passing from the consideration of the district of Niagara to the description of the settlements west of it, the peculiarly favourable geographical position it enjoys should not go unnoticed. Forming nearly an oblong square, bounded on three sides by navigable waters, and traversed centrally by a splendid canal, the access to all parts of it, is rendered extremely easy and inviting. The fertility of its soil and the congeniality of its climate, are not excelled in any district of the province, unless it be, probably, by the Western. The choicest fruits seem to be indigenous to its soil; peaches, nectarines, and apples are richly clustered on the branches of crowded orchards, and acquire a degree of perfection, equalled only on the luxuriant banks of the Detroit river. The sublimity of the views disclosed in the Niagara river, and the picturesque varieties of landscape produced by the Queenston heights, and occasional inequalities of surface, give the scenery of this district a decided superiority, over that of any other in Upper Canada.

The northern shores of Lake Erie, exclusively within the British dominions, are almost uniformly low and level, but irregular and broken by the projection into the lake of several elongated points, that have a considerable influence on its stream, and render its navigation more intricate than that of the other lakes. Of these projections, Point Abino, Long Point or North Foreland, Point aux Pins or Landguard, and Point Pél  or South Foreland, are the most prominent and conspicuous.

Point Abino is about nine miles to the west of Fort Erie, and forms a cove on its eastern side, affording safe anchorage for vessels. Ten miles west of Point Abino, an insulated sand hill rises conically from the shore,

which serves as a conspicuous landmark in the navigation of the lake. Passing beyond the mouth of the Grand river, and in front of the townships of Rainham and Walpole, we come to the small village of Dover, in front of the township of Woodhouse; and ten miles further to the village of Charlotteville, in the township of that name, and near Turkey Point. At the latter place, a spot was surveyed and planned out for a dock-yard, and a small fort has been built. Five miles north of Charlotteville, and in the same township, is Vittoria, a little village on the post road to Ancaster. Iron works are established at Charlotteville, that are adequately supplied with ore from the vicinity.

Long Point, or North Foreland, is a narrow peninsula, little more than one hundred and eighty yards wide at its broadest part, and stretching singularly into the lake from the south-west angle of Walsingham, eastward, to the distance of nearly twenty miles. It forms a deep blind channel or inlet, called Long Point Bay, at the bottom of which, when the waters are high, a passage for boats is open across the neck of land into the lake, through a small brook: when the waters are low, batteaux are easily hauled over the slender isthmus intervening.

Proceeding westward from Long Point, and passing near a group of sand hills upon the lake's borders, the road, which is opened the whole way from Fort Erie, goes through the small hamlet of Stirling, about thirty-six miles from the carrying place over the North Foreland, to Port Talbot, seven miles further west. Port Talbot is almost equidistant from the extremities of Lake Erie, and at the bottom of a sweeping bend of its northern shores, placing it at the broadest point of the lake. This was the spot selected in 1802 by Colonel Talbot, a member of the legislative council of the province, for the formation of a settlement which he had planned on a large scale, and has since, in a great measure, happily realized. Having obtained from his majesty's government a grant of one hundred thousand acres of crown land, under the specific condition of locating an actual settler to every two hundred acres of the tract, he courageously penetrated the dense forests of Canada, and at the above date laid the foundation of the colony which now bears his name. The Talbot settlement is spread over a considerable extent of country from the principle and policy that dictated the plan of its formation. With

a view of opening a communication with the settlements of the Detroit and the Niagara, the settlers were judiciously located to contiguous lands on the borders of two extensive roads, leading to the extremities of the lake, and upon another road leading into the back country, which has since been prolonged to Godrich, on the margin of Lake Huron.

The tract of country the settlement occupies is not excelled in fertility by any of equal extent in the province; and the inhabitants, emulating the example of their persevering leader, have industriously turned to account the advantages of their situation. Most of them have very good houses and barns, horses, horned cattle, hogs and sheep. In fact the settlement is populous, prosperous, and rapidly increasing, and is altogether a conspicuous instance of success in the history of colonization, that cannot fail to reward the generous exertions of its intelligent, but eccentric founder and promoter.

From Port Talbot one road leads to the village of St. Thomas, distant ten miles, and another to the Delaware Indian villages, and the well-known wilds called the Long Woods, on the Thames, distant thirteen or fourteen miles.

About thirty-five miles west of Port Talbot, in front of the township of Harwich, is Point aux Pins, or Landguard, which embays a surface of water fully equal to eight square miles, that communicates with the lake through a small outlet. The anchoring-ground to the westward of the point is good; but it is not properly ascertained whether the bay within it is accessible to the lake vessels, and capable of keeping them afloat. Roads lead from this Point to Chatham, on the Thames, and to the Indian village, on Great Bear Creek.

Point Pelé, or South Foreland, lies fifty-two miles nearly southwest of Landguard, and extends nearly nine miles due south into the lake. The bay formed by it on the west is called Pidgeon Bay; and another on the east side affords good anchorage. The distance from this point to the mouth of Detroit river is thirty miles.

Amherstburgh, in the township of Malden, about three miles up the eastern side of Detroit river, contains nearly two hundred houses, a church, court-house, and gaol, many good shops, and a population exceeding twelve hundred souls. It is decidedly one of the most delightful

towns of the province; and, from the wealth and respectability of its inhabitants, is by no means a stranger to the pleasures of good society and the charms of social refinement. Amherstburgh was a frontier post and naval depôt during the war; but the military works, dock-yard, and stores were destroyed by the English in 1813, when they were forced to evacuate it by an overwhelming American force. There is a very safe and convenient harbour, with good anchorage in three and a half fathoms. The works have been partly restored, and a military detachment is kept in garrison there, a sub-division of which is stationed on Isle au Bois Blanc. Its situation is extremely picturesque; the country around perfectly exuberant with richness and fertility; and the climate most salubrious and invigorating, notwithstanding the intensity of the heat during some parts of the summer. Indeed, the banks of the Detroit river are altogether peculiarly favoured by nature: they stand unrivalled, if equalled, in Upper Canada, for the generous luxuriance of their soil, the crystalline beauty of the streams by which they are watered, the cerulean purity of the skies, and the deliciousness and delicacy of the fruits the orchards produce in the most abundant profusion. Peaches, pears, plums, apples, nectarines, and grapes are produced in the highest degree of perfection, and seem far more the spontaneous offsprings of a congenial earth and atmosphere, than the result of horticultural cultivation, which is, in general, rather neglected. The rivers abound with a variety of excellent fish, and the marshes and woods with a still greater diversity of game; whilst the numerous orchards, loaded with their impending treasures, and skirting the main road a short distance from the banks of the Detroit, re-echo with the shrill, sweet, and merry notes of thousands of wild warblers.

The settlements in this part of the Western District, the most remote of any in the province, originated when Canada was yet under the dominion of France, and are therefore composed chiefly of French Canadians. The distribution of the lands in narrow elongated slips, the consequent contiguity of the farms, the mode of cultivation, and the manners of the people are strongly contrasted with the same features in the other settled parts of Upper Canada; but they bear so striking an analogy to the character of the seigniorial settlements in the sister pro-

vince, that it would be easy to fancy ourselves in one of its many flourishing parishes, were it not for the superiority of the Detroit fruits that would dissipate the illusion.

Fourteen miles beyond Amherstburgh, pursuing the course of the river, stands the town of Sandwich, containing 140 or 150 houses, a church, distinguished by the appellation of the Huron Church, a courthouse, and gaol. There are wharfs along the river side, where vessels may be safely moored during the winter. Opposite Sandwich is the American village of Detroit. The surface of the Detroit is almost annually frozen over in winter, and then affords a convenient communication with the American settlements on the other bank, and with those at the upper and lower regions of the river. From Sandwich, the Middle Road takes its departure east; and a branch of it leads down to Belle Point, on Lake Erie, from whence a traverse-road strikes the borders of Lake St. Clair. The lands on this lake are laid out into townships, but not yet settled: however, they are not likely to be long uninhabited, as their establishment promises to be accelerated by the progressive extension of the settlements of the Canada Company on the shores of Lake Huron. Beyond these there is no cultivated land; and the northern shores of Huron and the borders of Lake Superior remain in their pristine state of wilderness, except where occupied by a straggling fur-trading post, established by the late North-West Company. Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, is by far the most important of any of these posts, and the only one, on this side the height of land forming the boundary of Hudson's Bay territory, deserving particular notice. The village, which was the head-quarters of the late company, is remarkable as the scene upon which Lord Selkirk came in immediate collision with several of the most distinguished members of the north-west, during the height of the trading and territorial feuds between the rival companies.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The subject of population is decidedly one of the most important branches of political economy; and its fluctuations are, perhaps, the best pulse of a state, from the knowledge of which its decline or prosperity may be fairly inferred. It is, however, a subject but too generally

neglected in the early establishment of colonies; and although not wholly overlooked in Upper Canada, has been so loosely attended to as to produce results much less satisfactory than would be desirable. The first British settlements of the province are not referable to a period anterior to 1783; but, previous to that date, a few comparatively insignificant French colonies had been established on the banks of the Detroit, and at one or two other places on the St. Lawrence. In 1811 the population, calculated from the data given by the assessment returns made to the provincial legislature, amounted to nearly seventy-seven thousand souls; and thirteen years after, a set of district returns, deduced from more correct sources, was laid before the government, and furnished the following result:

General Return of the Population of Upper Canada as per District Returns made in 1824.

Districts.	Under 16.		Above 16.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Eastern	2,908	2,727	4,799	4,445	14,879
Albion	564	550	915	531	2,560
Amherst	3,738	3,472	4,147	3,384	14,741
Barrie	2,441	2,304	2,832	2,544	10,121
Belmont	6,861	6,637	7,927	6,270	27,695
Newcastle	2,335	2,263	2,653	2,041	9,292
Home	3,980	4,227	4,611	3,791	16,609
Gore	3,581	3,135	3,257	3,184	13,157
Niagara	4,572	4,238	3,584	5,158	17,552
London	4,581	4,403	4,704	3,851	17,539
Mississauga	1,785	1,650	1,964	1,553	6,952
	37,346	35,606	41,393	36,752	151,097
Total number of Males,					78,739
Females,					72,358
Less Females,					6,381

By this statement we perceive an increase in thirteen years of seventy-four thousand and ninety-seven souls, making the population in 1824 nearly double that of 1811. To the great influx of emigration to the province from the United States and Great Britain is attributable this rapidity of increase, as it appears to have been during this interval that its tide was directed principally to that colony.

Statement of the Population of Upper Canada in 1826, 1827, and 1828, deduced from the Returns and Census of those Years, and showing the annual Increase.

Districts.	1826.	1827.	1828.	Increase in 1827.	Increase in 1828.	
Eastern.....	17,099	18,368	18,165	1,269	203 dec.	
Ottawa	3,009	3,133	3,732	124	599	
Johnstown.....	15,354	16,719	17,399	1,365	680	
Bathurst	11,364	12,207	14,516	843	2,309	
Midland	29,425	30,000	31,293	575	1,293	Inc. 9,670
Newcastle.....	12,017	12,283	13,337	266	1,054	Dec. 203
Home	19,000	21,995	22,927	2,498	1,429	
Gore	13,020	15,483	15,834	2,463	351	
Niagara	19,059	19,500	20,177	441	677	9,467
London	16,822	18,912	19,813	2,090	901	
Western	7,533	7,956	8,333	423	377	
Total,	163,702	176,059	185,526	12,357	9,467	

These returns are admitted to be, and indeed were, obviously prepared with little attention, as is manifested by the decrease stated to have taken place in the district of Niagara, in direct contradiction with the inferences to be drawn from the demand for new lands in 1827 and 1828, which produced the surveys of the townships of Walpole and Rainham. But assuming the table to be correct—and it is sufficiently so for general purposes—the population of the province appears to have increased from 1826 to 1827 in the ratio of eight per cent. nearly *, and from 1827 to 1828 in the ratio of five per cent. and a fraction, giving a mean ratio of increase for two years about six and a half per cent. Increasing in the latter progression, the population would double itself in about fourteen years and a half. But it must since 1828 have advanced to even a higher ratio, from the unparalleled tide of emigration directed to the province, by the united efforts and encouragement of the government and of the Canada Company. The province now contains a population probably not far short of 215,000 souls. Of this number about 35,000 men are enrolled in the militia, which is organized into fifty-six battalions, composing the constitutional military strength of the country.

* What proportion of this large increase is natural, and what adventitious as arising from emigration, we have no satisfactory means of distinguishing here; but there is no doubt much of it is ascribable to the latter source.

If the population of Upper Canada be viewed in relation to the total superficies of the province, it will be found to bear but a slender proportion of inhabitants to each square mile; but when compared with the area of land under actual cultivation its density will become apparent. In 1828, when the whole population amounted to 185,526 inhabitants, the number of acres under agricultural improvement did not exceed in round numbers 570,000; and we have thus a proportion of three acres and about one-sixteenth for the sustenance of each individual, or—admitting the usual number of six to a family—eighteen acres and two-eighths for the support of each family.

The following table, deduced from the same district returns, will convey a more defined idea of the statistics of seven out of eleven districts:

Table of Rateable Property and Assessments for 1828 of Seven Districts in Upper Canada.

Description.	Western.	London.	Gore.	Home.	Newcastle.	Johnstown.	Ottawa.
Acres cultivated ...	25,675	77,229	36,539	78,868	28,276	55,239	9698
Acres uncultivated	154,700	412,498	175,652	374,038	204,475	241,970	60,617
Amount of Rateable Property	£112,850	£272,761	£265,216	£328,387	£263,461	£217,346	
Assessment to be levied	£470	£1136		£1407	£924	£1811	£170
Horses	1617	2201	2626	2888	1316	2244	354
Horned Cattle.....	6640	16,756	14,387	16,282	7679	11,612	1990
Grist and Saw Mills	13	105	112	121	52	70	15
Pleasure Carriages	101	26	212	74	39	57	7

In 1824, when similar returns were made, the total valuation of assessed property in the province, on which the rate of *one penny* in the pound is collected for the public fund of the several districts, amounted to 1,969,074*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Halifax currency. The numerous improvements that have since then taken place must have amazingly increased that amount, from the magnitude of which a tolerably correct estimate may be formed of the intrinsic value of the colony.

In taking a general and comprehensive view of Upper Canada, and glancing retrospectively to what it was fifteen years back, the accelerated march of its prosperity and improvement is remarkably striking. Within that period, the mass of the country has been surveyed, settlements formed in almost every township, and towns and villages have sprung up with extraordinary energy, in various directions. Canals of an elegance and utility, and of dimensions* unrivalled, if equalled, on this continent, have been opened through the province. The Welland and the Rideau canals remove from the frontier, the internal communication by water, from the remotest British settlements of the St. Lawrence, to the sea. The Bulington and Desjardins canals afford important advantages to the fertile district in which they are situated.

The navigation of the lakes and rivers has undergone the greatest amelioration. Eight or ten steam-boats, some of them of great elegance, now form several complete and convenient lines of communication between the remote parts of the country. Manufactures and mechanics have also made considerable progress; coarse linens and woollen cloths are successfully manufactured for domestic use by most good farmers; and manufactories of iron are established at Marmora and Charlotteville. Saw and grist mills (there are upwards of five hundred of them), distilleries and breweries, are to be found in all the settled parts of the province. The principal towns in most districts contain proper public buildings, such as churches, court-houses, gaols, warehouses, &c.

At York, a provincial bank is established under legislative authority, with branches at Kingston and Niagara. District schools, under the general superintendence of a board, and the immediate direction of trustees, are established throughout the province; and a college, upon the principle of similar institutions in England, has been founded and recently opened in the capital of the colony. The learned professions—the members of which are in general numerous—have also their ornaments; and eight or ten presses issue weekly newspapers, for the most part very intelligently edited, and circulating widely through the pro-

* Understood as to breadth and depth. The Grand Erie canal is infinitely longer than any of these; but it is only calculated for vessels of inferior burden.

vince. Post towns are frequent, and afford conveniently the means of communication with celerity and safety.

In fact, Upper Canada is rising in a large geometrical ratio into agricultural and commercial importance; nor can we, in thus contemplating its rapid prosperity, forbear attributing it as well to the ability and efficiency that has almost invariably distinguished the administration of its government, as to the great natural energies and resources of the country.

CHAPTER V.

The Canada Company.—Act of Incorporation.—Lands of the Company.—Godrich.
—Guelph.—Benefits to Upper Canada.

IN the future history of the colonization of Upper Canada, the incorporation of the Canada Company will form a conspicuous epoch. The comprehensive magnitude of their judicious plans of settlement, and the promptness, intelligence, and vigour with which they were carried at once into effect, have given a prodigious impulse to the physical and moral energies of the province. Entailing enormous expenses in its consummation, the scheme of successfully throwing open a vast territory for the reception of a dense emigrating mass, could only fall within the reach of an opulent association, whose funded resources, like those of the Company, were commensurate with the broad scope of the undertaking.

On the 19th of August, 1826, the CANADA COMPANY was incorporated by royal charter, under the provisions of the 6th Geo. IV. chapter lxxv., the title of which is “*An act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company to be incorporated by charter, to be called ‘The CANADA COMPANY,’ certain lands in the province of UPPER CANADA; and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges; and for other purposes relating thereto.*” After reciting the 31st Geo. III. chap. xxxi. by which the reservations for the crown and clergy in the Canadas are created, and stating that “divers persons had united together to establish a Company for purchasing, improving, settling, and disposing of lands in Upper Canada,” and that a capital of one million sterling had been subscribed, upon which ten per cent. had been paid by the subscribers, the act authorizes His Majesty to grant a charter of incorporation, and to sell one moiety of the clergy reserves of the province to the Company, the proceeds of which sale are to represent the lands, unless His Majesty deem

fit, to reappropriate an equal quantity of land for the same purposes. The shares are then declared to be personal estate, and liable to forfeiture by the subscribers, in the event of default in the payment of *calls*, within six months after they shall have been made; the shares being further declared to be unsaleable until such calls are paid. The Company is then authorized under certain restrictions to hold lands in any part of His Majesty's dominions, and is restricted to a certain form of conveyance*. After verification at Westminster, the act is required to be registered in Upper Canada, and is declared a public act.

Under the sanction of their incorporation, the Company† entered immediately into extensive contracts with His Majesty's government for the purchase of reserves and other large tracts of crown lands in the province of Upper Canada. By these purchases the Company became possessed of upwards of two millions three hundred thousand acres, one million three hundred thousand of which, they hold in dispersed tracts of two hundred, two thousand, and ten thousand acres, and also in a few cases of blocks containing from twelve thousand to forty thousand acres. The residue, amounting to one million acres, composes one vast section of territory on the shores of Lake Huron, known by the denomination of the Huron tract, which was granted in lieu of the moiety of the clergy reserves scattered through the various townships of the province.

The consideration given to government by the Company for such

* *Form*.—"We, the Canada Company, incorporated under and by virtue of an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by charter, to be called 'The Canada Company,' certain lands in the province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto*, in consideration of the sum of _____ to us paid, do hereby grant and release to _____ all _____ and all our right, title, and interest to and in the same and every part thereof, to have and to hold unto the said _____ and his heirs for ever."

† The following is a list of the Directors:—Charles Bosanquet, Esq. Governor; Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. Deputy-Governor; Robert Biddulph, Esq.; Robert Downie, Esq. M. P.; John Easthope, Esq. M. P.; Charles Franks, Esq.; John Fullarton, Esq.; William T. Hibbert, Esq.; John Hullett, Esq.; Hart Logan, Esq.; James Mackillop, Esq.; Martin T. Smith, Esq.; Henry Usborne, Esq. Auditors:—Thomas S. Benson, Esq.; Thomas Poynder, jun. Esq.; Thomas Wilton, Esq.; John Woolley, Esq. Secretary:—N. S. Price, Esq. The office of the Company is kept at No. 13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London.

extensive and valuable possessions, will best appear from the following statement, laid by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada before the provincial legislature.

Statement of annual payments made, and to be made to His Majesty's government by the Canada Company, under an agreement concluded on the 23rd May, 1826.

In the year commencing 1st July, 1826,	<i>Sterling.</i>
and ending 1st July, 1827,	£20,000
In the year ending the 1st July, 1828,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1829,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1830,	15,000
- - 1st July, 1831,	16,000
- - 1st July, 1832,	17,000
- - 1st July, 1833,	18,000
- - 1st July, 1834,	19,000
- - 1st July, 1835,	20,000

And thereafter the sum of £20,000 annually until sixteen years shall have expired from 1st July, 1826.

Thus, at the expiration of the stated period of sixteen years, the sum that shall have been received from this source, by government, for its wild lands in that colony, will be 295,000*l.* sterling.

Out of the large annual and increasing sums now paid by the Company, the expenses of the civil list of the province are in a great measure appropriated *, leaving at the same time considerable surplus sums, ap-

* Yearly payments out of Canada Company's funds :—Administration of justice.

	<i>Sterling money.</i>
To the Lieutenant Governor - - -	£3000
The Chief Justice - - -	1500
One Puisne Judge - - -	900
Ditto - - -	900
Surveyor General - - -	300
Five Executive Councillors - - -	500
Clerk of the Crown and Council - - -	200
Receiver General - - -	300
Secretary and Registrar - - -	300
Attorney General - - -	300
Solicitor General - - -	100

plied to purposes of local improvement. By the contract the Company is authorized to expend, under the sanction of the provincial government or of the colonial secretary of state, upwards of 45,000*l.* of the purchase-money, towards the construction of works of public utility, within the Huron tract, which, independently of the large sums applied out of the corporation's own funds, is the most satisfactory pledge of the rapidity with which its amelioration and settlements must increase, as it is well known that capital judiciously laid out, is the very hinge of successful colonization.

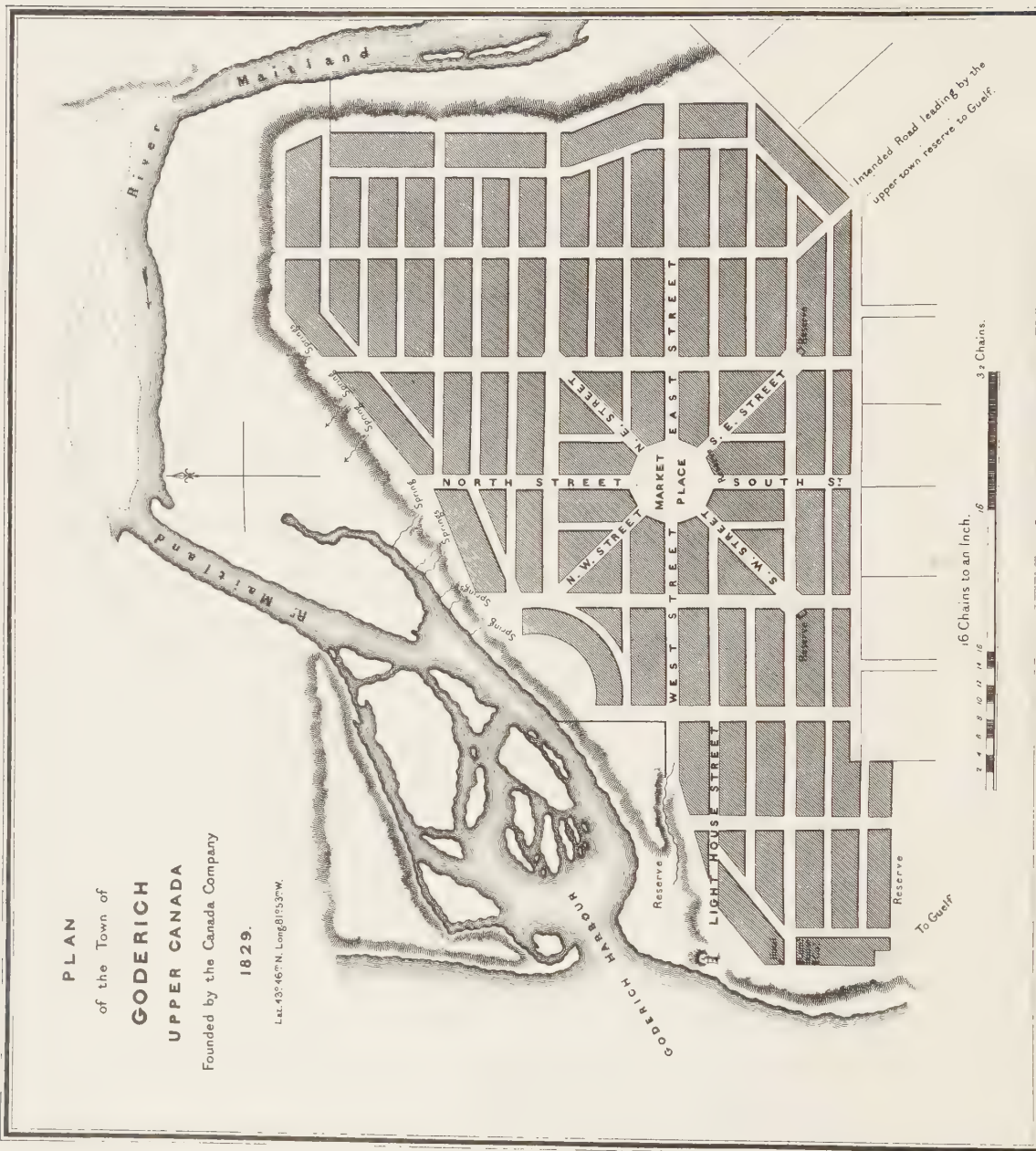
The Huron tract, which is the largest collective mass of territory belonging to the Company, is nearly triangular in its general outline, and extends about sixty miles along the south-eastern and eastern shores of Lake Huron. It is bounded to the southward by a tract of waste lands of the crown, and the townships of Lobo, London, Nissouri, and Zorra; and to the north-east by unsurveyed crown lands and Indian reserves. It lies between 43° 10' and 43° 53' of north latitude, about forty miles, at its nearest point, from the head of Lake Ontario, and not more than thirty miles from the borders of Lake Erie. The whole tract has been surveyed, and subdivided into twenty townships, viz. Colborne, Hullett, Mackillop, Logan, Ellice, Easthope North, and South, Downie, Fullarton, Tucker Smith, Biddulph, Usborne, Blanshard, Bosanquet, Williams, M'Gillivray, Stanley, and Godrich.

The general surface of this territory is remarkably level, and frequently presents rich natural meadows and excellent pastures. The soil chiefly consists of a deep, rich, black loam, with a subsoil of clay intermixed with sand, which, in point of facility of cultivation and fertility, does not probably yield to any in the province. The forests are composed of the most valuable and useful timber, and are not of that almost impenetrable thickness, that in general characterizes a Canadian wilderness, but are so disposed as to diminish considerably the labour of clearing, which is one of the preliminary operations of a new settler. The maple, beech, elm, and basswood are the predominant species of trees to be found in these forests; the perennial foliage of which, decaying during successive ages, has formed on the surface a deep vegetable mould, endued with a degree of richness, that will not require manure after years of

PLAN
of the Town of
GODERICH
UPPER CANADA
Founded by the Canada Company

1829.

L.L. 43° 46' N. Long 81° 53' W.



16 Chains to an Inch. 16
3 2 Chains.

cultivation, and would almost defy exhaustion. The maple, in both provinces, is a source of essential profit to the farmer, from the copious supplies of sugar he derives from it, by the most simple process, and with the least possible labour and expense.

The soil is well watered by the river Maitland, a large branch of the Thames and its tributaries, the river Aux Sables, and numerous rivulets and brooks. Fresh springs abound throughout the tract, and salt springs are frequent. The rivers are partially navigable, and are well adapted to the erection of mills; indeed many of the minor streams are equally capable of working machinery, and offer many sites where grist and saw mills, carding and fulling mills, might conveniently be built.

In the township of Godrich, a town has been laid out on the borders of Lake Huron, and at the mouth of the river Maitland, from which a road is opened to join Talbot Road North, and another has been traced, communicating eastward through Wilmot and Guelph, with the head of Ontario. The town is very judiciously planned, and peculiarly well situated, upon the elevated shores of the lake, and on the southern side of the harbour formed by Maitland river. This harbour is capable of affording safe shelter to vessels of two hundred tons' burden, and is well calculated to admit hereafter of the construction of quays, to facilitate the loading and unloading of produce and merchandise. The river Maitland, of which a partial description has been given in a preceding chapter, affords of itself many important advantages, arising out of the numerous sites that it presents for the erection of mills of every description, and likewise from the excellence of the fish with which it abounds. The lake is equally well stored, and yields especially great quantities of sturgeon. The broad expanse of its beautifully transparent waters, whilst it adds to the interest of the locality, and favourably influences the atmospheric changes, affords an advantageous means of forwarding and receiving goods, to and from the lower extremities of the province, through the straits, lakes, and canals, by which, in fact, an uninterrupted water communication is opened to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus circumstanced, it is impossible not to contemplate an early period at which Godrich must acquire a considerable degree of commercial consequence; especially when the exertions of the Company,

hitherto successful, are duly estimated. When, at no very remote date, the interior of the Huron tract will be thickly inhabited—and it is capable of sustaining a population of eighty thousand souls and upwards—its produce will naturally find its way to Godrich, as the focus of that section of country; whilst the manufactured supplies of the settlements would, from the advantages of the navigation to that town, be constantly forwarded to the interior through the same quarter. The town, although not yet two years in existence, contains upwards of three hundred inhabitants; and this number is daily increasing. A tavern is now opened, a saw-mill erected, and a grist-mill in progress: the immediate erection also of a brewery and distillery is contemplated. In fact, no incipient colony ever promised to rise in the same ratio of importance, or to become more flourishing, within a comparatively brief lapse of time. It will be a competitor for rapidity of growth with By Town and Guelph, that have risen mushroom-like above the surface, and are both now populous and improving places.

The town of Guelph is, as it were, the capital of another extensive tract belonging to the Company, covering in superficies about forty thousand acres, and situated in the county of Halton, district of Gore. The town was founded under the direction of a distinguished literary character, John Galt, Esquire, the first secretary to the Company, on St. George's day, at so late a date as 1827, and now contains upwards of one hundred dwelling-houses, several shops and taverns, and seven or eight hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are found tradesmen and mechanics of every description requisite in an infant settlement. A grist and saw-mill have been for some time in operation: a school-house has just been erected, and a teacher appointed, who is already intrusted with the education of thirty or forty children: a printing-office also is now established. The town is well situated upon the river Speed, which falls into the Eramosa, a branch of the Grand river, and through it communicates with Lake Erie. The streets are numerous and judiciously laid out: part of them are concentric, and unite in a crescent formed within a bend of river Speed in front of the town*. The country around

* The building lots are half an acre, and sell for £10; the farms in the vicinity may be had at from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per acre.

PLAN

of the Town of

GUELPH

UPPER CANADA

Founded by the Canada Company

1827.



16 Chains to an Inch.

24 Chains.

Guelph enjoys most of the advantages of the Huron tract in respect of climate and fertility ; but a nearer proximity to the older settlements of the province, give it probably a superiority of relative local situation.

Guelph and Godrich are decidedly rivals : each possesses certain advantages over the other which will for some time render their prosperity co-equal ; but it is believed that the position of the latter on the shores of a great lake, accessible as it is to large vessels, and having a good harbour to protect them—superadded to the advantageous circumstance, of being at once made the focus of populous settlements, that will soon be flourishing around—will eventually give it the ascendancy.

The little town of Galt is seated on the banks of the Grand river, in the township of Dumfries, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from Guelph. It is another of the villages founded by the Company ; and however its importance may be considered secondary, as compared with the other towns, its situation is peculiarly eligible, and cannot fail to attract many settlers of respectability and capital.

Upon an inspection of the general geographical map of the British Empire in North America, accompanying this work, it will be seen that the Canada Company holds large tracts of land in almost every township of the province *, exclusive of the Huron territory and other extensive blocks. It may, therefore, be safely asserted, that the Company have at their disposal a vast and valuable portion of the colony, embracing, from its singular distribution, every possible variety of surface, soil, timber, and climate which that section of the king's dominions affords. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that the sphere of their settlements will soon be co-extensive with the province itself ; and that from the impulse given by them to emigration, and the accelerated march in which their settlements are advancing, the landed property of the country will almost suddenly become greatly enhanced in value. It is probable, that, before the lapse of five years, lands that may now be obtained upon terms extremely moderate, even as sections of a forest, will cost treble what they now do, owing to the extraordinary demand that has been created for lands, by the encouragement held out by the government and

* The townships of Upper Canada, in which the Company holds lands, are distinguished on the map by an asterisk *.

the Canada Company to emigrate to Upper Canada; and this increased value of the land is the more to be anticipated from the geographical situation of that province. That section of it which is most desirable for settlement is by no means unlimited or exhaustless, and may probably be confined, northward, by a line drawn from the head of Lake Chaudière, on the Ottawa, to Matchedash Bay, on Lake Huron, which includes, to the southward, all the organised and surveyed parts of the province, so much of which has already been stated to belong to the Company. Thus circumscribed, with a population whose natural increase is great, and whose adventitious increase is far greater, every acre of ground must daily acquire a high degree of augmented appreciation. The growth of Upper Canada, we believe, is unprecedented for its rapidity, in the annals of colonization; but it must be considered, that few countries in the world can compete with it as a field for new settlement. Few sections of the earth are so especially endued by nature with richness, exuberance, and fertility, with bright and pure skies, a salubrious atmosphere, a climate calculated to ripen luxuriant fields, and mature delicious fruits; in fact, endowed with all the advantages that can render any spot eminently desirable as the abode of man, or rivet his affections to the soil.

The Canada Company have done much, to promote the welfare of the settlements of the colony, and it appears to be their inclination, as well as their interest, to do more. The number and respectability of the settlers for whom they have provided on their immense demesnes, have already added considerable strength to the country, whether in a physical, moral, or political point of view. The accession to the population of the province accruing by emigration from the united kingdoms, transfers so much loyalty to the opposite shores of the western ocean; especially when that emigration is under the direct influence and guidance of an association of British capitalists, whose studious endeavours, consistently with the appropriate badge of their incorporation, “*Non mutat genus, solum,*” must be to foster British feeling in the remotest regions of the empire.

From their general applicability to the subject, the Instructions to Emigrants, printed at the back of the Company's prospectus, have been thought entitled to a place in the Appendix at the end of the volume, where they will be found under the No. 2.

CHAPTER VI.

Government—Constitution—and Courts of Law.

ANTECEDENTLY to 1791 the administration of the government of the province of Quebec, which was co-extensive with Lower and Upper Canada, was peremptorily vested, under the provisions of an act passed by the British parliament in 1774, in the government and council only. By this act, the catholic religion was not only tolerated in its plenitude, but the tithes and other ecclesiastical privileges confirmed to the clergy of that persuasion ; the English law was established in criminal matters, and the French law declared to prescribe the rule of decision where the rights of property were concerned.

In 1791, as was before mentioned, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and the land before established in French seigniories and that recently allotted to the new settlers were separated and distinguished as before alluded to ; the former falling within the Lower, whilst the latter constituted the Upper province.

The basis of those institutions by which Upper Canada is now governed was laid by an act of the British legislature, 31st Geo. III., which invests the supreme power in a legislative council and an assembly, conjointly with the king, under the denomination of the Provincial Parliaments. The council must consist of seven members at the least, but the crown has the power of increasing this number. The members are appointed by the crown : they must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be British subjects either by birth, by naturalization, or by the conquest and cession of Canada. They are appointed for life, but may forfeit their place by treason, by swearing allegiance to a foreign power, by two years' absence from the colony without permission of the governor, or four years' absence without the sanction of the king.

The speaker of the council is appointed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other person administering the government, and may be removed by the like authority.

The assembly is composed of not fewer than sixteen members, chosen by the electors of districts, counties, circles, or townships, in a proportion to be declared by the governor, but afterwards alterable by decision of the provincial parliament. Subsequent provincial acts have increased the number of both councils, and have fixed that of the assembly at forty. The districts returning members are differently constituted; some consisting only of a single county, others of two counties, a riding, or a county and a riding together. The qualifications of the electors are ascertained by the same act; which fixes the age of an elector at twenty-one, requires the same qualification of allegiance as in a member of the council, and, providing for some contingencies which have never occurred, ascertains, that to vote in a *district* election the elector must possess a freehold in the *district* of the clear annual value of forty shillings. Voters, before admission to the poll, are required to swear that they have not before voted at the same election. This enactment raised the question of the right of Quakers to vote, that people, as is well known, being prevented by religious scruples from taking an oath; but this has been decided in the same equitable spirit that governs the jurisprudence of Great Britain, and the affirmation of those persons admitted as equivalent to an oath.

To be eligible as a member, the candidate must be twenty-one years of age, a British subject by birth, naturalization, or the conquest and cession of Canada; and he must not be a member of the legislative council, nor "a minister of the church of England, or a minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, either according to the rites of the church of Rome, or under any other form or profession of religious faith or worship." A doubt for some time subsisted whether this disqualifying clause extended to laymen occasionally acting as religious exhorters; but the decision of the assembly in the cases of Messrs. Roblin and Wilson, which upon that ground excluded those members from their seats, seems to have definitively settled the point. The provincial parliament has the power of prescribing disqualifications by its own act: by one of these,

passed in 1795, it was declared that any person coming into the province from a place not under his majesty's government must have resided seven years, which period by an act passed in 1814 is extended to fourteen years, and the most recent enactments require that his property should comprise four hundred acres of land free from incumbrance, to render him eligible as a member of the assembly.

The provincial legislature seems to have involved itself in a sort of anomaly by its decision with regard to Quakers offering themselves as candidates for the representation; for though in the case of an elector their affirmation is admitted in lieu of an oath, as a member it has been rejected, and that valuable portion of society excluded from all share in the legislation of the colony.

A new assembly is called by proclamation of the governor, who fixes the time and place, and appoints the returning officers, to whom he issues writs of election, returnable in fifty days.

When a petition is presented against the return for any district, it is to be taken into consideration by the assembly in a period not less than fourteen days from its presentation, notice of which is given to the petitioners and the sitting members, and the members of the house present are sworn to decide according to the evidence.

The duration of the assembly is four years; but it may at any time be either prorogued or dissolved by the governor, who appoints the time and place of session, but is obliged by law to do so at least once in every year. The prorogation continues no longer than forty days, and must be prolonged from time to time by repeated proclamations. The time of meeting for the transaction of business is communicated to the members by letter, nor can the session commence till opened by the governor. The assembly elects its own speaker, subject to the approbation of the governor, and lays down its own rules and orders, referring in cases for which they have omitted to provide, to those which govern the commons of the mother country. To constitute a law, a bill having passed the house of assembly and council, must receive the assent of the lieutenant-governor in the name of his majesty, an assent which it is in his discretion to withhold, or to reserve till after a communication with the government at home. In the latter case, the royal assent may be signified at any time

within two years, and from that time the law takes effect. His majesty has likewise the power of disallowing any law within the period of two years from its adoption, which ceases to be a law from the time that his pleasure is made known. There are certain subjects, of which religion is the principal, on which no law can be passed without the consent of the two houses of the British parliament, ratified by the king. The right of passing laws for the taxation of the province is exclusively and expressly reserved to the provincial legislature.

As in the mother country, the executive power is vested exclusively in the king, or his representative, the lieutenant-governor; that representative appointed by the crown, as are his principal officers, the members of the executive council, the judges of the court of king's bench, and all officers at the heads of departments. The lieutenant-governor is assisted in his administration by a council, appointed by the crown; and all petitions addressed to him are, *To his Excellency in Council*, in which style run also all orders and documents made thereon.

The principal court of law subsisting in the colony is the court of king's bench, consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges; the jurisdiction of which combines those of the courts of king's bench and common pleas in England, and, as respects matters of revenue, even that of the exchequer; holding four regular terms in a year. An appeal lies from its decisions, by writ of error, to the court of appeals, composed of the governor and his council, but only in causes where the matter in dispute amounts to one hundred pounds, or is some annual rent or duty; and from this judgment there is an ultimate appeal to his majesty in council, where the subject in question is of five hundred pounds' value. There are also two circuits, the eastern and western, of assize and nisi prius, to each of which a judge of the king's bench is appointed, associated in the commission with some principal gentlemen of the district. Besides these, there are district courts, whose jurisdiction extends to all simple contracts under the value of forty pounds; to questions of personal property and trespass; but not to any cause involving a title to land. Quarterly sessions are likewise holden in each district, by the justices of the peace, for the trial of misdemeanors and petty offences, with the regulation of the general police. Courts of request, principally analogous to those

which regulate such courts in Great Britain, sit twice in each month, under the presidency of two justices of the peace, for the trial of petty causes under forty shillings' value. A probate court for the province, with a surrogate court in each district, a board of land commissioners, having jurisdiction over claims to lands granted by the crown, complete the list of tribunals invested with the judiciary authority in this province. In noticing the original constitution of the province, it was mentioned that the English law was established as the basis of the criminal law of Upper Canada; and in all respects the laws of England regulate the decisions of the courts, so far as such laws are applicable to the circumstances of the province, or are not superseded by provincial statutes.

CHAPTER VII.

The River St. Lawrence.—The Great Lakes.—The Gulf.—Canals.

THE St. Lawrence, originally called the Great River of Canada, or the Great River, to mark its pre-eminence, is the indelible link formed by nature between the Canadas, and the source at once of the wealth, beauty, and prosperity of both provinces. In passing, therefore, from the topography of Upper to that of Lower Canada, the description of that splendid river seems naturally to suggest itself as a typical illustration of that link. The introduction of it here, from the circumstance of its following the account of one province, and immediately preceding the description of the other, will at the same time enable the reader the more easily and intimately to associate the topographical features and characters of each province with the utility, magnificence, and grandeur of that gigantic stream.

The St. Lawrence, though not the longest river in the world, is certainly the largest in every other respect, if, as appears proper, its immense lakes be considered to form part of it. Under this aspect it will be found that the surface it covers, and the cubic mass of its waters, far exceed those of the Amazon or the Mississippi, but it probably does not carry to the ocean a greater volume of water than either of these two majestic streams. The source of the river St. Lewis, which may be deemed the remotest spring of the St. Lawrence, is in latitude $48^{\circ} 30'$ north, and longitude about 93° west. From its source the general direction of the St. Lawrence, through Lakes Superior and Huron, is south-east to Lake Erie, nearly due east through that lake, and then north-east to the Gulf, through which its waters are mingled with the

Atlantic Ocean, after an uninterrupted course of upwards of two thousand statute miles.

The St. Lawrence receives nearly all the rivers that have their sources in the extensive range of mountains to the northwards, called the Land's Height, that separates the waters falling into Hudson's Bay still further to the north from those that descend into the Atlantic, and all those that rise in the ridge which commences on its southern bank, and runs nearly south-westerly until it falls upon Lake Champlain. Of these, the principal ones are the Thames, Ouse, or Grand river, the Ottawa, Masquinongé, Saint Maurice, Batiscan, Saint Anne, Jacques Cartier, Du Gouffre, Saguenay, Betsiamites, and Manicouagan on the north; and the Salmon river, Chateaugay, Chambly or Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Nicolet, Becancour, Du Chêne, Chaudière, du Sud, du Loup, Matanne, and Mitis on the south. In different parts of its course it is known under different appellations: thus, as high up from the sea as Montreal, it is called St. Lawrence; from Montreal to Kingston in Upper Canada, it is called the Cataragui, or Iroquois; between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it is called Niagara river; between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, the Detroit; between Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, the river St. Clair; and between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the distance is called the Narrows, or the Falls of St. Mary.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior, without the aid of any great effort of imagination, may be considered as the inexhaustible spring from whence, through unnumbered ages, the St. Lawrence has continued to derive its ample stream. This immense lake, unequalled in magnitude by any collection of fresh water upon the globe, is situated between the parallels of $46^{\circ} 25'$ and $49^{\circ} 1'$ north latitude, and the meridians of $84^{\circ} 34'$ and $92^{\circ} 14'$ west longitude. Its length, measured on a curved line through the centre, is about three hundred and sixty geographical miles, its extreme breadth one hundred and forty, and its circumference, in following the sinuosities of the coasts, about one thousand five hundred*. Its surface is about

* These dimensions, as well as other particulars relative to Lake Superior, are taken from the able and scientific paper presented to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, together with a valuable collection of geological and mineral specimens, by Captain Bayfield,

six hundred and twenty-seven feet above the tide-water of the Atlantic; but the shores exhibit almost conclusive inditiæ of its having been, in former ages, as much perhaps as forty or fifty feet higher than its present level. Various soundings have been taken, from eighty to one hundred and fifty fathoms; but its greatest depth probably exceeds two hundred fathoms, thus demonstrating the bottom of the lake to be nearly six hundred feet *below* the level of the ocean. The crystalline transparency of its waters is unrivalled, and such as to render rocks, at extraordinary depths, distinctly visible. The bottom of the lake chiefly consists of a very adhesive clay, which speedily indurates by atmospheric exposure, and contains small shells of the species at present existing in the lake.

A sea almost of itself, this lake is subject to many vicissitudes of that element, for here the storm rages and the billows break with a violence scarcely surpassed by the tempests of the ocean; but it is not subject to the oceanic phenomenon displayed by an unerring and periodical flux and reflux. Its expansive surface, however, yields to the influence of heavy winds; so that when these blow strong from one quarter, they produce a very perceptible rise of the lake in the opposite direction. The spring freshets are also known to have occasioned a rapid swelling of the waters, which has been especially conspicuous after a rigorous winter. That its waters were once salt is by no means unlikely; and the supposition stands in some degree supported by the nature of the fish that inhabit them, and the marine shells that are found along the beaches, or imbedded in the shores.

The basin of Lake Superior is considerably larger than the area its waters now occupy. It may be said to be bounded by the surrounding mountain ridges, in which are found the sources of the rivers that are tributary to the lake. These bounds are at various distances from its actual shores, receding from them at some points to the distance of fifty or seventy miles, and at others approaching very near, or forming the margin of the lake itself. The summits of the hills rise, in some

Royal Navy. The extensive hydrographical surveys of that scientific officer are an important accession to the geography of the Canadas, and from the abilities and research of the operator have also been the means of extending considerably the knowledge of various branches of the natural history of both provinces.

instances, to an elevation of one thousand five hundred feet above the lake, as trigonometrically ascertained by Captain Bayfield; and the sources of some of the rivers flowing into the lake have been estimated by Mr. Schoolcroft and Dr. Bigsby to be from five hundred and five to six hundred and fourteen feet higher than the level of their mouths. The rivers discharging themselves into Lake Superior are indeed numerous, but none are remarkable for their length, although several of them are fine broad streams, pouring ample stores into the bosom of this immense recipient. On its north and north-east sides are several islands, the largest of which is called Isle Royale, measuring about one hundred miles in length by forty in breadth.

The outlet of Lake Superior is the Strait of St. Mary, about forty miles long, connecting the south-eastern extremity of that lake with the north-west angle of Lake Huron. The Falls of St. Mary are nearly midway between the two lakes. This denomination, though generally given, but little accords with the usual appellation of Falls as applied to the descent of large bodies of water precipitated from great heights, that so frequently occur on the rivers in America. In this place it is only the impetuous stream of the enormous discharge from Lake Superior forcing its way through a confined channel, and breaking with proportionate violence among the impediments that nature has thrown in its way; yet this scene of tumultuous and unceasing agitation of the waters, combined with the noise and dazzling whiteness of the surge, is not deficient either in grandeur or magnificence. The total descent of the fall has been ascertained to be twenty-two and a half perpendicular feet. It has been found impracticable to ascend the rapid, but canoes have ventured down, although the experiment is extremely nervous and hazardous, and in general avoided by means of a portage about two miles long which connects the navigable parts of the strait.

Below the discharge of St. Mary's Strait are situated the islands of St. Joseph and Drummond; the former of which is under British dominion, and the latter within the limits of the United States. There are upon each a small military detachment and depôt, maintained by the respective governments, which are the most remote stations, at least on the British side of the frontier, where a military force is maintained.

These islands abound with curious mineralogical specimens, fossils, and petrifications, many of which are to be seen in the museums of the Natural History Society in Montreal, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

LAKE HURON.

Lake Huron yields in its dimensions to Lake Superior only. It is very irregular in shape, yet with the assistance of a little fancy may be formed into something like a triangle, having its base to the north, and its opposite angle at the source of the St. Clair river, which is its outlet to the south. Its greatest length on a curvelinear line between the discharge of St. Mary's Strait and the outlet, is about two hundred and forty miles; its depth, due north and south, one hundred and eighty-six; and its extreme breadth, nearly W. N. W. and E. S. E., about two hundred and twenty. In circumference it will be found not far short of one thousand miles. From the head of river St. Clair its coast to the west trends first north-eastward about thirty-five miles, then stretches northward about one hundred and fifteen to Cape Hurd, which terminates the west point of Cabot's Head, a peninsula averaging twelve miles broad, and protruding fifty miles into the lake. From Wingfield Point on the east, corresponding with Cape Hurd on the west, the coast breaks to the south-eastward, forms Nattawassaga Bay, and then, after admitting the waters of Lake Simcoe, reascends northerly to the 46th degree of north latitude, much broken and indented, and fringed by a multitude of islets. At this point the lake receives the waters of Lake Nipissing through the French river; the shore thence bends to the west, continuing that general direction till it strikes the Strait of St. Mary, beyond which is the broad strait of Michilimackinac, the outlet of Lake Michigan into Lake Huron, or rather the link by which both lakes are united, for it is believed there is little or no difference of elevation in their relative levels. The coast then swelling out eastwardly takes a southerly course to the bottom of Saguenam Bay, reascends on the eastern side of it about forty miles, and then trends again southward to the head of river St. Clair.

The surface of Lake Huron is about thirty-two feet lower than that of Lake Superior, and thirty feet above the level of Lake Erie. It is

nearly as deep as the former; and its water is equally cold, transparent, and pure. From its western side a series of extensive islands called Manitoulin, of which St. Joseph and Drummond's Islands already mentioned form part, stretches in an easterly direction one hundred and twenty miles. One of these islands is upwards of seventy-five miles long, and varies in width from three miles to twenty-three, being singularly indented by deep inlets and coves that give it an extremely irregular and broken outline. A superstitious veneration is attached to these islands by the Indians, who believe them to be consecrated by the presence of the Great Spirit, or, in their own language, the "*Great Manitou*;" and hence has originated the appellation they still bear. Between this principal chain and the north shore is comprised a section of the lake almost completely cut off from the main body, in which are scattered many other islands of inferior size; whilst another group, extending from Cape Hurd to the southern angle of the Great Manitoulin Island, forms together the Manitoulin series, a kind of archipelago that confines the lake to the northward. Combined with Cabot's promontory or peninsula, this archipelago separates from the lake a large body of water constituting, as it were, an inner lake, whose extreme length, from Nattawassaga Bay, on the S. E., to the mouth of the Narrows or St. Mary's Strait, on the west, is about two hundred and twenty-five miles, and its greatest breadth about fifty.

Several rivers and numerous minor streams descend from all sides to level the bosom of the lake. But although the Maitland, Severn, Moon, and French rivers, which are those most worthy of being enumerated, flow in ample streams, it is probable that they do not together pour into the lake more water than is discharged by the Falls of St. Mary alone. The shores of Lake Huron are generally barren and broken, especially towards the north, where a bold ridge of hills, called the *Cloche* Mountains, are conspicuously to be seen, extending about forty miles along the coast, and exhibiting distinctly three or four lofty summits. Clay cliffs, rolled stones, abrupt rocks, and woody steepes, of various elevations, from thirty to eighty or one hundred feet in height, constitute the general characters of the coast in most parts of the lake:

but the lands above these forbidding shores are frequently of an excellent quality, especially to the eastward.

This lake is centrally situated between its rivals, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, with all of which it has a direct communication. By St. Mary's Strait it communicates with Lake Superior; by Michilimackinac with Michigan, and through it with the waters of the Illinois; by the river and Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit, with Erie; and by Severn river and Lake Simcoe, then a short portage, a chain of lakes, and Trent river, with Ontario. There are, besides, two known water communications with the Ottawa; one of which, explored by Mr. Catty, of the royal engineers, in 1819, ascends from Lake Simcoe through a chain of lakes and their connecting waters, to the height of land, over which a portage is made to the source of the Madawasca, which falls into the Lake of the Chats. The other is up French river into Lake Nipissing, and thence down a rapid river into the Ottawa, where it discharges itself near a place called Mataouin. This is the route in general adopted by the north-west traders in proceeding to the remote parts of the country, and the point at which they traverse from the waters of the Ottawa to those of the St. Lawrence.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Lake Michigan lies exclusively within the boundary of the United States. Its position is nearly north and south, its length little short of three hundred miles, and its greatest breadth about seventy-five. In shape it is elliptical and regular, if we except a break in its western coast, formed by the entrance of Green Bay, which is about one hundred miles deep, and extends parallel with the lake, and another inferior bay on the opposite side. None of the tributaries of Michigan are of any considerable length, but they are extremely numerous; and several of them are full flowing rivers, that effectually feed the lake into which their streams are lost. From the bottom of Green Bay, boats can ascend the Ontagamis or Fox river to within two miles of the Oniscousin, to the head of which a portage is made, and a descent thence offered to the Mississippi.

The river St. Clair, a fine, clear stream, navigable for schooners, is the outlet of Lake Huron. It issues at the southernmost extremity of the lake, and flows between moderately high banks, adorned by many natural beauties, for a distance of thirty miles, when it again expands into the comparatively small lake St. Clair. Few settlements have as yet been formed along its banks; but the excellence of the lands which it traverses, and the rapid improvements of the districts in its vicinity, must bring them under early cultivation. Forts Gratia and St. Clair, on the western bank, are the only partial settlements upon the river.

Lake St. Clair occupies an intermediate position between Lakes Huron and Erie; being connected by river St. Clair with the former, and by Detroit river with the latter. It is almost circular, and about thirty miles in diameter. The shores are low, level, and generally in a state of nature; a few straggling habitations, humble in their structure, studded in different parts of the wilderness, being the only indications of progressive settlement. The water of the lake is generally shoal, yet sufficiently deep in the channel to admit safely of steam-boat and schooner navigation. Its surface is much contracted by a group of flat islands to the northward, produced by alluvial accumulations from the discharge of the St. Clair, by which numerous channels are formed to approach the mouth of the river, the principal one being that called the *Old Ship Channel*. Lake St. Clair receives two large rivers from the eastward, the Thames and the Great or Big Bear, which we have formerly described, besides several streamlets and brooks. It discharges itself by the Detroit.

Detroit river, properly the *Détroit* or Strait, directs its course out of the lake, first to the westward, and thence, bending in a regular curve, flows about due south to its influx into Lake Erie. It is twenty-nine miles in length, broad and deep, and divided into two channels for a great part of its course by elongated islands, the largest of which are Grosse Isle, within the American lines, eight miles long, and Turkey Island, further up, within the British boundary, in length about five miles. Isle au Bois Blanc, belonging to Upper Canada, is not more than one mile and a half long, but its situation is important. It is nearly opposite Amherstburgh, and divides the channel between Grosse Isle and the east bank of the river, leaving the deepest channel to the eastward, and commanding the entrance of the river. The Detroit is navi-

gable for vessels of any size employed upon the lakes, and offers at Amherstburgh an excellent harbour. The banks of the river are of moderate elevation, and in a high state of culture, exhibiting very pleasing and picturesque prospects, in which are combined fertile fields and gardens, numerous orchards, neat and frequent dwelling-houses, and extensive barns, the objects being at the same time so agreeably grouped or distributed as to give much interest, diversity, and beauty to the landscape. Sandwich and Amherstburgh* are the only two towns of any consequence upon the British side; Detroit the most important place, as to population, upon the opposite shore. The latter town contains about two hundred and fifty houses, a protestant and catholic church, a few buildings belonging to government, and wharfs on the river. Among the inhabitants there are many old Canadian settlers. The fort and military works at this place are strong. They were taken by the British forces under General Brock in 1812, when General Hull surrendered himself and his army prisoners of war.

LAKE ERIE.

Lake Erie receives the Detroit on its northern shore, about thirty miles from its western extremity. This lake lies about north-east and south-west, between $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $42^{\circ} 52'$ north latitude and $78^{\circ} 53'$ and $83^{\circ} 25'$ west longitude; is about two hundred and sixty-five miles long, sixty-three miles and a half broad at its centre, and six hundred and fifty-eight miles in circumference. Its surface is calculated to be five hundred and sixty-five feet above the nearest tide-water of the ocean; and its greatest depth varies from forty to forty-five fathoms, with a rocky bottom. From its northern coast several extensive promontories† project into the lake to considerable distances, and render its navigation more difficult than that of the other lakes, by occasioning a diversity of bearings. For instance, in leaving Fort Erie, or Buffalo, the course lies west-south-west, about two hundred and fifty miles, to the St. George or Bass Islands; thence northerly to Amherstburgh, and westerly to the head of the lake. A very perceptible current, that runs constantly down

* See p. 105.

† For a description of these promontories or points, and of the north shore generally, see pp. 103, 104.

the lake, and the prevalence of south-west winds, also add to the difficulties of the navigation in proceeding westward.

The islands of the lake are entirely confined to its western quarter. These are Pélé and Middle Islands, the Hen and Chickens, and the East and Middle Sisters, on the British side the line; and Cunningham and Slate Islands, the Bass Islands, and the West Sister, within the United States' limits.

The southern shore of the lake falls exclusively within the territory of the United States. At its eastern extremity are Black Rock and Buffalo, which were destroyed during the war; but they have since been rebuilt, and have made the most rapid progress in improvements and population. From Buffalo up to the Detroit, the shore of Lake Erie is generally low; except near the portage of Chataughque, where for a short distance it is rocky and bold; and between Cleveland and the Reneshoua river, where the cliffs rise almost perpendicular nearly twenty yards above the water's level, and so continue until they approach the River Huron. Along this side of the lake there are but few points meriting particular notice. The entrance of Cataragus Creek affords a good harbour for boats, whence there is a road to the interior. Presqu'île harbour is situated opposite to the North Foreland, or Long Point, and formed by a sandy beach or narrow peninsula stretching a great distance, and covering it from the lake. In form it bears so strong a resemblance to York harbour on Lake Ontario, that the same description would apply almost equally well to both places, with the difference, that the latter opens to the south-west and the former to the north-east. The breadth of it is about a mile and a half, but it runs inward nearly three miles. The entrance is not more than half a mile wide, with a bar across it, on which there is in general not more than six or seven feet water.

The town of Erie is seated on the south side of the harbour. It is of a respectable size, well laid out, and the streets regular. The houses altogether amount to three hundred, with a church, court-house, and a public prison. Eastward of the town stands a strong battery, and on the point of the peninsula a large blockhouse, which together completely defend the harbour. At this town there is a dockyard, with store-

houses, wharfs, &c. forming the American naval depôt on the lake, and at which they have built and equipped brigs mounting twenty guns. A road leads from it by Fort Le Bœuf to Meadsville and Fort Franklin, on the Allegany river, and another by the margin of the lake to Buffalo. A little south-west of Erie is the small village of Lichfield, whence a road continues by the lake-side to Ralphsville, and by the Ashtabula river down to Jefferson and Austinburgh, from which place another proceeds to the towns of Warren and New Lisbon.

From a small settlement called Newmarket, on the east side of Grand river, a road goes to Cleveland, thence turns off to New Lisbon, and continues on to Fort M'Intosh on the Ohio river. From Cleveland there is a very good road to Sandusky, that proceeds on to the old Fort Miami. Half a mile beyond it is Fort Meggs, a place of some strength, and mounting eighteen guns during the war. The two bays of Sandusky and Miami afford good anchorage and shelter, as do most of the islands at the west end of the lake. In Cunningham's Island, is a fine harbour called Put-in Bay, open to the north, and very well sheltered, with excellent anchorage. It is nearly of a circular form, and the entrance to it not more than a quarter of a mile wide, having on the western side a narrow rocky point about forty feet high, but where it joins the island the isthmus is so low as to be generally overflowed. From the point a blockhouse and strong battery defend the harbour. The English ships *Queen Charlotte* and *Detroit* were carried in here after their capture, when the British squadron was defeated by an American armament of much superior force.

The invaluable advantages enjoyed by Lake Erie from its geographical position and relative connexion with surrounding navigable waters, and the scene of commercial animation it exhibits, are so correctly described in a Journal published at Buffalo, that we cannot do better than give the following extract from it. "It is peculiarly gratifying to notice the annual increase of business upon the waters of Lake Erie. The lake navigation commenced this spring (1830) much earlier than usual, and it has already assumed a degree of importance and activity unequalled by that of any former period. Besides the numerous schooners that constantly crowd our wharfs, waiting their several turns

to load or unload, seven fine steam-boats have full and profitable employment*. One of these boats now leaves our harbour every morning, crowded with freight and passengers, destined to the fertile regions of the west. It is impossible to reflect on the almost incredible increase of business upon Lake Erie for the last five or six years, without indulging in what to some may appear extravagant anticipations of the future.

“The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake Erie. It literally commands the navigable waters of North America. From the south, a steam-boat has already ascended the Allegany to Warren; and a trifling improvement of the Chataouque outlet will enable steam-boats from New Orleans to approach within three miles of Portland harbour. From the north, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal and river. The same spirit of enterprise that produced the Welland Canal, it is believed, will soon be enabled to overcome the natural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from Lake Erie, through Lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec. The ease with which a canal of sufficient capacity to pass steam-boats can be opened between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Mississippi is well known. This enterprise has been long agitated, and will, it is believed, soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico. From the southern shores of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio river to the Mississippi.

“Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world; enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the north or in the south, and collect products, the luxuries and wealth of every clime and country.”

* Previous to the opening of the Grand Erie Canal, there were not more than twenty vessels in the lake. In less than three years after there were two hundred and eighteen.—*General View of the Welland Canal, by Captain Creighton.*

The Niagara river commences at the extreme north-east point of Lake Erie, and is the only outlet through which its waters pass into Lake Ontario, from thence to the broad bed of the St. Lawrence, and ultimately to the ocean. From its efflux out of Lake Erie to its discharge in Ontario, its general course is from south to north. It is thirty-three and a half miles long by the bends of the river, but the direct distance scarcely amounts to twenty-eight. No one section of water on the globe, of so limited an extent, could most probably be found to combine at once so many objects of interest, intrinsic or adventitious, as are blended in the Niagara. It traverses a district unrivalled for its richness and fertility, constitutes the frontier between two foreign states, and discloses various phenomena in its course that are justly ranked amongst the sublimest of the natural wonders of creation.

In descending the Niagara, we have on our left Upper Canada, and on our right the state of New York. It first assumes the character of a river at Fort Erie, where its width is one mile; but soon contracting its bed, opposite Black Rock, to something less than half a mile, it becomes rapid, until, expanding again to its original dimensions, the current flows on with more gentleness. From the foot of this rapid the river is divided into two channels by four successive flat islands, included within the American limits; the two first and smallest being Squaw Islands, the others Snake and Strawberry Islands. Below the latter, whose northern point is six miles and a half below Fort Erie, the banks of the river respectively diverge north-east and south-east to an extreme distance of upwards of six miles, and sweeping round to their approach again embosom Grand Isle. This extensive island covers a superficies of 11,200 acres, and, together with all the other islands of the Niagara, except Navy Island, has been attached to the United States' territories by the decision of the commissioners, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent. It is remarkably well wooded, and contains some settlements along its south-western shore. Of the two channels formed by Grand Isle, that to the westward is the broadest and deepest. About midway down the eastern channel is Tonewanta Island, opposite the creek of that name, which is navigable for boats twelve miles above its mouth, and used, in consequence, as part of the Grand Erie Canal. Navy Island is

at the foot of the West Channel and the north-east end of Grand Isle, the Main Channel passing between both islands. The course of the river thence, to the *détour* of the Falls, is due west, the distance three miles and a half, and its breadth rather more than one mile. At Gill Creek, near Fort Schloser, where the portage on the American side terminates, a convenient harbour is formed for sloops navigating Lake Erie and that part of the river; and a mile and a half lower down, on the point formed by the abrupt turn of the river, are the village and mills of Manchester, opposite Goat Island. The proprietor of this singular spot has, with admirable ingenuity, contrived to connect it with the main shore, at a distance scarcely of fifty yards, above the verge of the American section of the Falls of Niagara, by a bridge, upwards of six hundred feet in length, supported by wooden piers, driven with astonishing stability amidst the impediments arising from a resistless flood of waters, moving tumultuously at the rate of nearly seven miles an hour, over an irregular and broken bed of rocks. Between Fort Schloser and Manchester is the village of Chippewa, on the opposite bank, situated near the mouth of Welland river, and at the southern extremity of the portage on the British side.

The distance from the source of the Niagara to the head of the Falls is twenty miles, and the difference of elevation sixty-six feet; but of this height fifty-one feet descend abruptly in the space of half a mile, immediately above the Falls. The shores of the river are low, and, towards Lake Erie, so flat on the eastern side as to offer but a slender embankment. It is navigable the whole of this distance, except below Chippewa, where the rapids produced by the deep inclination of the bed of the river, and the indraught of the cataract, become too formidable to be tempted. A boat, however, can pass from Fort Schloser, or from Chippewa, to Goat Island, by carefully keeping the slender line of rather slackened water between the foaming rapids, above the channels formed by its intervention; indeed, this nervous approach to the island was the only alternative existing before the erection of the ingenious bridge we have already noticed.

At the Falls the river forms a sharp angle, by departing from its previous course, which is almost due west, and bending suddenly to the

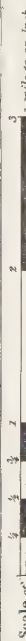
N.N.E. Below the Falls its characters become entirely changed; its width is contracted from upwards of a mile to scarcely four hundred and fifty yards, and at some points less; its bed, instead of lying between low banks smiling with the arts of agriculture, sinks hundreds of feet into a deep chasm, walled by perpendicular or impending cliffs; and its dark stream presents but one succession of toiling eddies, until it emerges from the chasm at Queenston, from whence it flows in a gentle current to its afflux with Lake Ontario. The Falls are thirteen miles from the mouth of the Niagara; and the inclination of the surface of the river, from their base to Queenston, a distance of six miles, is one hundred and four perpendicular feet; and thence to the lake, a distance of seven miles, only two feet. The Falls themselves being one hundred and sixty-two feet high, we have the following recapitulation of the levels of the Niagara river:

Difference of elevation between Lake Erie and the head of the rapids above the Falls	15 feet
Difference between the head and foot of the rapids	51
Great Fall on the American side	162
From the base of the Falls to Queenston	104 ~
From Queenston to Lake Ontario	2
<hr/>	
Difference of level between the efflux and afflux of the Niagara, or elevation of Lake Erie above Lake Ontario	334 *

The Falls of Niagara are divided by Goat Island into two unequal sections; that on the east being called the American or Fort Schloser Fall—the other, on the west, the Horse-Shoe, or, simply, the Great Fall, by way of pre-eminence. The former lies exclusively in the state of New York, and also half of the latter; it being divided through the point of the Horse Shoe, between the United States and Canada. The direct width of the cataract, from shore to shore, is about 1100 yards, forming the chord of an irregular arc, described by the face of the island and the ledge of both falls.

The Horse Shoe has considerably the advantage of the American Fall in the length of its segment, and the volume of water impelled over

* Mr. Darby's Survey of the Niagara.



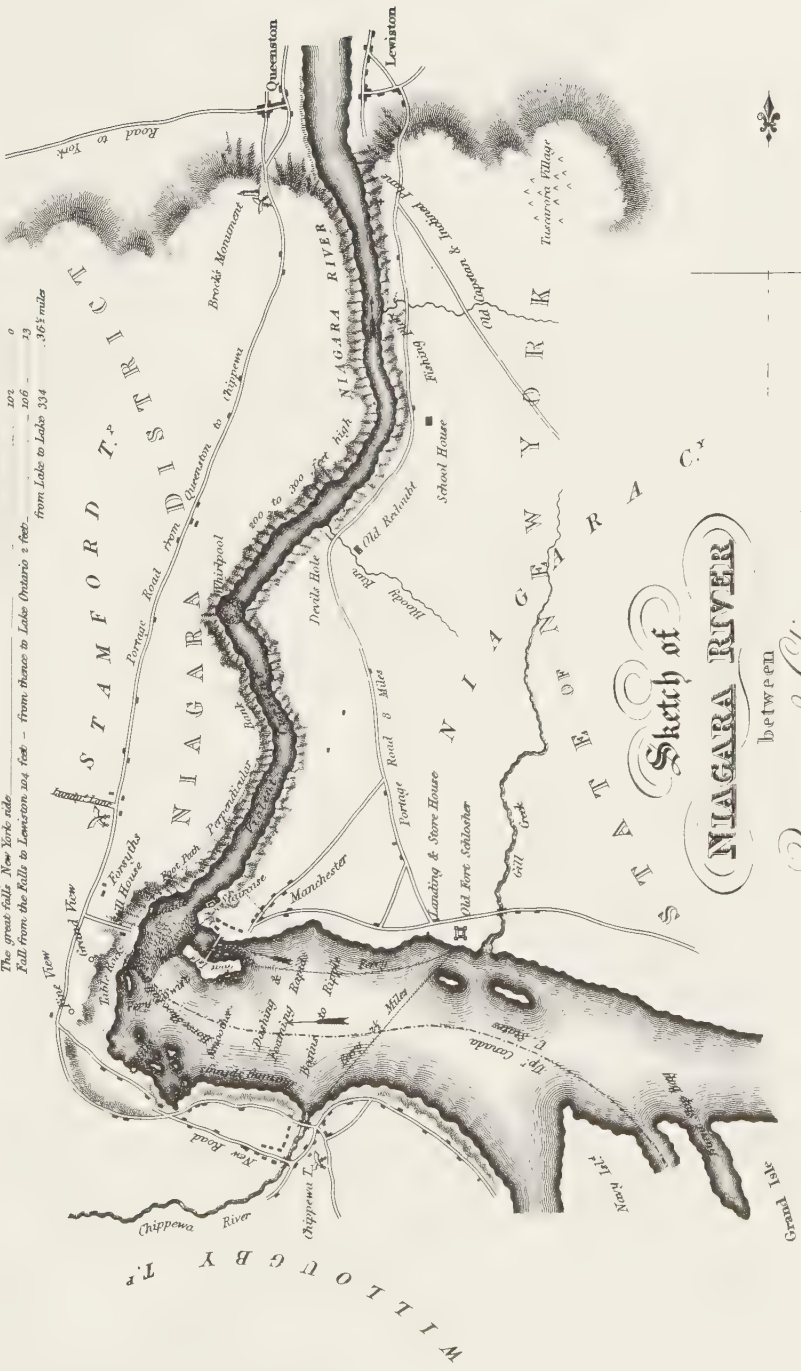
Fall from Lake Erie to the head of the rapids at Grand Niagara.

Ditto in the rapids —

The great falls New York side

Fall from the Falls to Lewiston 104 feet - from thence to Lake Ontario 2 feet -

from Lake to Lake 334 36½ miles



Sketch of
NIAGARA REVER

between

Queenston & Chippewa!

it. It would be difficult to ascertain with certainty the exact measurement of the curvatures of the Horse Shoe, but it is computed, by geometrical process, to be seven hundred yards; and its altitude taken, with a plumb-line from the surface of the Table-rock, was found to be rather more than one hundred and forty-nine feet. The American Fall does not probably much exceed three hundred and seventy-five yards in curve-linear length; but its perpendicular height is one hundred and sixty-two feet, or thirteen feet higher than the top of the Great Fall. It is subdivided by a small island, cutting off a minor portion of the sheet of falling water, to which the name of Montmorency has been appropriated, either on account of the resemblance traced between it and that celebrated fall near Quebec, or the more strikingly to contrast its comparative insignificance with Niagara. The face of Goat Island, which intervenes between these awful cataracts, keeps them three hundred and thirty yards asunder, and perhaps adds greatly to their romantic effect and beauty, by destroying the sameness which one unbroken sheet of water would present, although the collective waters of the Niagara, thus hurled down *en masse*, might, if possible, be still more grand and astounding.

About half a mile above the cataract the river descends on a deeply inclined plane. Its surface begins to ripple a short distance below the entrance of Welland river; but soon accelerated in their career, the waters dash and foam with terrific violence, until they approach the head of Goat Island, when their convulsive agitation partially subsides, and they sweep on in a broad, ceaseless, and swift current, and are thus projected over the rock, forming a parabolic section in their appalling descent to the profound abyss into which they are ingulphed. This abyss is 200 feet deep, and about 1000 yards wide; but it soon becomes contracted to less than half that width, forming a dark, dread basin, bounded by rugged limestone and slate rock, rising perpendicularly from the surface of the waters below, or overhanging the foaming surge.

The shores of the Niagara immediately above the Falls are, perhaps, too tame in their aspect to bring forth the whole grandeur of so stupendous an object. Surrounded by towering Alpine cliffs, its overwhelming terrors could even be augmented, and its sublimity much enhanced. The islands and the eastern bank of the river are low and thickly covered

with trees, whose autumnal foliage, decked “in ten thousand dyes,” alters the face of nature, and, by its gorgeous tints, imparts new interest and novelty to the scenery of the Falls. The western shore is bolder: an horizontal ridge is formed along the margin of the rapids by the depression of the river, commencing from the Welland, and gradually increasing in elevation above the surface of the stream from eight to eighty feet, and even attains the altitude of one hundred. The Table-rock, so famous as the spot whence a very near view may be had of the cataract, lies at the foot of this ridge, nearly on a level with the summit of the Horse Shoe Fall; indeed it forms part of the ledge over which the torrent is precipitated. Its surface is flat, and, jutting out horizontally about fifty feet, overhangs the awful chasm beneath. The access to it is down a winding path, cut through the copses and shrubbery that cover the slope of the ridge we have just described. The rock is defaced by innumerable inscriptions carved by travellers, and intersected by many crevices and fissures, some of which are nearly an inch broad. The process of disintegration is perceptibly going on; and there is little doubt that the Table-rock will eventually be hurled, section by section, into the depths of the cavern below. In the autumn of 1818 a large fragment suddenly gave way, and is now partly to be seen by the explorers of the lower region of the Falls.

The first object that meets the eye, after descending to the Table-rock, is the splendid gradation of swift rapids above the Falls; then white revolving clouds of mist, irregularly belched forth from the depths of the abyss, rush across the platform, enveloping the beholder; and as these are swept away by perpetually varying currents of air, he approaches nearer the verge of the rock, and beholds the whole length of the tremendous cataract. The loud, shrill roar of the rapids is lost amidst the appalling thunders of the Falls, which give a real or imaginary tremulous motion to the earth, and seem to threaten a disruption of the projecting rock upon which we are standing. A feat requiring considerable nerve is sometimes performed here by visitors; and we recollect fearlessly practising it in the early period of life, but would excuse ourselves from the repetition of it now. It consists in lying prostrate, with your head projected over the fall beyond the margin of the Table-rock, so as to be

able with your extended arm to saw the headlong torrent with your hand. The prodigious volume and indraught of the falling waters, the gushing spray, the bewildering noise of the cataract, your prostrate and impending attitude, and the tremor of the very rock on which you lie, render the experiment in the highest degree shuddering.

The view from this spot is extremely grand and unspeakably sublime; but it is too near and overpowering to permit the spectator fully to appreciate the whole splendour of the scene. The summit of the bank, rising about one hundred feet above the Table-rock, affords a more comprehensive and advantageous view. This position is the most commanding, and perhaps the point from whence the collective magnificence of the cataract can be seen with greatest effect.

According to the altitude of the sun and the situation of the spectator, a distinct and bright iris is seen amidst the revolving columns of mist that soar from the foaming chasm, and shroud the broad front of the gigantic flood. Both arches of the bow are seldom entirely elicited; but the interior segment is perfect, and its prismatic hues are extremely glowing and vivid. The fragments of a plurality of rainbows are sometimes to be seen in various parts of the misty curtain of the Falls.

The exploration of the inferior regions of the cataract is attended with some hazard and much difficulty; but the thirst for the romanesque and the sublime has overcome all obstacles, and led the ardent youth, the dauntless traveller, and the philosopher, a perilous pilgrimage along the slippery margin of storming eddies, beneath impending rocks, amidst jarring elements, to the foot of the deluging torrents, and even to penetrate several yards behind the concave sheet of the headlong waters. It eminently requires fortitude and self-possession to make this progress. The rocks over which we advance are sharp, broken, and excessively slippery, owing to the perpetual mossy moisture they acquire from the oozing crevices of the superincumbent cliffs and the spray, so that one inadvertent *faux-pas* might plunge a victim into the whirling and boiling vortex of the Falls. The danger is considerably increased by the terror arising from the stentorian thunders of the tumbling floods, that ever and anon resound from side to side of the humid cavern, and seem to shake the firm rock on its foundation. The difficulty experienced in

breathing from the combined moisture and compression of the air, the impossibility of hearing or being heard, the dizziness produced by the falling waters, the dimly discovered snakes and reptiles around,—the whirl, the wind, the roar, all combine most powerfully to affect the soul, to overwhelm at once the senses and the imagination, and baffle all powers of description.

Immediately at the base of the Falls the raging waters are lashed into one thick mass of froth and foam of dazzling whiteness; but their surface further down becomes comparatively still, though ever whirling and boiling, and exhibits a totally different appearance from that of any other part of the river. The labouring stream seems inwardly convulsed, heaving and throbbing in dark and bubbling whirlpools, as if it threatened every moment to eject some of the mystic terrors of the deep. This effect is ascribed by Professor Dwight, of the United States, to the reaction of the ascending waters. Precipitated bodily to an extraordinary depth, by their own prodigious gravity and the force of their impulsion, and involving with them a quantity of fixed air, they reascend to the surface in a struggling career, checked by the weight of the superincumbent water.

The noise of the Falls is truly grand, commanding, and majestic; filling the vault of heaven when heard in its fulness, and seeming mystically to impregnate ether with its absorbing sounds. It is very variable in its loudness, being essentially influenced by the state of the atmosphere, the direction of the wind, and the position of the listener. It is sometimes scarcely audible within three or four miles; and at others it may be heard at York, on the opposite shores of Lake Ontario, a distance of six-and-forty miles. The relative situation of York with the mouth of the Niagara river favours the travelling of the sound thus far when the air is remarkably still, or acted upon by south-easterly winds.

It were difficult to convey a very distinct idea of the deep round roar of Niagara; indeed there is a sonorous cadence in the noise of waterfalls,—an alternation of muffled and open sounds,—that can find no perfect similitude. It has been likened to the hoarse voice of oceanic surges heavily lashing the sea-shore; to the plunging dash of huge spherical stones hurled in quick and ceaseless succession from a precipice of great

altitude into profound waters; to the effect produced in a vast mill by the “ceaseless, rumbling, deep, monotonous sound,” accompanied with tremor, of numerous sets of millstones moving simultaneously*; but, however these assimilations, and especially the last, which is certainly the best and most familiar, may serve to illustrate description and aid the imagination, yet they are not quite perfect, as the sounds compared are either inadequate resemblances in themselves or deficient in majesty. Perhaps nothing can come nearer the cadence, fulness, and dignity of the sphere-filling thunders of Niagara than the spirited engagement at sea, in still weather, of two heavy squadrons, six or eight miles off†. To a spectator on the heights of Aboukir, the battle of the Nile must have conveyed a correct idea of the roaring, rolling, rumbling, thundering noise of this wonderful cataract.

Not more than 900 yards below the Falls a ferry is established, by which travellers can cross with perfect safety from the foot of the ladder leading beneath the Table-rock, to the American staircase on the opposite bank, keeping along the edge of the tossing and eddying waters, and athwart a swift and heavy current. The resources of art would find little difficulty in throwing a chain bridge over this part of the river (which is hardly 450 yards wide), overhanging the storming chasm, from the summits of perpendicular cliffs, whose altitude is probably not far short of 250 feet. Such a structure would be of much public utility, whilst it would amazingly enhance the romantic interest and splendour of the scenery, and afford a most advantageous full-front view of the stupendous Fall. Suspended as it were in ether, the spectator would stand, between precipitous rock walls, on a level with the crest of the cataract, high over the wild, whirling, foaming, and maddening eddies of the profound abyss, having

* Captain Basil Hall.

† Those who never have been within hearing of a naval action may easily imagine the effect of its pealing artillery, if they have heard fortresses saluted by ships of war, by fancying the discharge of cannon continued without intermission. The evening gun fired from Cape Diamond, particularly in cloudy weather, is grandly re-echoed several times from the mountains around Quebec, producing a full, muffled, vibrating sound, swelling in cadences between the discharge of the cannon, the burst of the echo, and the reverberating echo, not unlike that of Niagara.

in sight Goat Island bridge, apparently borne magically aloft, upon the utmost verge of the falling waters, and being in a manner insulated, he would combine in one vast collective vista all the astonishing beauties, sublimities, and romance of the tremendous and overwhelming scene.

Five miles from the Falls is the whirlpool; a phenomenon scarcely less appalling in its terrors, and probably involving more inevitable destruction to every thing coming within the pale of its attraction. It is occasioned by the stream, as it passes in heavy volumes from the cataract, and sweeps with impetuous violence round an abrupt bend of the river, producing so forcible a reaction as to form a stupendous vortex between the high perpendicular cliffs by which it is walled. By thus diverging from its forward direction, and being as it were embayed for a time, the velocity of the current is checked and subdued to a more tranquil course towards Lake Ontario. Nine miles lower down the Niagara emerges from the deep, rock-bound chasm of the Falls, and thence flows in a deep and gentle tide, between banks of more moderate elevation, to its discharge into the lake. Its mouth is in latitude $43^{\circ} 15' 30''$, and longitude $79^{\circ} 00' 40''$, between Fort George or the town of Niagara on the west, and the old French fort Niagara on the east.

That the Falls of Niagara, in ages now long past, and at the period, probably, of the formation of the great lakes, were situated much lower down, between the present villages of Queenston and Lewiston, appears almost indisputably true; and it is believed that all the geologists who have critically examined the locality concur in the assertion of the fact. It is not in the province of the topographer to speculate upon geological phenomena; but we would merely hazard a remark, which superior science may improve if correct, or reject if erroneous. The fact that the Falls have receded being admitted, might not the age of the lakes, at least of Erie and Ontario, as confined to their present basins, be ascertained with tolerable certainty? The waters of Ontario are supposed to have bathed the base of Queenston Heights—nay, the level of the lake is admitted generally to have once been co-equal with the summit of that range: if then, by a series of nice and long-continued observations, the ratio of disintegration in a given time were properly ascertained, the calculation could be carried retrospectively, with all the modifications

that the breadth, depth, &c. of the water-worn chasm would dictate, until it would arrive at the period of the original formation of the cataract, and the gradual depression of the surface of Ontario to its present level. The calculation might, in the same way, be made prospectively, and afford a very curious result as affecting the great physical changes that future ages may work in the bed of the Niagara.

In taking leave of Niagara river, to proceed in our description of the other parts of the St. Lawrence, its lakes and canals, we feel how inadequately we have portrayed the grandeur and manifold sublimities of its unrivalled scenery ; but, in truth, there are in nature objects that beggar description, and the cataract of Niagara belongs pre-eminently to that class. There are not wanting, however, faithful portraitures of its magnificence by far abler pens, and we might therefore have excused ourselves from the attempt here ; but an account of the Niagara would have appeared to us very deficient, had it not contained such a sketch of the great Falls as accords with the topographical character of the present work.

WELLAND CANAL.

The cascades and cataracts of Niagara river throwing insuperable obstacles in the way of its navigation suggested some years ago the expediency of cutting a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario*, and an association was accordingly formed and incorporated in 1824, under the name of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY. In 1825 the capital, which had been previously declared something less, was increased to 180,000*l.* sterling, divided into 16,000 shares of *eleven pounds five shillings* sterling each, all of which have been subscribed, except an amount of *eleven thousand and thirteen pounds six shillings* sterling still (1830) remaining to be taken up.

This momentous work is now nearly completed, and will when finished have cost about *two hundred and seventy thousand pounds* sterling—a comparatively small sum when compared with the magnitude of the undertaking and the incalculable benefits that must inevitably flow from it, both as regards the interests of the stockholders and the commercial

* This bold project is ascribed to Mr. William Hamilton Merritt, a resident at St. Catharine's, a small village through which the canal now passes.

prosperity of Upper Canada*. The total length of the canal is forty-two miles, consisting of three sections; the first extending from the Grand river to the Welland, sixteen miles; the second being part of the river Welland itself, ten miles; and the third lying between Welland river and Lake Ontario, sixteen miles. The entrance of the canal from Lake Erie is situated about two miles above the mouth of the Grand or Ouse river, where the cutting is carried through Wainfleet Marsh to the level of Welland river. The excavation on the north side of the latter river is 56 feet, and the distance to the top of the lockage about five miles. The excavation would have been considerably deeper had the waters of the Welland been used in the northern section of the canal; but the ingenious plan adopted of feeding that section by an aqueduct carried over the river from a higher level to the south has rendered inexpedient any greater depth of cutting. The level of Lake Erie is 330 feet above that of Ontario, and the step is performed by the intervention of thirty-seven locks, thirty-two of which form a successive series, descending from the summit to the base of the range of high grounds constituting the Queenston Heights. The locks are not, however, in immediate contiguity, but sufficiently remote from each other to admit the crossing in the intervening spaces of vessels bound in opposite directions, thus avoiding the tedious delays that would necessarily result from the situation of locks in proximate succession.

The canal is 56 feet wide at the surface of the water, 26 at bottom, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The chambers of the locks are 100 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and therefore amply large enough for vessels of 125 tons' burden, which is above the average tonnage of those employed in trade upon the lakes. The Welland Canal commands two distinct channels into Lake Erie; one through the mouth of the Grand river, the other through the Niagara. This advantage will appear of great moment when it is con-

* It is provided by the charter, that if the tolls exacted be excessive the legislature may, after the expiration of five years from the opening of the canal, reduce them to a rate which will not produce less than twenty per cent. per ann. on the capital expended. After fifty years from the completion of the work, the King may assume the canal on paying the Company the sum it cost, together with a premium of twenty-five per cent. on the amount. But His Majesty cannot do so unless the Company shall have received during the fifty years an average of twelve and a half per cent. on the moneys involved in the concern.

sidered that the distance between those rivers is about thirty-four miles, and that schooners, &c. from Buffalo and other places on the eastern shores of the lake are saved from the whole of so long and circuitous a course by descending the Niagara, and ascending the gentle stream of the Welland to the Ontario section of the canal. This route also being free from toll offers a further inducement to its adoption, which, combined with other concurring conveniences, cannot fail to direct a large proportion of the eastern trade of Erie through that channel. To vessels from the southern and western parts of the lake, the route by the Grand river enjoys likewise its peculiar advantages, by considerably curtailing their distance into Lake Ontario. Besides, it possesses this superiority over the former, that in spring it is much earlier free from the incumbrance of ice, which generally accumulates heavily at the eastern extremity of the lake from the prevalence of westerly winds, and obstructs for a long time the access to the Niagara river and the Grand Erie canal at Buffalo.

The two powerful rivals of the Welland Canal are, the Grand Erie and Ohio canals, the former opening an avenue to the Atlantic by the Hudson river, the latter to the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi; but we apprehend that both these grand works will yield the palm to the other in the competition. The superior dimensions of the Welland Canal, that render inexpedient the delays and expense of repeated transshipments,—its shortness when compared with its rivals, and the consequent facility and despatch, besides the diminished expense with which it must be passed,—the link that it forms between the schooner navigation of two extensive lakes, and indeed between all the navigable waters above Lake Erie and those of Ontario,—are circumstances which of themselves would be sufficient to secure the patronage of a large proportion of the trade of the lakes, especially if the commercial regulations of both countries be framed upon such principles of liberal policy, as will leave it optional with the inhabitants of either, to adopt that route which their respective interests may dictate.

The ERIE CANAL was certainly a gigantic undertaking, and one of those bold conceptions that at once characterise a great mind; whilst its realization is no less demonstrative of a liberal and enlightened policy,

and an eminent degree of national enterprise. It is the noblest monument that could be left to perpetuate the recollection of the distinguished services rendered by the late De Witt Clinton to the state of New York, of which he was governor. This grand canal was opened under the provisions of two acts of the state legislature, passed, the one in April, 1816 *, the other in April, 1817; on the 4th of July following the operations were commenced, and eight years and a half afterwards completed. The original cost of this great work exceeded one million and a half sterling, and its repairs and ameliorations have since absorbed considerable further sums; but the improvements to which these were applied have essentially added to the solidity, utility, and convenience of the canal.

The Erie Canal, called sometimes the Great Northern, the Western, or the Grand Canal, is three hundred and fifty-three miles long, 40 feet wide at the surface, 28 at bottom, and of a minimum depth of 4 feet water. In the whole distance from Lake Erie to the tide-waters of the Hudson, the difference of elevation is 564 feet, equal to an average proportion of fall not quite amounting to one foot and a half in the mile. This elevation is overcome by 77 stone locks, each 90 feet long by 12 broad, and therefore shorter and narrower by ten feet than those of the Welland. That eventually the locks of Erie Canal will be increased in dimensions is more than probable; but the expense of such an improvement will be very great, owing to the masonic solidity of their construction.

The inferior width and depth of this canal, when compared with the dimensions of the Welland and the Rideau, are perhaps the most important objections against it as a competitor with the latter two, and particularly the Welland, for the trade of the lakes. But this objection is momentous, and must operate strongly, besides the other considerations that have been formerly mentioned, in favour of the preference that will no doubt be given to the Canadian Canal. An important superiority in a commercial point of view, that one canal may possess over another, is the expeditious access which it opens to a shipping-port for foreign

* The commissioners appointed by this act were, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicote, and Myrom Holley.

markets. On the American side New York is the nearest port where produce, &c. may be shipped in large vessels for export, and the distance by the Erie Canal and the Hudson river is about five hundred and forty miles. On the Canadian side, Montreal is the first port arrived at where this can be effected, and the distance by the St. Lawrence is not more than four hundred miles; through the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa it will be about four hundred and thirty. The Welland Canal, therefore, has the advantage of opening an avenue to a port whence foreign shipments can be made in vessels of heavy burden, upwards of one hundred and forty miles nearer than can be done through the American Canal.

LAKE ONTARIO.

This lake is the last or lowest of those vast inland seas of fresh water that are the wonder and admiration of the world. It is situated between the parallels of $43^{\circ} 10'$ and $44^{\circ} 11'$ of north latitude, and the meridians of $76^{\circ} 25'$ and $79^{\circ} 56'$ of west longitude. It lies nearly east and west, is elliptical in its shape, one hundred and seventy-two miles long, fifty-nine and a quarter extreme breadth, and about four hundred and sixty-seven miles in circumference. The depth of water varies very much, but is seldom less than three or more than fifty fathoms, except in the middle, where attempts have been made with three hundred fathoms without striking soundings. The appearance of the shores exhibits great diversity: towards the north-east part they are low, with many marshy places; to the north and north-west they assume a lofty character, but subside again to a very moderate height on the south. Bordering the lake the country is every where covered with woods, through whose numerous openings frequent settlements are seen that give it a pleasing effect, which is greatly heightened by the white cliffs of Toronto, and the remarkable high land over Presqu'île, called the Devil's Nose, on the north. The view on the south is well relieved with a back ground produced by the ridge of hills that, after forming the precipice for the cataract, stretches away to the eastward. The finishing object of the prospect in this direction is a conical eminence towering above the chain of heights, called Fifty Mile Hill, as denoting its distance

from the town of Niagara. Of the many rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, if the Genesee and Oswego be excepted, there are none that lay claim to particular notice, unless it be for the peculiarity of their all having a sand-bar across the entrance. There are some fine bays and inlets, where vessels of every description may find protection against bad weather. Burlington Bay is both spacious and secure; but these advantages were rendered of little importance by its narrow entrance being so shallow as to admit only of boats. A canal, however, has been cut across the breach, which has opened an access to the bay for lake vessels, and made it an important and interesting harbour. Hungry Bay is conspicuous as affording good anchorage and safe shelter among the islands to ships of the largest size, at all seasons. York and Kingston harbours, belonging to the English, and Sacket's harbour to the Americans, are unquestionably the best upon the lake, as they possess every natural requisite: the two latter are strongly fortified, being the arsenals where ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed by both powers, and from whence have been fitted out those powerful hostile squadrons that have conferred so much consequence upon the naval operations in this quarter. Very heavy squalls of wind frequently occur, but they are unattended either with difficulty or danger if met by the usual precautions every seaman is acquainted with. Of the many islands at the east end of Ontario, the Grand Isle, lying abreast of Kingston, is the most extensive, and, by being placed at the commencement of the Cataragui river, forms two channels leading into it, that bear the names of the North or Kingston Channel, and the South or Carleton Island Channel.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.

From Lake Ontario to St. Regis, an Indian village about eighty miles above Montreal, the river St. Lawrence is divided longitudinally between Great Britain and the United States, and thus becomes the common highway of both. The hazards and inconvenience of such a communication, arising from its situation along an extended line of national frontier, in the event of future hostility, however remote such a

contingency may be, and we devoutly hope it may never occur, have suggested to both countries the policy of opening avenues in the interior, by which an unrestricted intercourse can be maintained between the distant parts of their respective territories, secure from those interruptions of a neighbouring enemy, incident to a state of warfare. The Grand Erie Canal performs this office on the American side by opening a water communication from the heart of one of the most flourishing states of the union, to the western parts of the United States' dominions; on the British side we have the Rideau Canal, an undertaking of stupendous magnitude and incalculable utility.

The Rideau Canal commences at Kingston, and, traversing the tract of country lying between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, strikes the latter river at the foot of the Falls of Chaudière, and a short distance above those of the Rideau, situated at the mouth of that river. It is one hundred and thirty-five miles long, and perfectly unique of its kind in America, and, probably, in the world, being made up in its whole length by a chain of lakes, dams, and aqueducts, so connected by locks of large dimensions as to open a steam-boat navigation from Ontario to the Ottawa river. Rideau Lake, which is about twenty-four miles long, and six broad on an average, is the grand summit level of the canal: it is 283 feet above the waters of the Ottawa on one side, and 154 above the surface of Lake Ontario on the other, requiring in the rise and fall a total number of forty-seven locks, seventeen of which are on the Kingston side, and thirty between Rideau Lake and the Ottawa. These locks were originally planned upon a scale to correspond with those of the La Chine Canal, *i. e.* 100 feet by 20; but these dimensions were subsequently increased to 142 feet in length by 33 in width, the depth of water being 5 feet. There are twenty dams on the whole route, constructed with remarkable solidity and skill, which, by the reflux of the waters they produce, have strangely altered the natural appearances of the country. "In several instances, a dam not more than twenty-four feet high and one hundred and eighty feet wide will throw the rapids and rivers into a still sheet above it for a distance of more than twenty miles. The dams also back the waters up creeks, ravines, and valleys; and, instead of making one canal, they form numerous canals of various ramifications, which will all tend greatly

to the improvement of a very fertile country. The land drowned by the raising of the dams is not worth mentioning, consisting chiefly of swampy wastes, the haunts of otters and beavers *.” The principal works on the whole line are situated at the following places:—Entrance Bay, Dow’s Great Swamp, Hog’s-back, Black Rapids, Long Island, Burnett’s Rapids, Nicholson’s Rapids, Clowes’ Quarry, Merrick’s Rapids, Maitland’s Rapids, Edmond’s Rapids, Phillip’s Bay, Old Sly’s Rapids, Smith’s Falls, First Rapids, the Narrows, the Two Isthmuses, Davis’s Rapids, Jones’s Falls, Cranberry Marsh and Round Tail, Brewer’s Upper and Lower Mills, Jack’s and Billydore’s Rifts, and Kingston Mills.

This great work, when finished, will have cost Great Britain upwards of half a million sterling; the calculated estimate of the expenses, as given in by engineers, before the plan of enlarging the locks was adopted, amounted to 486,060*l*. If the magnitude of the canal, its immense importance in a military and commercial point of view, and its advantages to an extensive portion of the upper province, be properly considered, this sum will not appear exorbitant, but rather moderate compared with the cost of other canals of much inferior dimensions and utility. There can be little doubt that when the whole line of canal from Kingston to Montreal will be completed, and it is now nearly so, the great thoroughfare of the Canadas will be transferred from the frontier to the Rideau route, until a canal shall have been opened along the St. Lawrence. When sloops and steam-boats of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five tons’ burden can pass without interruption from the remotest settlements of Upper Canada to Grenville on the Ottawa river, whence their cargoes can be transported with ease and safety through inferior canals to the port of Montreal, we believe that few will hesitate to forward their produce through that channel, even in times of profound peace with our neighbours; especially if the

* M’Taggart, vol. i. This able engineer was actively employed in making the surveys and taking the levels on the whole line of the canal. He had been preceded in these operations by Mr. Clowes and other excellent civil engineers. Mr. M’Taggart has published, in three 12mo. volumes, a work, entitled “Three Years in Canada,” containing some shrewd remarks on the country, and especially recommendable when treating of the various branches of his important art.

tolls that will be exacted by government on the Rideau and the Grenville canals be moderate, as in truth it is its interest and policy to make them. When a diversion of trade is to be effected, the inducements to the adoption of the new route should not be neutralized by the exaction of exorbitant tolls and charges; but these should at once be fixed at a reasonable premium, not calculated upon the principle of a large prospective reduction when the canal becomes more frequented.

With such advantages, the Rideau Canal cannot fail in yielding an adequate interest for the moneys expended in its construction, and produce eventually lucrative returns to His Majesty's government.

Considered with relation to the defences of the country, the Rideau Canal must appear of still greater moment, from the means it affords of forwarding to distant stations, with readiness, despatch, and security, the muniments of war necessary to repel invasion, and protect the property and persons of His Majesty's subjects in the colonies from foreign aggression. In a political point of view, its importance is equally conspicuous; since it must obviously tend to strengthen and consolidate the Canadas, by promoting their commercial relations, and that interchange of mutual benefits that constitutes a permanent tie betwixt the various members of a state, and preserves for ages the integrity of empires.

The Grenville Canal consists of three sections:—one at the Long Sault, on the Ottawa, another at the Chûte à Bloudeau, and a third at the Carillon Rapids, opening into the lake of the Two Mountains, through which an uninterrupted navigation is practised by steam-boats to La Chine, nine miles above the city of Montreal. The dimensions of this canal are calculated to correspond with those of the canal of La Chine, which are 28 feet wide at bottom, 48 at the water-line, and 5 deep. It is unfortunate that its proportions should not have been originally planned upon a scale to admit of sloop and steam-boat navigation, and therefore corresponding with the Rideau, by which means no transshipments would have become necessary in the transport of produce from the remotest settlements of Upper Canada to La Chine, and the return of goods from thence to the upper countries. The Grenville Canal is nevertheless a work of vast importance under every aspect. It is opened

under military superintendence, and its expenses are defrayed by the imperial government.

The route by the Rideau Canal, the Ottawa, and the Grenville Canal is calculated to avoid, not only the frontier, as we have previously stated, but also the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal. From its discharge, out of Ontario, the St. Lawrence is also known under the names of the *Iroquois* and the *Cataraqui*. It issues from the lake in so broad and beautiful a stream, that it assumes the appearance of a lake for a distance of thirty-nine miles, which is so singularly studded with a multitude of islands, that it has been denominated the Lake of the Thousand Islands, or Mille Isles: but their number far exceeds this mere descriptive computation; the operations of the surveyors employed in establishing the boundary, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, having ascertained that there were one thousand six hundred and ninety-two, forming an inextricable labyrinth of islands varying in magnitude, shape, and aspect, and presenting the most extraordinary and pleasing vistas and perspectives, in which the rapid and magic combinations of the kaleidoscope seem naturally exhibited.

The distance between Kingston and Montreal is about one hundred and ninety miles. The banks of the river display a scene that cannot fail to excite surprise, when the years which have elapsed since the first settlement of this part of the country (in 1783) are considered. They embrace all the embellishments of a numerous population, fertility, and good cultivation. Well-constructed high roads, leading close to each side, with others branching from them into the interior, render communication both easy and expeditious; while the numerous loaded batteaux and rafts incessantly passing up and down from the beginning of spring until the latter end of autumn, and the steam-boats plying in the navigable interstices of the river, demonstrate unequivocally a very extensive commercial intercourse. The islands, the shoals, the rapids, with contrivances for passing them, form altogether a quick succession of novelties that gives pleasure while it creates astonishment.

The twofold checks existing against the advantages that might be derived from this part of the St. Lawrence, arising from the partition of

its stream between two distinct powers, and the physical embarrassments of its navigation, forcibly point out the necessity of opening a canal along its northern shore. The subject was taken up by the legislature of Upper Canada in 1826, and surveys ordered to be made of the locality, with estimates of the expense that such an undertaking would involve. Two civil engineers, Messrs. Clowes and Ryskesh, were in consequence appointed to the performance of the operations. After establishing the impracticability of rendering the North Channel at Barnhart's Island effectually navigable, they proceeded to the examination of the country along the St. Lawrence between Johnston and Cornwall, a distance of 39 miles, within which are to be found the principal impediments to the navigation of the river. They ascertained that the depression of the river in the stated distance amounted to scarcely 75 feet, an inconsiderable difference of elevation, if we consider an inclined plane of 39 miles, yet sufficient to produce very violent rapids in the St. Lawrence from the heavy volume of its waters.

In order to meet at once any plan that might be adopted either upon an enlarged or more contracted scale, the engineers laid out two canals on the same route, differing materially in their dimensions; one calculated for steam-boats and sloops; the other for canal boats only. The former to be 84 feet wide at the water's surface, 60 at bottom, and 8 deep; the locks 132 feet long and 40 wide, with turning bridges 40 feet in the clear, and 10 feet wide. The estimated cost of such a canal was stated at 176,378*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Halifax currency.

The latter canal was laid out upon a scale of much inferior magnitude; its width at the water's surface being 38 feet, at bottom 26, and its depth 4 feet; the locks 100 feet in length by 5 in breadth, with turning bridges 15 feet in the clear, and 10 feet wide. Its cost was estimated at 92,834*l.*

After weighing the advantages of both plans, no hesitation can be made in the preference that must be awarded to the project of a ship-canal, which the first of these offers. A sum of 200,000*l.* expended in connecting between Cornwall and Johnston the sloop and steam-boat navigation of the St. Lawrence would soon, we believe, refund itself. The produce that annually passes down the river, whether directly or

mediately from Upper Canada, is well known to be considerable; and the imports entered at the Custom of Coteau du Lac, in Lower Canada, direct from the United States, are no less momentous in their amount. The following extract from the entries at the port of Montreal in 1827 may convey some idea of the extent of imports from the Upper Province and the United States, *via* the St. Lawrence, into Lower Canada :

			Durham Boats.	Batteaux.	Rafts.
From Upper Canada direct	-	-	405	134	6
From ditto and the United States	-	-	54	1	0
From the United States direct	-	-	80	5	8
Total	-	-	<u>539</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>14</u>

Most of these Durham boats and Batteaux return laden with British or West India goods; thus we may nearly double the amount of both to have a view of the carrying trade of that section of the river, independently of wood, timber, and staves, that form of themselves an important branch of the colonial trade. The average tonnage of the Durham boats is perhaps 15 tons, that of the Batteaux about 6. Thus we find that the trade of the St. Lawrence above Montreal gives employment to vessels whose collective burden is nearly 10,000 tons. The facilities which a sloop-canal would offer would tend to augment this amount considerably, and hold out equal inducements to the American and the Upper Canadian to transport his produce through that channel. The revenue of the Rideau Canal would probably suffer from the opening of so convenient and more direct an avenue to the lower ports of the St. Lawrence; but it appears to us equally clear that the rapid settlement of the lands on the Ottawa, the natural resources and richness of the beautiful valley through which it flows, will eventually of themselves attract a competent portion of the trade in that direction, and give adequate employment to the Rideau Canal. It is besides obvious that the immediate object designed to be attained by the construction of the Rideau Canal was the security of the colonies; it is their strength, integrity, and preservation that are to be expected from this grand military work, and they certainly have all been amazingly enhanced and promoted by it.

At St. Regis, where the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude intersects the St. Lawrence, the political, and in some measure the physical characters of the river are at once changed. From this point, westward, we find it divided between the dominion of two foreign states; eastward, it lies exclusively within British territory, and flows through the heart of the flourishing province of Lower Canada, assuming more and more majesty and grandeur as it rolls onward its ample and imposing stream to swell the bosom of the vast Atlantic. The undivided control of this interesting part of the St. Lawrence by His Majesty's government, and the exclusive enjoyment by British subjects of the benefits of its navigation, were not, however, viewed with perfect indifference by our republican neighbours. Always studiously alive to any project that promises to improve the resources and promote the commerce and welfare of any and every department of the union, a claim was started in 1824 by the general government of the United States, to a participation in those benefits, and a right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence in its whole course to the ocean.

This extraordinary claim first originated after the passing of the Canada Trade Act by the imperial parliament in 1822, by which heavy duties were levied upon articles from the United States, chiefly timber, pot and pearl ashes, flour, and salt provisions, which had anteriorly entered into successful competition with those of a similar description from Upper Canada, and for the protection of which, amongst other things, the British statute referred to was passed. This enactment, without investigating its policy, proved necessarily obnoxious to the inhabitants of the northern frontier of the state of New York; and a memorial was in consequence transmitted by them to Congress in 1823, complaining of this momentous interruption to the current of their trade as a grievance calling loudly for legislative redress. This memorial suggested the expediency of retaliatory enactments, imposing countervailing duties on Canadian produce and British goods passing up or down such sections of the navigable channels of the St. Lawrence above St. Regis as were wholly included within the American boundary. To effect this it was stated that the mere repeal of the act of Congress passed in 1799, confirming the reciprocal rights of both powers to the free use of the waters

of that river, as created by Jay's treaty in 1794*, would be sufficient, since the confirmatory act of Great Britain stood virtually repealed by the Canada Trade Act, and that the treaty of 1794 had become a dead letter in consequence of the state of hostilities that subsequently accrued between the two countries†.

No such measures of impost retaliation were nevertheless adopted; nor could they, supposing their practicability, have been commensurate in their efficacy with the ends proposed. It will be recollected that if the navigable channel at Barnhart's Island fall exclusively within the American line, there are other parts of the river in which the main channel lies wholly, or in a great measure, within the British frontier—a circumstance which would of itself render inconvenient, at least, to all parties, the enforcement of any commercial regulations affecting the free use, by the people of both countries, of the waters of the St. Lawrence above St. Regis. It is true that, having no markets to which they might freely resort below St. Regis, the American trade upon the river would be very limited; but would not the Canadian trade be equally if not more so, since the St. Lawrence could on all occasions be forsaken for the Rideau? It is when questions of this nature are agitated in relation to a frontier navigation, that the whole importance of such a stupendous work as the Rideau Canal is felt in its full force, since it places our in-

* The article of this treaty relating to the subject is not, we believe, very generally known: the *exception* it contains is ambiguously worded, but it seems to be made dependent upon *future regulations to be established*.—"Art. III. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the *United States*, and also to the *Indians* dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of *America* (the country within the limits of the *Hudson's Bay Company* only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the *United States* into the sea-ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of His Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in His Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, *except in small vessels trading bonâ fide between Montreal and Quebec*, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect; nor to the admission of *British* vessels from the sea into the rivers of the *United States* beyond the highest ports of entry for vessels from the sea."

† Mr. Vaudenheuvcl's speech on this subject in the Assembly of the State of New York in 1825.

internal commerce beyond the reach of foreign interruption, and secures the independency and safety of our colonial intercourse.

Unsupported by any treaty, the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is made to rest upon the broad principles of the laws of nature, which, say the assertors of the right, point out that splendid stream as the natural highway—the ostensible exit for produce of the fertile and wide-spreading territory which it drains in its progress from its source to the sea. But this argument, as regards international policy, is more plausible than sound, and the claim of *right* has been unhesitatingly denied, and steadfastly resisted by Great Britain, in all the negotiations that were attempted on the subject, between the United States' plenipotentiaries and His Britannic Majesty's ministers. However, the discussion of a treaty that should have for its principle the mutual convenience and commercial interests of both parties was never, we believe, declined by the British foreign minister; but, too jealous of every apparent concession, the American government abstained from negotiating upon grounds that amounted to a dereliction of an assumed right, as novel as it is extraordinary. The question is one of deep interest and considerable moment to both powers; and we believe that under certain restrictions, such as exporting American produce in British bottoms, the St. Lawrence might advantageously to all parties be thrown open to the passage of American lumber, staves, flour, pot and pearl ashes, and salted provisions, under the most moderate protecting duties. Such a policy would not only remove in a great measure the grievance complained of by the inhabitants of the New York frontier, but create an additional stimulus in the markets of Montreal and Quebec, give increased occupation to British shipping, and afford still more amply and effectually the means of supplying the West India markets with produce.

Before reaching Montreal, the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis present themselves. They do not admit of comparison with those already noticed, and can, indeed, only be considered as so many expansions of the river. They are of no great depth, but form an agreeable variety, much heightened by the many pretty islands scattered about them. St. Francis is twenty-five miles long by five and a half broad.

The shores in some places are marshy, as they do not rise much above the level of the water. St. Louis is formed at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence; it is twelve miles long by six broad. Between both these lakes a sudden declivity in the bed of the river, obstructed by rocks in some places, and scooped into cavities at others, produces the most singular commotion, called the Cascades; it is an extraordinary agitation of the waters precipitated with great velocity between the islands, which being repelled by the rocks and hollows underneath, the waves are thrown up in spherical figures much above the surface, and driven with the utmost violence back again upon the current, exhibiting nearly the same effect as would be produced by the most furious tempest. To avoid the danger of passing this place, a canal, usually called the military canal, has been constructed across the point of land, and through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson; it is 500 yards in length, and furnished with the necessary locks. The Lake of the Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa, is at the mouth of that river, and merges in a manner into Lake St. Louis: it is very irregular, and in its whole length is twenty-four miles, varying in breadth from one mile to six miles. At the confluence of the two rivers are the Islands of Montreal, Isle Jesus, Bizarre, and Perrot: the first is probably the most beautiful spot of all Lower Canada, and is described with particular attention, under its proper head, in the Topographical Dictionary of that province.

Below Lake St. Louis is the beautiful rapid called the *Sault St. Louis*, between the picturesque Indian village of Caughnawaga, on the south, and La Chine on the north. The cascade is violent, very dangerous, and almost insuperable; and the design of the Canal of La Chine is to avoid its difficulties and perils. This canal is rather more than eight miles long, extending from the village of Upper La Chine to the city of Montreal, and equal in its dimensions to that of Grenville, of which it was the prototype. It was opened under legislative aid, and cost nearly 130,000*l.*; an enormous sum, when we consider its length, its capacity, and the fewness of the locks it required; but, on the other hand, the work is finished in the first-rate style of art, and cannot be excelled in the excellence of its materials or the elegance of its work-

manship*. The La Chine Canal † is the last on the St. Lawrence; the navigation below Montreal being altogether free from those obstructions that need the resources of art to overcome.

On the south side of the island, is the city of Montreal, and its convenient port, five hundred and eighty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which ships of six hundred tons can ascend with very little difficulty. On the north-west lies Isle Jesus, that, by its position, forms two other channels of a moderate breadth—one called La Rivière des Prairies, and the other La Rivière de St. Jean ou Jésus: they are both navigable for boats and rafts, and unite again with the main river at Bout de l'Isle, or the east end of Montreal Island. From this city the navigation assumes a character of more consequence than what it does above, being carried on in ships and decked vessels of all classes. Hence to Quebec, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, the impediments to vessels of large tonnage sailing either up or down are not many, and may be overcome with much ease, if it be judged expedient that their cargoes should be so conveyed in preference to transporting them in small craft and steam-boats. However, the use of tow-boats, propelled by engines of great power, has combined both means of transport; and it is not now unusual to meet on the St. Lawrence a splendid steamer with two large vessels moored to her flanks, and a third ship in tow, carrying together upward of 1000 tons burden, plying the waters at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and sometimes more.

On either side the prospect is indeed worthy of admiration. The different seigniories, all in the highest state of improvement, denote both affluence and industry; the views are always pleasing and often beautiful, although the component parts of them do not possess that degree of grandeur which is perceivable below Quebec; numerous villages, for the most part built round a handsome stone church, seem to invite the traveller's attention; while single houses and farms at agreeable distances

* The engineer, Mr. Burnett, had not the satisfaction of seeing the canal completed: a disorder brought on by an overwrought zeal and anxiety prematurely put an end to his life, during the progress of the work.

† For a more particular account, see *Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada*, under "*La Chine Canal*."

appear to keep up a regular chain of communication. In fact, whoever passes from one city to the other, whether by land, or by the broad and majestic stream of the St. Lawrence, will not fail to be highly gratified and delighted, and to meet with many subjects worthy both of observation and reflection.

About forty-five miles below Montreal, on the south side, is the town of William Henry, or Sorel, built at the confluence of the river Richelieu with the St. Lawrence, not far from which the latter spreads into another lake, the last in its progress towards the sea: it is called St. Peter's, is twenty-five miles long and nine broad. Like most of the others, this has a group of islands covering about nine miles of its western surface. Between them two distinct channels are formed. The one to the south being the deepest and clearest is consequently the best for ships. The banks on each side are very low, with shoals stretching from them to a considerable distance, so that only a narrow passage, whose general depth is from twelve to eighteen feet, is left unobstructed. About forty-five miles from William Henry, on the north side, at the mouth of the river St. Maurice, stands the town of Three Rivers, the third in rank within the province. At this place the tide ceases entirely, and, indeed, is not much felt at several miles below it.

Leaving Three Rivers, there is scarce any variation in the general aspect of the St. Lawrence until arriving at the Richelieu rapid (about fifty-two miles), where its bed is so much contracted or obstructed by huge masses of rock, as to leave but a very narrow channel, wherein at ebb tide there is so great a descent, that much caution and a proper time of the ebb is necessary to pass through it; at the end of the rapid is a good anchorage, where vessels can wait their convenient opportunity. From Montreal, thus far, the banks are of a very moderate elevation, and uniformly level, but hereabout they are much higher, and gradually increase in their approach to Quebec, until they attain the altitude of Cape Diamond, upon which the city is built. At this capital of the province and seat of government there is a most excellent port and a capacious basin, in which the greatest depth of water is twenty-eight fathoms, with a tide rising from seventeen to eighteen, and at the springs from twenty-three to twenty-four feet.

From Cape Diamond, and from Point Levi on the south shore, one of the most striking panoramic views perhaps in the whole world offers itself to notice; the assemblage of objects is so grand, and though naturally, yet appear so artificially contrasted with each other, that they mingle surprise with the gratification of every beholder. The capital rising amphitheatrically to the summit of the cape, the river St. Charles flowing, in a serpentine course, for a great distance, through a fine valley, abounding in natural beauties, the falls of Montmorency, the island of Orleans, and the well cultivated settlements on all sides, form together a coup d'œil that might enter into competition with the most romantic. At Quebec the St. Lawrence is 1314 yards wide, but the basin is two miles across, and three miles and three-quarters long: from the basin, the river continues increasing in breadth until it enters the gulf of the same name, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is very near one hundred and five miles wide.

A little below the city is the Isle of Orleans, placed in the midway, consequently forming two channels; the one to the south is always used by ships; the shore on that side is high, and on the opposite, in some places, it is even mountainous, but in both extremely well settled, and the lands in such a high state of improvement, that a large tract in the vicinity of Rivière du Sud has long been familiarly called the granary of the province. The waters of the St. Lawrence begin to be brackish about twenty-one miles below Quebec, increasing in their saline acridity, until they become perfectly sea-salt at Kamouraska, 75 miles lower down. Beyond the island of Orleans are several others, as Goose Island, Crane Island, and many smaller ones; these two are tolerably well cultivated, and are remarkable for the extent and excellence of their natural pastures, but the rest are neglected. At Rivière du Sud the stream of the St. Lawrence is increased to eleven miles in width, and the country that adjoins it cannot be easily rivaled in its general appearance; the gay succession of churches, telegraph stations, and villages, whose houses are almost always whitened, so as frequently to produce a dazzling effect, are so well exhibited by the dark contrast of the thick woods covering the rising grounds behind them up to their very summits, that few land-

scapes will be found actually superior in point of interesting variety and beauty.

Beyond Rivière du Sud is a channel named the Traverse, which deserves mention from its importance as the main ship-channel, and the circumstance of its being remarkably narrow, although the river is here thirteen miles across; the Isle aux Coudres, the shoal of St. Roch, and another called the English Bank, contract the fair way to not more than 1320 yards* between the two buoys that mark the edge of the shoals; it is the most intricate part of the river below Quebec; the currents are numerous, irregular, and very strong, on which account large ships must consult the proper time of the tide to pass it without accident. Amongst the various improvements to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, in agitation, it is contemplated to substitute, to one of the buoys, a floating light, which will enable vessels to pass the Traverse at night; and we hope that so important an object will be promptly carried into effect. On the north shore, between the Isle aux Coudres and the main, there is another channel, in which the current was considered so rapid, the depth of water so great, and the holding ground so bad, that it was for many years forsaken, until the erroneous prejudices existing against it were removed by the spirited parliamentary exertions of Dr. M. Paschal de Sales Laterriere, whose opinion, relative to the advantages and security of the north channel, stands strongly corroborated by the hydrographical surveys of Captain Bayfield, R. N. Future pilots are, therefore, required, by the regulations of the Trinity House of Quebec, to become equally acquainted and familiar with both channels; a measure of the greatest necessity and importance, since it is well known that their ignorance of the northern channels of the river has, on several occasions, threatened shipwreck to vessels, driven by heavy winds out of the south channel.

A third channel, formerly known by French mariners, when Canada was under the dominion of France, and then called the "Chenal d'Iberville," was re-discovered and surveyed lately by Captain Bayfield. It runs up the middle of the river, and although more contracted and intricate than the others, is yet sufficiently deep for ships of any burden. It is now

* Captain Bayfield, R. N.

generally known by the name of Bayfield's Channel, after its recent discoverer; and a knowledge of it is, we believe, equally with others enjoined to the St. Lawrence pilots.

Passing the Traverse, a very agreeable view of the settlements of the bay of St. Paul, enclosed within an amphitheatre of very high hills, and the well cultivated Isle aux Coudres at its entrance, presents itself. Continuing down the river, the next in succession are the islands of Kamourasca, the Pilgrims, Hare Island, and the cluster of small ones near it, named the Brandy Pots; these are reckoned one hundred and three miles from Quebec, and well known as the general rendezvous where the merchant ships collect to sail with convoy. At no great distance below is Green Island, on which is a light-house, where a light is shown from sun-set until sun-rise, between the 15th April and the 10th December. Near Green Island is Red Island, upon which it is believed the light-house would have been preferably situated, and abreast of it, on the northern shore, is the mouth of the river Saguenay, remarkable even in America for the immense volume of water it pours into the St. Lawrence.

Proceeding onward is Bic Island, one hundred and fifty-three miles from Quebec, a point that ships always endeavour to make on account of its good anchorage, and as being the place where ships of war usually wait the coming down of the merchantmen; next to Bic is the Isle St. Barnabé, and a little further on the Pointe aux Pères. From this point the river is perfectly clear to the gulf, and the pilots, being unnecessary any longer, here give up their charge of such as are bound outward, and receive those destined upward. Below Pointe aux Pères are two very extraordinary mountains close to each other, called the Paps of Matane, and nearly opposite them is the bold and lofty promontory of Mont Pelée, where the river is little more than twenty-five miles wide, but the coast suddenly stretches almost northerly, so much, that at the Seven Islands it is increased to seventy-three miles. A light-house on Mount Pelée had long been a desideratum, as an important point of departure, whence vessels may shape their course with safety, whether in ascending the river, or in leaving it to traverse the gulf. Provision was, therefore, made by the legislature of Lower Canada for its erection, and its com-

pletion has been recently announced by the Trinity House, with directions to mariners.

The settlements on the south side reach down thus far, but hereabout they may be considered to terminate, as, to the eastward of Cape Chat, the progress of industry is no longer visible; on the north side the cultivated lands extend only to Malbay. In the river itself nothing claims our attention except the separation of its shores to the distance already mentioned, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement*. In the mouth of the St. Lawrence is the island of Anticosti, one hundred and twenty-five miles long, and in its widest part thirty, dividing it into two channels. Its geographical position has been ascertained with exactness, and is thus laid down: the east point latitude $49^{\circ} 8' 30''$, longitude $61^{\circ} 44' 59''$, variation $24^{\circ} 38'$ west: the west point latitude $49^{\circ} 52' 29''$, longitude $64^{\circ} 36' 54''$ †, variation $22^{\circ} 55'$; and the south-west point latitude $49^{\circ} 23'$, longitude $63^{\circ} 44'$. Through its whole extent it has neither bay nor harbour sufficiently safe to afford shelter to ships; it is uncultivated, being generally of an unpropitious soil, upon which any attempted improvements have met with very unpromising results; yet, rude and inhospitable as its aspect may be, it is not absolutely unprovided with the means of succouring the distress of such as suffer shipwreck on its coasts, there being two persons who reside upon it, at two different stations, all the year, as government agents, furnished with provisions for the use of those who have the misfortune to need them. Boards are placed in different parts, describing the distance and direction to these friendly spots; but instances of flagrant inattention in the persons employed have, however, occurred, which were attended with the most distressing and fatal consequences to the unfortunate sufferers of ship-

* In describing the course of the river, and wherever distances are given in miles, they always imply the statute mile of $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree, unless otherwise specified.

† Observations of J. Jones, Esq. master on board H. M. S. Hussar. By the previous observations of the late Major Holland, surveyor-general of Canada, these points were placed thus: east point, latitude $49^{\circ} 5'$, longitude $62^{\circ} 0'$; west point, latitude $49^{\circ} 48'$, longitude $64^{\circ} 35'$. The south-west point is placed in the latitude and longitude given to it by the observations of the latter, whose astronomical positions, as taken in the course of his extensive and interesting surveys on the continent and along the vast coast of America, are in general remarkably correct, and do him great honour as a nice observer and scientific astronomer.

wreck ; the succours intended for their relief not having been provided, and the habitations being found deserted *. These establishments were made in the year 1809, the humane intention of which will be honoured wherever it is made known, because the crews of vessels driven on shore here have, sometimes, at the utmost peril of their lives, forsaken them to make their escape to Gaspe. In addition to these precautions, the erection of two lighthouses is in contemplation ; one of which will be situated at the east point of the island ; the other at the west, though some mariners believe that the second would be most useful on the south-west point. The importance of this measure needs no comment.

With the powerful conviction upon our mind of the great estimation the river St. Lawrence ought to be held in, from presenting itself as the outlet designed as it were by nature to be the most convenient one for exporting the produce of these two extensive and improving provinces, the country stretching to the north-west nearly to the Pacific ocean, and even the adjacent parts of the United States, which, in defiance of prohibitory decrees, will find an exit by this channel, we have, it is feared, incurred the charge of prolixity in wishing to convey to others a clear conception of its importance ; yet we must still trespass upon the patience of our readers long enough to mention that the observations hitherto made apply only to one part of the year ; and also to notice that, from the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost. During this period, the river from Quebec to Kingston, and between the great lakes, except the Niagara and the Rapids, is wholly frozen over. The lakes themselves are never entirely covered with ice, but it usually shuts up all the bays and inlets, and extends many miles towards their centres : below

* Among the numerous wrecks that have taken place on the dangerous coasts of Anticosti, that of the *Granicus*, in 1828, is the most awful and affecting on record. Numbers of the crew and passengers, who escaped from the waves, became the wretched victims to the worst horrors of cannibalism, having found the habitations to which they directed their steps, totally deserted, and unprovided with the means of relieving any of their wants. The cadaverous horrors of the scene this spot exhibited, after the last spark of human life had ceased to animate the hideously mangled corpses, are almost too shuddering for description, and mingle our tenderest sympathies with feelings of the most painful disgust.

Quebec it is not frozen over, but the force of the tides incessantly detaches the ice from the shores, and such immense masses are kept in continual agitation by the flux and reflux, that navigation is totally impracticable in these months.

But though the land and water are so nearly identified, during so long a winter, the utility of the river, if it be diminished, is far from being wholly destroyed, for its surface still offers the best route for land carriage (if the metaphor can be excused); and tracks are soon marked out by which a more expeditious intercourse is maintained by vehicles of transport of all descriptions, than it would be possible to do on the established roads, at this season so deeply covered with snow, and which are available until the approach of spring makes the ice porous, and warm springs, occasioning large flaws, render it unsafe. When this alteration takes place it soon breaks up, and, by the beginning of May, is either dissolved or carried off by the current.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, that receives the waters of this gigantic river, is formed between the western part of Newfoundland, the eastern shores of Labrador, the eastern extremity of the province of New Brunswick, part of the province of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by three different passages, viz. on the north by the straits of Belleisle between Labrador and Newfoundland; on the south-east by the passage between Cape Ray, at the south-west extremity of the latter island, and the north cape of Breton Island; and, lastly, by the narrow channel, named the Gut of Canso, that divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia.

The distance from Cape Rosier, in latitude $48^{\circ} 50' 41''$, longitude $64^{\circ} 15' 24''$, to Cape Ray, in latitude $47^{\circ} 36' 49''$, longitude $59^{\circ} 21' 0''$ *, is 79 leagues; and from Nova Scotia to Labrador 106. On its south side is the island of St. John, otherwise called Prince Edward's Island, something in shape of a crescent, about 123 miles long, in its widest part 32, and in its narrowest, at the extremities of two deep bays, less than four. To the northward of St. John's are the Magdalen Islands, seven in

* Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle.

number, thinly inhabited by a few hundred persons, chiefly employed in the fisheries*. North, again, of the Magdalens is Brion's Island, and beyond this are the Bird Islands; the northernmost of which is situated in $47^{\circ} 50' 28''$ north latitude, and $61^{\circ} 12' 53''$ west longitude†. The Birds are points of importance in the navigation of the gulf, and the most northern of the two islands has been judiciously pointed out as a very fit and advantageous position for a lighthouse. This island is a mere rock, conical in shape, abrupt, and dangerous, and rising to no inconsiderable altitude; it is frequented by innumerable coveys of birds, and appears in the distance perfectly white, from the long accumulation of ordure deposited by them upon it.

In the principal entrance to the gulf, between Cape North and Cape Ray, is the island of St. Paul, in latitude $47^{\circ} 12' 38''$, longitude $60^{\circ} 11' 24''$, the variation of the compass being $23^{\circ} 45'$ west. The position of this island and the boldness of its shores render it the most dangerous enemy to the safety of vessels going in or out of the gulf, and the more so from the frequency of heavy fogs upon that coast. The numerous instances recorded of total shipwreck upon this inhospitable island are lamentable evidence of the perils it threatens, and it is a matter of surprise that the repetition of accidents so disastrous should not have long since been prevented by those expedients adopted upon all dangerous coasts. The exertions, however, of the harbour-master of Quebec‡ upon this subject have not been unattended with success; and the erection of a lighthouse upon the highest summit of the island will soon, we believe, be commenced. It is also proposed, that in foggy weather a gong should be sounded, or guns fired, to warn ships of their approach. With such precautionary measures, added to the beacons placed in various other parts of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence, ships may at all times proceed with safety on their voyage, whether inward or outward, the

* For a particular description of these islands, and of all those above them included in the province of Lower Canada, see the *Topographical Dictionary*, under their respective heads.

† Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle. In the Appendix (No. 3) will be found an important table of latitudes and longitudes of headlands and islands on the coasts of North America, and in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, deduced from the scientific observations of Mr. Jones, of H. M. S. Hussar, as taken under the command of Admiral Ogle.

‡ Mr. Lambly.

shipping interest and trade of the country will be essentially benefited, and the lives and property of thousands saved from destruction.

Islands of ice are sometimes met with in crossing the gulf during the summer months: the ice that drifts out of the St. Lawrence all disappears by the latter end of May, but these masses make no part of it. The conjecture is that they are not formed on any of the neighbouring coasts, but descend from the more northerly regions of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits, where it is presumed they are severed by the violence of storms from the vast accumulations of arctic winter, and passing near the coast of Labrador, are drawn by the indraught of the current into the straits of Belleisle. They often exceed an hundred feet in height, with a circumference of many thousands; the temperature of the atmosphere is very sensibly affected by them, which, even in foggy weather, when they are not visible, sufficiently indicates their neighbourhood. By day, from the dazzling reflection of the sun's rays, their appearance is brilliant and agreeable, and it is no less so by moonlight.

LOWER CANADA



MONUMENT to WOLFE and MONTCALM.

QUEBEC.

Day & Haghe Lith^{rs} to the King. 17, Gate St. Linc. Inn F^{ds}

CHAPTER VIII.

LOWER CANADA—Situation—Boundaries—Extent—Divisions and Subdivisions.

THE province of Lower Canada lies between the parallels of the 45th and 52d degrees north latitude, and the meridians of $57^{\circ} 50'$ and $80^{\circ} 6'$ west longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, or East Maine; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a line drawn from Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, due north to the 52° of latitude*; on the south by New Brunswick and part of the territories of the United States, viz. the states of Maine, Hampshire, Vermont, and New York†; and on the west by a line which separates it from Upper Canada, as fixed by His Majesty's order in council of August, 1791, and promulgated in the province on the 18th November of the same year, with the following description: viz. "To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Baudet, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north, 34° west, to the westernmost angle of the said seigniory of New Longueuil; then along the north-western boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreuil, running north, 25° east, until it strikes the Ottawa river; to ascend the said river into the lake Temiscaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada."

The western boundary, as just recited, evidently appears to have been founded upon an erroneous map of that part of the country, whereon

* The eastern boundary did not extend beyond the River St. John until the passing of the British statute, 6 George IV., chap. 59, by which the limits were extended eastward along the Labrador coast to Ance au Sablon. The island of Anticosti was also re-annexed by it to Lower Canada.

† The boundaries of the British possessions in America are particularly treated of in Chapter I.

the westerly angle of the seigniori of New Longueuil and the south-westerly angle of the seigniori of Vaudreuil are represented as co-incident, when, in reality, they are about nine miles distant from each other. The true intent and meaning of the order in council appears to be as follows: viz. That the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada shall commence at the stone boundary above Pointe au Baudet, and run along the line which divides the township of Lancaster from the seigniori of New Longueuil (and this line, it is necessary to observe, as well as most of the seigniorial lines of the province, ought to run north-west and south-east, reckoning from the astronomical meridian, in conformity to an ancient ordinance of the province, or “*Arrêt et règlement du conseil supérieur de Quebec, daté 11 de Mai, 1676*”) to the westerly angle of the said seigniori; thence along a line drawn to the south-westerly angle of the seigniori of Rigaud, and continued along the westerly line of Rigaud until it strikes the Ottawa river, as represented on the topographical map by the letters AB, BC, CD.

This is the light in which the terms of the order of council have been viewed by the respective government of both provinces, and indeed the only interpretation of which they were susceptible. The question, though several times agitated in the councils of either province, was never so definitively decided as to set difficulties at rest, and the anomaly was represented to His Majesty's imperial government in order to obtain its rectification from that quarter. The government of Lower Canada, however, acting upon the interpretation that the spirit of the king's order in council pointed out, and which the nature of things could alone admit, granted letters patent for the erection of the township of Newton (March, 1805), and subsequently for the augmentation of that township, as being vacant crown land in Lower Canada, adjoining the sister province of Upper Canada*.

* It must be observed that the westerly line of the seigniori of Rigaud, as well as the other lines on the Ottawa, ought to run, by the ancient ordinance, *nord quart-nord-est*, equal to $11^{\circ} 15'$ east from the astronomical meridian. There is also a variation between the bearing of the Lancaster township line and the seigniorial line of New Longueuil, when, in fact, they ought to be precisely the same; and some grants that have been made by government are supposed to infringe upon the seigniori, from which lawsuits between the grantee of the crown and the seig-

Lower Canada, thus bounded, is divided into three chief districts, *Quebec*, *Montreal*, and *Three Rivers*, and two inferior ones, *Gaspé* and *St. Francis*. It is further divided into forty counties, by an act of the provincial legislature, 9 Geo. IV., chap. 73; its minor subdivisions consisting of seigniories, fiefs, and townships; there being of the two former 208, besides minor grants, chiefly consisting of small islands in the St. Lawrence, and of the latter, 160; of the townships, 117 were surveyed in whole or in part, and forty-three projected only; the particulars of which will be better explained by the following tabular exhibit:

Divisions and Subdivisions of the Province of Lower Canada into Districts, Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c.

N. B. The townships marked with an asterisk are included in and compose the inferior district of St. Francis.

MONTREAL DISTRICT

CONTAINS 19 COUNTIES, 70 SEIGNIORIES, 6 FIEFS, AND 59 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES, 19.	In each County.			COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Acadie . . .	2	...	1	Richelieu . . .	8	...	...
Beauharnois . . .	1	...	3	Rouville . . .	7	...	...
Berthier . . .	8	3	2	St. Hyacinthe . . .	3	...	...
Chambly . . .	5	1	...	Shefford . . .	...	...	8
Lachenaye . . .	2	...	2	Stanstead . . .	...	...	6
La Prairie . . .	4	...	...	Terrebonne . . .	4	...	3
L'Assomption . . .	1	...	2	Two Mountains . . .	3	...	6
Missisqui . . .	1	...	3	Vaudreuil . . .	4	...	1
Montreal . . .	1	...	...	Vercheres . . .	8	2	...
Ottawa . . .	1	...	8	Projected Townships .	...	...	14

norial tenant have originated. Disputes about boundaries, of a nature still more serious, arose only recently between the grantees of the crown settled in Upper Canada and those adjoining in the Lower Province, in which the legal process of the respective courts came in collision, to the incalculable inconvenience and injury of the landholders. Others may frequently recur, as this part of the province is already in a flourishing state of cultivation, unless the governments of both provinces bestow some consideration upon the subject, now that the claims of individuals settled on each side of the line may be more easily adjusted than after long and undisturbed possession has produced still greater improvement upon the estates.

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

ACADIE. <i>Seigniories.</i>	Chambly, West Longueuil	MONTREAL County, Island, and Seignioriy.
De Lery La Colle	Longueuil, Barony Montarville	
<i>Townships.</i> Sherrington	<i>Fiefs.</i> Tremblay	Nuns Island St. Helen St. Thérèse
<i>Isles.</i> Aux Noix Aux Tète	<i>Isles.</i> Isles Communes Percées	
BEAUHARNOIS. <i>Seigniories.</i>	LACHENAYE. <i>Seigniories.</i>	OTTAWA. <i>Seigniories.</i> Le Petite Nation <i>Townships.</i>
Beauharnois <i>Townships.</i>	Lachenaye L'Assomption	Bristol Buckingham Clarendon
Godmanchester Hemmingford Hinchinbrooke	<i>Townships.</i> Kilkenny Wexford	Derry Eardley Hull
<i>Indian lands.</i> <i>Islands.</i>	<i>Isles.</i> Bourdon	Lichfield Lochaber and Augmentation
Grande Isle Isles de la Paix, part of	LA PRAIRIE. <i>Seigniories.</i>	Onslow Portland
BERTHIER. <i>Seigniories.</i>	Chateauguay La Prairie	Templeton Wakefield
Berthier and Augmentation D'Aillebout D'Autraye and Augmentation	La Salle Sault St. Louis	
De Ramzay Isle Dupas Lanaudière, part of	<i>Isles.</i> A la Paix, part of Aux Hurons	RICHELIEU. <i>Seigniories.</i>
Lanauriaie and Augmentation Lavaltrie	St. Bernard	Bonsecours Bourchemin
<i>Fiefs.</i> Antaya Chicot	L'ASSOMPTION. <i>Seigniories.</i>	Bourgmarie St. Charles St. Denis
Du Sablé, or York Petit Bruno Randin	St. Sulpice Chertsey	St. Ours and Augmentation Sorel
<i>Townships.</i> Brandon Kildare	<i>Townships.</i> Rawdon	<i>Isles.</i> De Grace St. Ignace
<i>Isles.</i> Randin	<i>Isles.</i> Bouchard, Lower Isle	Ronde
Brandon Kildare	MISSISQUI. <i>Seigniories.</i>	ROUVILLE. <i>Seigniories.</i>
<i>Isles.</i> Randin St. Ignace	St. Armand Durham	Bleury Chambly, East
CHAMBLY. <i>Seigniories.</i>	<i>Townships.</i> Stanbridge Sutton	Foucault Monnoir and Augmentation
Boucherville		Noyan

Rouville	TERREBONNE.	Rigaud
Sabrevois	<i>Seigniories.</i>	Soulange
ST. HYACINTHE.	Blainville and Augmentation	Vaudreuil
<i>Seigniories.</i>	to Rivière du Chêne, S.	<i>Townships.</i>
Bourchemin	Desplaines and Augmentation	Newton
De Ramzay	Isle Jesus	<i>Isles.</i>
St. Hyacinthe	Terrebonne and Augmentation	Aux Pins
	<i>Townships.</i>	Aux Tourtes
	Abercromby	Perrot Isle
	Chatham Gore	St. Généviève Isle
	Howard	St. Giles
SHEFFORD.	TWO MOUNTAINS.	VERCHERES.
<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Seigniories.</i>	<i>Seigniories.</i>
Brome	Argenteuil	Bellevue
Ely	Lac des deux Montagnes	Belœil and Augmentation
Farnham and Augmentation	Rivière du Chêne	Cap St. Michel
Granby	<i>Townships.</i>	Contrecoeur
Milton	Arundel	Cournoyer
Roxton	Chatham	St. Blain
Shefford	Grenville	Varennes
Stukely	Harrington	Vercheres
	Howard	<i>Fiefs.</i>
STANSTEAD.	Wentworth	Guillaudière
<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Isles.</i>	La Trinité
*Barford	Isle Bizard	<i>Isles.</i>
*Barnston	VAUDREUIL.	Bearigard
*Bolton, part of	<i>Seigniories.</i>	Bouchard, Upper Isle
*Hatley	Nouvelle Longueuil	
Potton		
*Stanstead		

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

CONTAINS 13 COUNTIES, 79 SEIGNIORIES, 12 FIEFS, AND 38 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES.	In each County.			COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Beauce . . .	7	...	9	Montmorenci . . .	1	...	...
Bellechasse . . .	7	2	4	Orleans . . .	1	...	...
Dorchester . . .	1	...	...	Portneuf . . .	13	3	...
Kamouraska . . .	7	1	3	Quebec . . .	4	2	2
L'Islet . . .	9	3	1	Rimouski . . .	15	1	2
Lotbinière . . .	8	...	...	Saguenay . . .	6	...	1
Megantic . . .	...	...	16				

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

BEAUCE.	ISLET.	LOTBINIERE.
<i>Seigniories.</i>	<i>Seigniories.</i>	<i>Seigniories.</i>
Aubert de l'Isle Aubert Gallion Jolliet St. Etienne St. Joseph St. Marie Nouvelle Beauce Vaudreuil	Bonsecours Cap St. Ignace Isle Verte Lepinay Lessard L'Islet St. Claire St. Jean Port Joli St. Roch des Annaïs Vincelot and Augmentation	Bonsecours Deschaillons, or Riv. du Chêne and Augmentation Desplaines Gaspé Lotbinière and Augmentation St. Croix St. Giles Tilly, or St. Antoine
<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Fiefs.</i>	MEGANTIC.
Cranbourne Ditchfield Frampton Jersey Marlow Risborough Spalding Watford Woburn	Fournier Gagné Reaume <i>Townships.</i> Ashford and Augmentation	<i>Townships.</i>
BELLECHASSE.	<i>Islands.</i>	Adstock Broughton Colrairie Dorset Gayhurst Halifax Inverness Ireland Leeds Nelson Oulney Shenley Somerset Thetford Tring Winslow
<i>Seigniories.</i>	Isles aux Grues et aux Oies	MONTMORENCI.
Beaumont and Augmentation Berthier Livaudière St. Jervais St. Michel St. Valier and } La Durant- Augmentation } aye Vincennes	KAMOURASKA.	<i>Seigniories.</i>
<i>Fiefs.</i>	<i>Seigniories.</i>	Côte de Beaupré
La Martinière Montapeine	Granville Granville and Lachenaye Islet du Portage Kamouraska River Ouelle and Augmenta- tion St. Anne de la Pocadiere Terrebois	ORLEANS Co., Island, and Seigniori.
<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Fiefs.</i>	PORTNEUF.
Armagh Buckland Standon Ware	St. Denis	<i>Seigniories.</i>
DORCHESTER.	<i>Townships.</i>	Bélair and Augmentation Bourglouis Cap Santé
<i>Seigniories.</i>	<i>Isles.</i>	
Lauzon	Hare Island, part of Isle Verte Kamouraska Islands	

D'Auteuil	<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Townships.</i>
Deschambault	Stoneham	Matane
Desmaure, or St. Augustin	Tewkesbury	St. Denis
Faussembault		<i>Islands.</i>
Grondines	RIMOUSKI.	Bic
Guillaume Bonhomme	<i>Seigniories.</i>	Biquette
Jacques Cartier	Bic	Green Island
Neuveville, or Pointe aux Trembles	Dartigny	St. Barnabé
Perthuis	De Peiras, or Mitis	
Portneuf	Isle Verte	SAGUENAY
<i>Fiefs.</i>	Lac Matapediach	<i>Seigniories.</i>
Gaudarville	Lac Mitis	Eboulemens
La Chevroitière	Le Page and Tivierge	Isle aux Coudres
La Tesserie	Lessard	Mille Vaches
QUEBEC.	Madawaska and Temiscouata	Mount Murray
<i>Seigniories.</i>	Matane	Murray Bay
Beauport	Richard Rioux	Terra Firma de Mingan
Notre Dame des Anges	Rimouski	<i>Townships.</i>
St. Gabriel	River du Loup	Settrington
Sillery	St. Barnabé	<i>Isles.</i>
<i>Fiefs.</i>	Trois Pistoles	Isles et Islets de Mingan
Hubert	<i>Fiefs.</i>	Isle of Anticosti
St. Ignace	Pachot	

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT

CONTAINS 6 COUNTIES, 25 SEIGNIORIES, 9 FIEFS, AND 53 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES.	In each County.			COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.		Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Champlain . . .	5	...	1	St. Maurice . . .	8	5	3
Drummond . . .	...	...	19	Sherbrooke . . .	...	...	28
Nicolet . . .	4	4	2	Yamaska . . .	8	...	...

Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, &c. in each County.

CHAMPLAIN.	<i>Townships.</i>	DRUMMOND.
<i>Seigniories.</i>		<i>Townships.</i>
Batiscan	Radnor	Acton
Cap de la Magdeleine	<i>Isles.</i>	Arthabaska
Champlain and Augmentation	Du Large	Aston and Augmentation
Ste. Anne and Augmentation	St. Marguerite	Bulstrode
Ste. Marie	St. Ignace	*Chester

*Durham
 *Ham
 Horton
 Grantham
 *Kingsey
 Simpson
 Stanfold
 *Tingwick
 Upton
 Warwick
 Wendover
 Wickham
 *Wolfstown
 *Wotton

NICOLET.

Seigniories.

Becancour
 Gentilly
 Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets
 Nicolet and Augmentation

Fiefs.

Bélair
 Cournoyer
 Godefroi
 Roquetaillade

Townships.

Blandford
 Maddington

Isles.

Moran

ST. MAURICE.

Seigniories.

Grandpré
 Grosbois or Machiche
 Lanaudière, part of
 Maskinongé
 Pointe du Lac
 Rivière du Loup
 St. Marguerite
 St. Maurice

Fiefs.

Carnfel
 Dumontier
 Gatineau and Augmentation
 St. Etienne and Lands of the
 Forges

St. Jean and Augmentation
Townships.

Caxton
 Hunterstown
 New Glasgow

SHERBROOKE.

Townships.

*Ascot
 *Auckland
 *Brompton
 *Bury
 *Chesham
 *Clifton
 *Clinton
 *Compton

Croydon

*Ditton
 *Drayton
 *Dudswell
 *Eaton
 *Emberton
 *Garthby
 *Hampden
 *Hereford
 *Lingwick
 *Marston
 *Melbourne
 *Newport
 *Orford
 *Shipton
 *Stoke
 *Stratford
 *Weedon
 *Westbury
 Whitton
 *Windsor

YAMASKA.

Seigniories.

Baie St. Antoine or du Febvre
 Bourgmarie, East
 Courval
 Deguir
 Lussaudière
 Pierreville
 St. François
 Yamaska

GASPE DISTRICT

CONTAINS 2 COUNTIES, 1 SEIGNIORY, 6 FIEFS, AND 10 TOWNSHIPS.

COUNTIES.	In each County.		
	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.
Bonaventure	1	...	7
Gaspe . . . . .	...	6	3

BONAVENTURE.		
Shoolbred	<i>Seigniories.</i>	Maria
		Number, 7
	<i>Townships.</i>	Richmond
Carleton		GASPE.
Cox		<i>Fiefs.</i>
Hamilton		Ance à Beaufile
Hope		Ance de l'Etang
		Bonaventure Isle
		Grande Vallée des Monts
		Magdeleine
		Ste. Anne
		<i>Townships.</i>
		Magdalen Isles
		Number, 8
		Number, 9.

In assigning boundaries to the counties north of the St. Lawrence and to those along the Ottawa river some inaccuracy occurred in the description, that will become apparent upon looking at the map. By the late act remodelling the political divisions of the colony, the lateral lines of those counties are described as prolongations of certain seigniorial side-lines, stretching northward to the boundaries of the province; but the bearings of these lines being widely different on the Ottawa and on the St. Lawrence, the former running north $11^{\circ} 15'$ east, the latter due north-west, we find that the eastern side-line of Ottawa county, if prolonged in conformity with the law, would traverse diagonally the whole range of counties to the eastward. In order, therefore, to avoid as much as possible the confusion that would necessarily result from this oversight, we have thought it better to allow the boundaries of the counties to the east of Ottawa to remain unaltered, confining the change of limits to the Ottawa county, which *should be* bounded to the eastward by the east out-line of the seigniority of *La Petite Nation*, and a prolongation of that line till it intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Two Mountains and western boundary of the county of Terrebonne, thence along the said boundary to the north-west limits of the province.

An oversight of a similar nature occurred in describing the boundaries of the county of Champlain, which is bounded in the act by the county of Portneuf on the north-east and by the river *St. Maurice* on the south-west. The south-west line of Portneuf intersects the St. Maurice at about sixty-six miles from the St. Lawrence, at *g* on the map; therefore, the county of Champlain is circumscribed and forms a triangular tract, having

for its limits the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence to the south-west and south-east, reducing its contents to 783 square miles. The south-west line of the county of Portneuf is carried on due north-west, dividing that county from the *county of St. Maurice*, and throwing the upper section of the river St. Maurice in the body of the former; the natural division that presents itself in the St. Maurice will probably point out hereafter the expediency of declaring it the boundary between both counties.

The counties of La Chenaye and Terrebonne are limited by the north-west boundary of the townships Wexford and Chertsey respectively; hence a vacant space in the rear of those townships is found not included in the body of any county. This tract is distinguished on the map by the letters *a, b, c, d*; it is 20 miles in breadth by 240 in depth, extending from the rear of the two last mentioned counties to the north-west boundary of the province, and containing a superficies of about 4,800 square miles.

These anomalies, as they do not immediately affect the settled parts of the country, are not likely to be attended with those mischievous consequences that might otherwise be expected to result from them. They point out, however, the necessity of a revision of the new divisions of the province, and the expediency of a short subsidiary act, corrective of the boundaries of those counties which we have particularized.

In superficial extent, as near as the knowledge of its boundaries will admit of an estimation, Lower Canada contains upwards of 205,863 square statute miles, of which superficies about 3200 miles may be said to be covered by the numerous lakes, rivers, and streams of the province, exclusive of the surface of the St. Lawrence and part of the Gulf, which together occupy an area of nearly 52,500 miles, making the total extent of the province equal to 258,363 square miles.

The lands are held by two distinct tenures, the feudal and the socage; of the former are almost all the lands on the borders of the St. Lawrence, those upon the Richelieu, the Yamaska, and the Chaudière. The lands possessed under this species of tenure were all granted anterior to the conquest in 1759, excepting Murray Bay, Mount Murray, and the seigniory of Shoolbred, in the Bay of Chaleurs. They consist of seigniories and fiefs, several of which are of considerable extent, exceed-

ing in various instances 36 square leagues in superficies. The total amount of grants made in the whole province under the feudal system amounts to about 12,066,000 French arpents, or 9,849,600 acres, equal to 15,390 square miles. Of this immense quantum almost one-half, or 5,192,046 arpents, consist of vast tracts that lie waste, or nearly so, in the unsettled parts of the province, such as Anticosti, Niagara, Mille Vaches, Metapediach, &c.; and of the rear sections of seigniories of considerable depth, such as are found in the Côte de Beaupré, Batiscan, St. Gabriel, and others, thus reducing the amount of the lands actually farmed, or properly within the pale of settlement, to 6,873,954 arpents; equal in the aggregate to the sum, in acres, of the *surveyed* soccage lands of the colony.

The lands in free and common soccage are those that were laid out, surveyed, and granted subsequently to the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, and which now compose that class of the local subdivisions of the country called townships. These generally lie more in the interior, in the rear of the seigniorial grants, being situated along rivers for their front, where a stream of sufficient magnitude presents itself for that purpose, or laid out conveniently and contiguously in the interior. The dimensions of a regular river-township are 9 miles front by 12 deep, and its subdivisions consist of 12 ranges, containing each 28 lots. Those of an inland-township are 10 miles square, its subdivisions consisting of 11 ranges of 28 lots each*. The total number of townships erected under

* To avoid repeating the dimensions of townships and their subdivisions, the same is here given precisely. The most exact content of ten miles square, the usual dimensions of an inland township, as prescribed by the warrants of survey, is 61,000 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five acres on every hundred for highways. This quantity is contained in a tract of 10 miles and 5 chains in length, by 10 miles 3 chains and 50 links in perpendicular breadth, or such other length and breadth as may be equivalent thereto. A rectangular township of this admeasurement contains eleven concessions or ranges of lots, each lot being 73 chains and 5 links long, and 28 chains 75 links broad. Each range is divided into 28 lots, so that each township contains 308 lots of 200 acres, with the allowance for highways. Of these lots 220 are granted to settlers, and the remaining 88 reserved for the crown and protestant clergy. In like manner, it may be observed, that the quantity nearest to the content of nine miles broad by twelve miles deep, the usual dimensions of a river-township, is 67,200 acres, exclusive of the allowance for highways. These are contained in a tract of 728 chains broad, by 969 chains and 60 links long, or other equivalent length and breadth. A rectangular township of these dimensions

letters patent in the province is 105, which together contain in round numbers 6,300,000 acres, of which quantity 2,793,398 acres were granted to various patentees, and upon which proportionate reservations of one-seventh were made for the crown and the clergy respectively, according to law; and about 390,000 acres are held by divers persons, under certificates of location.

Of the total quantum of the lands held by both species of tenure, about 3,000,000 of acres are under actual cultivation; to which amount may be superadded about 200,000 acres which are in that progressive state provincially termed *en abatis*, having merely undergone the preliminaries of agricultural improvement. Of the lands in culture it may be said that one-third on an average yields the grain crops for the consumption and exports of the province; the other two-thirds being partly left fallow, and kept as depasturing and meadow land.

Those parts of this beautiful province that are yet in a primitive state of nature appear, on the whole, agreeably diversified by hill, plain, and valley, though, in some sections, mountainous and bold, and the soil is in general richly covered with a sturdy growth of valuable forest trees. Forming an estimate of the adaptation of those parts of the country to the purposes of agriculture from surveys and explorations performed at different times, and especially of late years, it may be fairly stated that two-thirds, at least, of the wilds of Lower Canada are likely in process of time to bow to the arts of agriculture and be brought under cultivation; the remaining third may be considered as unsusceptible of tillage, being, in a great measure, composed of rugged steeps, barren hills, and sterile morasses and swamps.

contains twelve concessions or ranges of lots, each lot being 80 chains and 80 links long and 26 chains broad, and in each range 28 lots, making in all 336 lots of 200 acres, with the highways. Of this number 240 are grantable to settlers, and the remaining 96 are reserved as before mentioned.

CHAPTER IX.

Face of the Country—Rivers—Roads—Soil—Settlements.

THE divisions of the province enumerated and described in the preceding chapter are those that owe their existence to artificial creation, and are such as were dictated with a view to the judicial, political, and social interests and convenience of the inhabitants. The *natural* divisions of the country are those bold and distinct lineaments traced on the face of Nature, forming and dividing extensive valleys by prominent highland ridges, and separating vast tracts of territory by large rivers and streams. In viewing the divisions of Lower Canada under the latter aspect, the St. Lawrence conspicuously presents itself as a leading feature in its physical geography, bisecting the province into two grand sections, the one lying to the north, the other to the south, of that great river. Emerging from Upper Canada at Point-au-Baudet, it flows exclusively through the Lower Province, traversing in a north-easterly course the grand valley which it drains in its broad career to the ocean. This valley is confined to the northward by a range of mountains commencing at Grenville on the Ottawa river, and stretching north-eastward across the country as it passes at various distances from the banks of the St. Lawrence, from which it recedes at some points about 40 miles, approaching at others to within 15 or 20, until it strikes the river at Cape Torment, 30 miles below Quebec. From this cape the mountainous character of the shores of the St. Lawrence may be properly said to commence, and especially to the northward, where they consist of bold and abrupt hills, rising to a general elevation of 3 and 400 feet, and in some instances attaining an altitude of nearly 2000. To the southward the Great Valley is bounded by a range of hills situated about the sources of the Connecticut river, and connecting to S. W. with the Green Mountains in the state of Vermont, and by them with the bold range of the Alleghanies, which forms the grand geological division between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the St. Lawrence. The mountains at the heads of Connecticut in their progress north-eastward

diverge into two different ramifications or spurs about the source of the St. John river : one directing its course centrally through the country, nearly parallel with the course of the St. Lawrence and the shores of the sea ; the other diverging more to the north, and extending along the St. Lawrence to its mouth. Its distance from the borders of the river varies from thirty to thirteen miles, until it actually subsides on its banks and confines the bed of the waters. Seen from the northward it has a distinct outline, but it does not exhibit the appearance of a mountainous range when viewed from the southward, in consequence of the table elevation of the country on that side. Beyond the mountains that bound the valley of the St. Lawrence on the north, the common level of the land is marked by a considerable table elevation above the surface of the river, and is traversed by several ridges of no very conspicuous altitude till the bolder mountains rise to view, that bound the province to the north-west, and divide the waters of Hudson's Bay from those that descend in opposite courses to the St. Lawrence.

Having thus endeavoured to convey to the reader a general idea of the face of the country, or rather an outline of its most prominent natural divisions, it behoves us in the next place to afford him the means of forming as correct a conception of the roads, rivers, soil, and settlements of the province as the information we command may allow ; and the more easily and efficiently to accomplish the task, it may appear proper to adopt separate sections of country, in order to avoid too vague, unsatisfactory, and general a description.

That grand division of the province lying north of the St. Lawrence may, for this purpose, be subdivided into *three sections* :

The *first* embracing the country between the *Ottawa* and the *St. Maurice* ; the *second*, the country between the *St. Maurice* and the *Saguenay* ; and the *third*, the residue of the territory east of the *Saguenay* to the extreme boundary of the province.

The grand division south of the St. Lawrence will also constitute *three subdivisions* : the *first* comprising all that part of Lower Canada west of the *river Chaudière*, the *second* the territories east of the *Chaudière* to the west bounds of Gaspé, and the *third* consisting of the district of Gaspé itself.

NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ I.—COUNTRY BETWEEN THE OTTAWA RIVER AND THE ST. MAURICE.—*Counties*—OTTAWA, TWO MOUNTAINS, VAUDREUIL, TERREBONNE, LE CHENAYE, L'ASSOMPTION, BERTHIER, ST. MAURICE, and MONTREAL.

The front this section of the province presents on the Ottawa river and on the St. Lawrence exceeds 450 miles; the whole of which distance, saying portages or carrying-places in remote parts of the Ottawa, is navigable for canoes and boats; upwards of 200 miles of it are navigable, at long interstices, for steam-vessels drawing from 4 to 15 feet water, and a section of 90 miles, or the distance between Montreal and Three Rivers, is actually navigated by square-rigged vessels of various burdens, from 100 tons to 600.

Issuing from Lake Temiscaming, upwards of 350 miles north-west of its junction with the St. Lawrence, and having its remotest sources nearly 100 miles beyond that lake, the Ottawa river flows majestically through a fine and fair country, as yet in a state of nature, although, generally speaking, remarkably well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and settlement. From the Falls and *Portage des Allumettes*, distant about 110 miles above Hull, the river becomes better known, as it is usually frequented thus far by timber contractors, who derive their valuable supplies of timber from those remote districts of the Ottawa. The fur traders extend their explorations considerably beyond this point, and a trading-post for that object is established on the shores of Lake Temiscaming.

At the Allumettes the Ottawa is divided into two channels; the one to the north-east, the other to the south-west of a large island, in length about 15 miles, by an average breadth of 4. The southerly channel expands below the falls and rapids of the Grand Allumettes to the width of 3 or 4 miles, and forms the Lake des Allumettes, at the head of which an arm of the river opens an entrance to the Mud and Musk Rat Lakes: the latter, by far the largest of the two, has a solitary settlement on its southern shores, the proprietor of which is an individual by the name of John Persons, whose thriving farm offers a fair exemplification of the

fertility of the soil in that part of the Ottawa. Eight miles below the junction of these channels is situate the H. B. Post of Fort Coulangé, where one of the agents of the Company resides. On the opposite shore (south) an individual is settled with his family upon an excellent farm, which appears to be in a flourishing state of cultivation.

Four or five miles below Fort Coulangé the river again forms two channels; the extensive island by which they are separated extends in extreme length about 20 miles, and its average breadth is about 7. Neither channel is free from impediment to its navigation; but though rapids and falls are frequent in both, that lying to the north of the island is the broadest and most practicable, and the route invariably pursued by *voyageurs*. The first and longest carrying-place, descending from the Fort, is at the *Grand Calumet*, 21 miles below it; here the river penetrates a ridge of high and broken mountains, and forms a succession of cascades, varying from 6 to 10 feet in height, at the foot of which the current resumes its gentleness to the *Portage d'Argis*, one mile above the *Portage de la Montagne*. From the latter to the *Portage du Sable*, on the north bank of the river, at the eastern extremity of the island, is four miles, and thence to the *Portage du Fort* about five miles. This portage is nearly 20 chains in length, and passes over a rising ground, 25 or 30 feet above the water's level. The cascades which it avoids do not exceed eight feet perpendicular height, but they are much broken and divided by rocky islands, and are extremely wild and romantic.

From these cascades to the foot of the *Chenaux*, a distance of 10 miles, the river is singularly diversified by numerous beautiful islands, richly clad with trees of luxuriant foliage. Clustered in various parts of the river these islands divide it into as many channels, through which the waters are impelled with different degrees of violence, according to the narrowness to which their bed is contracted, and the obstructions they meet with in their rapid course.

The banks of this part of the river are composed of white marble, which can be traced for two or three miles along the margin of the stream, and which appears to extend considerably in depth on either shore. The specimens taken from different parts of the quarry on the banks of the river were of a soft and coarse texture; but there is reason

to believe that, upon further penetration, a superior description of marble would be found, infinitely more durable, and susceptible of a higher polish. 400 or 500 yards above the line of Clarendon, and in the township of Litchfield, is Bisset's *Chantier*, consisting of a log-house, a small clearing, and an area of one or two acres in culture. This romantic and interesting little spot is situated at the foot of the *Rapides du Fort*, and agreeably relieves the eye from the monotony of savage nature, whose characters, however beautiful or grand, are often gloomy. In traversing a wilderness, whether by land or water, the first appearances of domiciliation, however rude, have something extremely grateful in their associations; and it would not be an easy matter to describe the sensations produced by the curling column of smoke, when it is first discovered floating above the dense forests, from the bosom of which it is seen to emerge.

This small settlement is already very much frequented in winter by traders and voyagers, as a welcome asylum from the inclemency of the weather; it being chiefly during that rigorous season that speculators in furs and timber resort to the wilderness, the communications being then facilitated by the winter roads traced for hundreds of miles together on the ice.

At the foot of the Chenaux, opens to view the magnificent lake which derives its name from the *Rapides des Chats*, situated at its eastern extremity. In extreme length it is fifteen miles, and in mean breadth about one; but its northern shore is deeply indented by several sweeping bays, by which extensive points are formed, sometimes contracting the lake to a width of scarcely one mile, whilst at others it is nearly three. The surface of the waters is prettily studded with occasional islands, richly wooded, and so situated as to diversify most agreeably the natural beauties of the soft and sweet scenery of the lake. The calms of the Ottawa are peculiarly glassy and beautiful, and its waters are much esteemed for their softness.

In descending the Ottawa, it is interesting to bear in mind that upon our right we have Upper, and on our left, Lower Canada: hence comparisons may be instituted between the settlements of one province upon the banks of that magnificent river, with those of the other. The shores of Lake *Des Chats* are woody, and generally flat to the northward, with

a pebbly or rocky beach ; to the southward they are higher, and in some parts even bold, attaining an elevation of 80 to 100 feet. The first settlement presenting itself in passing down this lake is a comfortable frame dwelling-house and rural appendages on the south shore ; and four miles lower down, on the same side, is the house and farm of one Andrews, settled in the township of Horton, at the mouth of the river *Bonne Chaire*. The lake is here one mile in width, and opposite is the Clarendon landing. No settlement on the Clarendon shore can be discovered from the lake, as the colony of emigrants located there in 1829-30 are in the third, fourth, fifth, and remoter concessions ; but in the front of Bristol one or two wretched hovels are discernible on the margin of the lake. Kinnell Lodge, the residence of the Highland chieftain Macnab, is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the lake, about four or five miles above the head of the Chat Rapids*. A short distance east of Kinnell Lodge is the mouth of the Madawaska river ; and nearly opposite, apparently a speck on the margin of the lake, is the miserable habitation of a *bois-brulé*, one of that class of people known under the denomination of *Squatters*. This is the broadest part of the lake ; but about a mile lower down it contracts abruptly from the southward, by the intervention of Government Island, between which and the north shore, dash in swift and violent eddies, the *Rapides des Chats*. These rapids are three miles long, and pass amidst a labyrinth of varied islands, until the waters are suddenly precipitated over the falls of the Chats, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in height. There are fifteen or sixteen falls on a curved line across the river, regularly divided by woody islands, over one of which is effected the portage, in passing from the top to the bottom of the falls. Thence to Mondion's Point in Onslow is but a short distance ; and here is seen one of the original North-West posts, established on the Ottawa at the most flourishing period of that company's existence. The dwelling-house and store bear evidence of their antiquity from the dilapidated state they are in, and the soil is too poor about the point to invite the resident agent to the culture of the farm. Mr. Thomas resides here as

* We have already taken an opportunity in a previous part of this work, to notice the exertions of Chief Macnab in promoting the settlement of that portion of the Upper Province, by Scots emigrants of his own clan.

agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, for whom he keeps a store supplied with the articles most in demand by the Indians and other traders, such as broad cloths, blankets, beads, ammunition, spirits, &c. Nearly opposite Mondion's Point, at the other extremity of the line of the falls, is Mr. Sheriff's settlement and residence, in the township of Huntly, U.C.

From the foot of the Chats to the head of Lake Chaudière is computed to be six miles. Here a *presqu'isle*, from the northward of an island called the Six-Mile-Island, contracts the channel, which is very shoal; and half a mile below the island are the settlements of Bolus and Vignola, in the township of Onslow.

Lake Chaudière, that now opens before us, has the advantage of the *Lac des Chats* in magnitude; but its views are less diversified by jutting points and picturesque islands. Both contain a sufficient depth of channel to float boats drawing from four to eight feet water; and it is to be hoped that ere long the benefits of steam navigation will be extended to this interesting portion of the province as successfully as it has been below Hull. Lake Chaudière is eighteen miles long, by an extreme breadth of five miles. The shores to the north increase in boldness and elevation in approaching Hull;—to the southward they are, generally speaking, more bold and elevated, and much better settled. At the south-east end of the lake rapids again impede the navigation, and continue successively from the head of *Rapides des Chênes*, to the Chaudière Falls, which are situated immediately in front of Wright's Village, in the township of Hull.

Above the falls the river is about 500 yards wide, and its scenery is agreeably embellished by small grove-clad islets, rising here and there amidst the waters as they gently ripple by or rush on with more or less violence, to the vortex of the Great and Little Chaudière. The bed of the river is composed of horizontal strata of limestone, and the *chûte* is produced by its deep and sudden subsidence, forming broken, irregular, and extraordinary chasms, one of which is called the *Great*, and the other, the *Little Kettle* or *Chaudière*. The former derives its name from its semicircular form and the volume of water it involves; but the latter bears no similitude to justify its appellation, the waters being precipitated into a broad, elongated, and straight fissure, extending in an

oblique position north-west of the Great Kettle, and being thus strikingly contrasted with it.

The principal falls are 60 feet high, and their width is measured by a chord of 212 feet. They are situated near the centre of the river, and attract by their forcible indraught a considerable proportion of the waters, which, strongly compressed by the circular shape of the rock that forms the boiling recipient, descend in heavy torrents, struggling violently to escape, and rising in spray-clouds which constantly conceal the lower half of the falls, and ascend at irregular intervals in revolving columns much above the summit of the cataract.

The Little Chaudière may without much difficulty be approached from the Lower Canada shore, and the spectator, standing on a level with the top of the fall and on the brink of the yawning gap into which the floods are headlong plunged, surveys the whole length of *chute* and the depths of the cavern. A considerable portion of the waters of the falls necessarily escapes subterraneously after their precipitation, as a much greater volume is impelled over the rock than finds a visible issue. Indeed this fact is not peculiar to the Little Chaudière, but is one of those curious characters of this part of the Ottawa of which other singular instances are observed; the waters in various places being swallowed by deep but narrow rents and fissures, leaving their natural bed almost dry, to dash on through some subterranean passage that defies the search of the explorer. There are in the Falls of the Chaudière materials for much geological speculation, and the mere admirer of Nature's scenic wonders and magnificence will derive great gratification and delight by the survey and contemplation of their manifold beauties.

The diversified chain of the Union Bridges has given much additional interest to the scenery of this section of the Ottawa, by combining with the greatest possible effect, ingenious works of art with objects of native grandeur and sublimity. This chain consists of four principal parts, two of which are truss-bridges, overarching the channels, unsupported by piers; a third is a straight wooden bridge across the lost channel; and a fourth is partly built in dry-stone, with two cut-limestone arches, and partly in wood. The truss-bridge over the broadest channel is 212 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 35 or 40 feet above the surface of the

stream. Its construction was attended with considerable difficulty, it being impossible to moor rafts in the channel, owing to the depth of the water and the extraordinary swiftness of the current, as it passes in whirling eddies from the foot of the Great Kettle. Another expedient was therefore resorted to, and a hempen bridge, consisting of four three-inch hawsers or cables, was swung across the river, forming an inverted segment, the lowest point of which stood about 7 feet above the dark and swift stream, whilst its extremities were elevated upwards of 32 feet, abutting upon the perpendicular limestone walls of the channel. It admitted with safety of the passage of pedestrians, although the attempt, with the unpractised especially, was not made without some consciousness of danger. We cannot forbear associating with our recollections of this picturesque bridge the heroism of a distinguished peeress, who, we believe, was the first lady who ventured across it*.

Below the Falls of Chaudière the Ottawa river is uninterruptedly navigable for steam-boats to Grenville, a distance of 60 miles. The current of the stream is gentle, and the banks of the river generally so low as to be flooded in spring to a considerable distance in the interior, especially on its northern bank, the opposite side of the river being almost uniformly higher and sometimes bold, and therefore not so liable to inundation. The scenery of this part of the Ottawa is indeed tame, yet always pleasing: the frequently varying widths of the river, its numerous islands, the luxuriant foliage of its banks—objects ever changing their perspective combinations as the steamer moves along—and an infant settlement appearing here and there on the skirts of the forest and the margin of the stream, are all in themselves possessed of sufficient interest to destroy the monotony of a trip upon this part of “Ottawa’s tide.”

The impetuous Long Sault, which commences at Grenville. is stemmed or descended but by *voyageurs* and raftsmen of experienced

* The COUNTESS OF DALHOUSIE, to whom we here allude, must ever hold an exalted place in the remembrance of the society in Canada, as well for the many amiable and philanthropic virtues for which she was distinguished, as for the gracious urbanity of manners that so eminently characterized her ladyship, during the long and difficult administration of the government of Lower Canada by her noble consort, the Right Honourable the EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

energy and skill. The river below it still continues, at intervals, rapid and unnavigable as far as Point Fortune, where it expands into the lake of the Two Mountains, and finally forms a junction with the St. Lawrence, below the cascades; but the waters of both streams do not immediately commingle, the line of contact being distinctly observable, by which the black hue of the waters of the Ottawa is strongly contrasted with the bluish-green colour of those of the St. Lawrence.

The remotest surveyed township on the Ottawa is Clarendon, which terminates the range of townships laid out along the northern shores of that fine river, that bounds to the south and south-west the vast and valuable tract of territory lying between its banks, the western boundary of the county of Terrebonne and the northern limits of the province. No part of Lower Canada will probably be found to excel this tract in physical advantages, and it has a decided superiority over the country along the St. Lawrence, below Montreal, in geographical situation; its front being considerably south of the latitude of Quebec, i. e. in the average latitude of $45^{\circ} 30'$ north. It is abundantly watered by numerous large rivers, whose sources are in general at remote distances to the northward of their junctions with the Ottawa, and whose streams are all in a greater or less degree navigable, at frequent interstices, for canoes. The chief of these discharging themselves into the Ottawa from the north are the Calumet, the Petite Nation, the two rivers Blanche, the river Aux Lièvres, and the Gatineau*, all of which have numerous tributaries, and, besides fertilizing the lands through which they flow, afford great conveniences for the erection of mills and other purposes of rural economy, from the rapids and falls with which their course is invariably checkered.

The face of the country is not generally marked by that boldness of feature that characterizes the eastern section of the province, but it is, nevertheless, in receding from the borders of the Ottawa, divided by hilly ridges, and formed into valleys, which, if we could allow fancy to represent as divested of their heavy forests, might exhibit the agreeable

* These rivers, and those hereafter to be mentioned in the course of the description of Lower Canada, are particularly described under their respective names in the "*Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada.*"

aspect of an undulating or rolling country, the picturesque diversity of plain, hill, and vale, and, if similarly cultivated, picture to the eye some of the most admired counties of England. Traversing the centre of the townships, in a direction nearly parallel with the Ottawa, the first ridge of any continuity presents itself, and at its base lies an alluvial flat, extending to the margin of the river. This flat is generally so low that the Ottawa, swollen by spring freshets and autumnal rains, inundates it to a distance exceeding, in some places, one mile in the interior, and it is thus frequently laid under water for several days together.

This periodical rise of the waters of the Ottawa is much greater in spring than in autumn, and by no means regular at either season, whether reference be had to the time of its occurrence, or the height to which it attains, the event being essentially influenced by the mildness or rigour of the winter. During some years the waters have kept within their embankments, but their surface was almost flush or even with them; and it has been observed, that, as the country becomes more open, the freshets are less formidable than heretofore: hence we may infer that they will go on diminishing, and that, eventually, the banks of that beautiful river will be free from so great a drawback upon their settlement.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the largest rivers, flowing into the Ottawa, have their mouths below the Falls of the Chaudière, and hence may, in some measure, be explained the conspicuous difference observed between the swelling of the river under the falls, and the rise of its waters above; the stream, in the former case, rising several feet higher than in the latter. The surface of the lakes Des Chats and Chaudière must also tend to diminish the elevation of the floods by diverting and spreading in extended superficies the accession of waters poured into the Ottawa during the vernal thaws and freshets.

Beyond the first ridge that skirts the flats of the Ottawa, to the north, the country has not been surveyed, excepting to the depth of the townships, which, in general, may be said to be twelve miles from the borders of the river. Explorers, however, have gone much farther than this in the interior, ascending rivers sometimes to their sources, in the

prosecution of divers speculations, which had chiefly for their objects furs and timber.

The lands on the Ottawa are in the aggregate remarkably fertile, consisting in front of rich alluvions, and more inland of gentle ridges and acclivities, adapted to the growth of plants requiring the drier soils. Natural meadows, affording rich and wholesome pasturage, are very common along the river, the islands and *presqu'îles* of which are also highly valuable as depasturing and grazing grounds.

Eleven townships have been erected under letters-patent on the Ottawa, viz. Chatham, Grenville and augmentation, Lochaber and Gore, Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardley, Onslow, and Clarendon, fronting the river; Portland, and Wentworth, abutting respectively upon the rear of Templeton and Chatham. Besides these, several other townships are projected, surveys of which will of course take place as the demand for lands in that part of the province increases. Of the surveyed lands the greatest part is granted to individuals who may be divided into two distinct classes; the one consisting of grantees under old patents for extensive tracts; the other, of actual settlers who have been *located* by his majesty's government to lots of 100 or 200 acres, under the superintendency of resident agents, appointed by the crown for the convenience of the settler.

The principal settlements effected in these townships by the first class of grantees are those in Hull and Chatham. In 1806 patents were issued granting to Philemon Wright,—an American loyalist, invited thither by the proclamation of General Clarke,—and to his associates, a quarter of the township of Hull, which he as leader had previously caused to be surveyed under an order in council of 22d March, 1800. As was usual in such cases, the associates, who were each patented for a quantum of land equal to that of the leader, subsequently conveyed to the latter five-sixths of their respective grants as an equivalent for the expenses incurred by him in the survey, the payment of patent fees, and travelling. Thus Mr. Wright became in fact the actual proprietor of the quarter of Hull; but the monopoly was not attended in this instance with those consequences, as regards the settlement of the country, that resulted from similar proceedings in numerous other cases, and the establishment of

Mr. Wright, at Hull, became the nucleus of the now flourishing settlements of that township, and the first impulse given to the colonization of the extensive tracts of valuable crown lands lying along the banks of the Ottawa river.

Next to those of Hull the settlements of the township of Chatham are most worthy of note. They owe their origin to the exertions of Colonel Robertson, originally one of the largest proprietors in that township, and one of its leaders under the patents issued to Dr. Fraser and himself, and their associates, in December, 1806. In the front ranges of the township, on either side the public road, excellent farms are to be seen; the dwelling-houses are generally built of brick, upon rather an enlarged scale, and some of them are remarkably neat and handsome. The enclosures are frequently confined by dry stone walls, which, combined with the novel appearance in this part of the country of brick buildings, serve strongly to contrast the settlements of Chatham with those of Argenteuil, some distance lower down the river, where the French system of building and farming is most prevalent. In the 8th, 9th, and 10th ranges of the township settlements have been commenced that connect with those of Chatham Gore, and we may soon look forward to the gratification of seeing a thriving little colony in that quarter*.

Point Fortune lies immediately opposite the eastern outline of Chatham, on the southern bank of the Ottawa: the village is populous and well built, and several of its houses are conspicuous for their dimensions, as well as for their elegance. The woody high grounds that rise behind Point Fortune, and the beautiful rapids in front, give considerable effect to the landscape, as seen in ascending the north side of the Ottawa from the village of St. Andrew's.

The front ranges of the townships lying between Chatham and Hull were originally granted to leaders and associates, in the same manner as the lands in the two latter townships; but no measures had ever been effectually taken by the proprietors of the soil to bring the lands under cultivation. These tracts might probably have remained to this day wholly

* Much of the prosperity of this settlement is due to the exertions of Major Barron, the superintending agent; and also to Captain Perkins, h. p., R. N., a gentleman of industry and talent, whose example and exertions have considerably promoted the advancement of this infant colony.

unsettled, but for the judicious plan adopted by the executive government, of removing the reservations for the crown, and also, in some instances, the reservations for the clergy, checkered through the patented ranges of the townships, and forming them into blocks in other parts of the respective townships, so as to leave, on the one hand, a number of grantable lots in the midst of the older grants, and, on the other, to prevent hereafter the so much deprecated inconvenience arising from the interloping of reserves, that destroy the continuity of settlements and paralyse the efforts of industry. To the lots thus become vacant none but actual settlers were located, and all these townships have, in consequence, fairly started in the career of their settlements, notwithstanding the drawback still existing from the non-improvement of the patented lands*, by which the new settlers are surrounded.

The township of Grenville enjoys peculiar advantages from its situation at the foot of the steam-boat navigation of a section of the Ottawa, below the Falls of Chaudière; but its surface is very hilly, and its soil not, in general, above mediocrity, though some farms may be found very fertile and productive. Its western half is traversed in front by an elegant canal, of which some account is given in another part of this volume, and its settlements are in a great measure confined to the vicinity of that important military work. The village contains several remarkably neat cottages, belonging to officers of the royal staff corps and to the resident commissary. There is also one or two good taverns, several shops, and numerous artisans, who find constant employment on the works which are going on under the superintendence of the commanding officer on that station. The first settlement of Grenville commenced only a few years ago, yet in 1829 the population of the township and its augmentation already amounted to 1,858 souls; an increase attributable to the advantages held out to the settler by the labour required on the canal, and the readiness with which farms could be obtained on the spot from the commanding officer, acting as resident land-agent for the township.

* The escheat of these lands has been for some time contemplated, and it is probable will not now be long delayed. There is, however, no doubt that every just degree of indulgence will be exercised towards the proprietors, and a fair and equitable delay allowed them to reclaim their lands from their evident liability to the penalty of forfeiture.

Between the augmentation of Grenville and the gore of Lochaber is situated the seigniory of La Petite Nation, 5 leagues in front, by a depth also of 5 leagues. Its settlements are as yet partial, and occupy merely the borders of the main road and part of a second concession or range; but the Hon. J. L. J. Papineau, the seignior of this extensive estate, appears anxious to encourage them, and the seigniory is in consequence rapidly acquiring an accession of new settlers, of which many are Irish emigrants. There is no village; but the church of the parish, which is called Bonsecours, is centrally situated, and considered the focus of the settlement. Near the division between La Petite Nation and the gore of Lochaber are the saw-mills belonging to Mr. Papineau, under the management of Mr. Stephens. They are admirably situated on the river that gives its name to the seigniory, and are of considerable importance to the inhabitants of that part of the country, independently of the supplies of white and red pine deals and boards they furnish for the markets of Montreal and Quebec.

In the three townships of Lochaber, Buckingham, and Templeton, scattered settlements were formed within the last five or six years, and mills built in each of the townships. Of the latter Bowman's and Bigalow's mills, on the river Aux Lièvres, in the 4th range of Buckingham, are entitled to particular notice. These mills are so centrally situated as to afford important advantages to settlers who will hereafter be located to the circumjacent lands, as the means of building comfortable habitations constitutes one of the primary considerations in the formation of a new settlement, and these means are readily furnished by the supplies of deals and boards derived from those valuable saw-mills.

The township of Hull lies between Templeton on the west and Eardley on the east: it is bounded in front by the Ottawa river, and traversed diagonally by the Gatineau, which is navigable for small steam-boats and crafts as far up as six miles above its mouth. The position of Wright village must eventually render it a place of much commercial importance; it is at the head of the present steam-boat navigation of the Ottawa, on one of the direct lines of land and water communication with the eastern districts of Upper Canada, and will necessarily participate with By Town, which stands on the opposite bank of the river, in the great

benefits that may naturally be expected to flow from the Rideau Canal. Besides these considerations, it will hereafter derive incalculable advantages from the fertility of the back country, and of the lands on the lakes Chaudière and Des Chats, which, as they become settled, will pour their produce into the stores of this growing town, which would thus become the place of transit, if not the emporium, of the trade of the extensive fertile tracts of territory above it. We apprehend, nevertheless, that a branch canal, such as is contemplated, connecting lake Chaudière with the Rideau Canal, would prejudicially influence the prosperity of Wright village, by diverting the produce of the upper districts of the Ottawa through that channel. Such an effect could only be counteracted by a canal on the Lower Canada side, or a rail-road, which would probably be less expensive from the locality, and quite as effectual.

Hull is sixty miles distant from Grenville, but the communication between both places is rendered easy and expeditious by means of steamers. The "Union of the Ottawa," the first steam-boat that plied upon this part of the river, was built in 1819, and formed an era in the history of the Ottawa settlements, from its contributing materially to their acceleration: a new vessel has since been launched, which is considerably larger, and affords very superior accommodations. A road, sixteen feet wide and sixty-four miles long, was originally opened, under the direction of commissioners, along the northern banks of the river, to the head of the Long Sault, and seventy-one small bridges were built across gullies and brooks; but owing to the depth of several ravines that required filling, and two or three broad rivers, over which bridges should necessarily have been constructed, or ferries established, it was deemed impracticable, and continued long neglected. Among the liberal votes made in 1828 by the legislature of the province for the opening, &c. of new roads, provision was, however, made for the amelioration of this interesting communication, and the improvements contemplated by the assembly have already been, in a great measure, carried into effect*. The vital importance of good roads, as an inducement to settlement, has been sensibly felt, and the beneficial results of so judicious a policy will soon be demonstrated by the nu-

* Report of 8th February, 1830, by Messrs.*Papineau and Kaim, as commissioners under the late act.—Vide Journals of the House of Assembly, L. C.

merous settlers it cannot fail to attract in that quarter, and every other to which it has been extended.

In the townships above Hull, the settlements are few, and in Eardly and Onslow, confined to the shores of Lake Chaudière. The lands in both these townships are of an excellent quality, and, like the aggregate of the lands on the Ottawa, peculiarly adapted to stock-farming. The colony settled in the 4th, 5th, and 6th ranges of Clarendon, under the superintendence of Mr. Prengerdest as government agent, is the remotest settlement up the river. It is situated on the northern shore of Lac des Chats, about 35 miles above Hull, and upwards of 160 miles from Montreal; yet, notwithstanding its distance from the more flourishing settlements of the Ottawa, its eventual success and rapid prosperity appear indubitable, encouraged as are the settlers by the richness and fertility of their farms, and the example of a laborious agent, who resides amongst them, and whose industry they emulate.

The settlements upon the borders of Lake des Chats suffer seriously from the intricate and dangerous navigation of the *Rapides des Chats*, by which the navigable waters of the Lakes des Chats and Chaudière communicate. This drawback is the more sensibly felt from the total absence of any land route through which stores could be conveyed to the settlers, or the produce of their farms brought to market. But, momentous as this impediment undoubtedly is, it could be surmounted with comparative ease and inconsiderable expense, either by opening a good road from the foot to the head of the rapids, a distance scarcely exceeding three miles,—or cutting a short canal, connecting a deep inlet called Black Bay, in the township of Onslow, with the lower extremity of the Lake des Chats.

The Ottawa country offers one of the most promising fields for colonization to be found in the province; but its settlement is materially retarded and embarrassed by old and unimproved grants. It is much to be lamented that such large tracts on the immediate banks of the river should be kept so long in a state of almost absolute wilderness by the proprietors of the soil. South of the 46th degree of north latitude, and lying between that parallel and the Ottawa river, as low down as Chatham, an extensive tract of land presents itself, containing about

3,300 geographical square miles, equal to rather more than thirty townships, including those already laid out. This vast tract, thus favourably situated in a comparatively mild latitude, when contrasted with the situation of the most flourishing settlements of the district of Quebec, is centrally traversed by the river Aux Lièvres, and commands an extended front upon navigable waters, if a few impediments be excepted, exceeding 160 miles. Deducting two-sevenths of the whole tract as reservations for the crown and clergy, a sufficient quantity of land would still remain for the location of upwards of 13,000 families, or about 78,000 souls, if in the estimate could be included the patented lands in the four or five first ranges of the Ottawa river-townships, which ought nevertheless to be similarly parcelled out to actual settlers, or otherwise improved by the landholders, or be liable to forfeiture.

Looking at the map of this interesting section of the province with an eye to its future settlement, the importance of a grand interior road, extending across the country from the north-east angle of the township of Wentworth to the Falls of the Grand Calumet, naturally suggests itself as the basis of a chain of settlements. This plan of opening in the outset great avenues through the wilderness was successfully practised in Upper Canada; and a striking illustration of the encouragement it operates in the settling of new lands is found in the rapid growth and prosperity of the Talbot settlement in that province. Of the practicability, on a general principle, of such a route, little doubt can be entertained; and at a period when, from the large influx of emigration, comprehensive views of the settlement of the colony should be taken, the expediency of the measure appears to us a matter of paramount consideration.

The total population on the northern shore of the Ottawa river westward from the west bounds of Argenteuil does not now much exceed 5,369 inhabitants, and this population is very unequally spread, although the mass is confined to the townships of Hull, Chatham, and Grenville, and the seigniory of La Petite Nation. It is very heterogeneous in its origin, consisting of about an equal proportion of Irish and Americans, some English, more Scots, and a few families of French Canadians.

The country north of the St. Lawrence, below the township of

Chatham, extending eastward to the river St. Maurice, and embracing the counties of St. Maurice, Berthier, L'Assomption, La Chenaye, Terrebonne, Montreal, Vaudreuil, and part of Two Mountains, makes up the residue of the north-western section of the province which we have undertaken to describe. The whole of the lands of this large tract lying along the navigable waters in front are taken up by seigniorial grants; in the rear of which, and contiguous to their rear lines, are situated the townships or soccage lands. The only townships as yet actually laid out therein are Newton, in the rear of Rigaud; Abercromby, Kilkenny, Rawdon, and Kildare, in the rear of the seigniories of River du Chêne, Terrebonne, La Chenaye, St. Sulpice, and Lavaltrie; Brandon, behind Berthier; Hunter's Town and New Glasgow, in the rear of the seignior of River du Loup; and Caxton, on the St. Maurice, adjoining the lands of the Forges of St. Maurice.

Excluding, for the present, from the description the islands of Montreal and Jésus, and the county of Vaudreuil, which lies south of the Lake of the Two Mountains, all of which will be more particularly noticed hereafter, a very important portion of the province will still remain under consideration, the surface of which, to a various depth of from five to fifteen miles from the banks of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, is generally level or slightly elevated into table ridges, with occasional short acclivities and descents. The interior of the country was partially explored in 1829 by a party consisting of * a land-surveyor, a gentleman acting as geologist, and an assistant, with six men and three canoes. The expedition ascended the St. Maurice as far as Wimontichingue, whence they travelled south-westward, ascending first the Matawin river to its source: thence, after traversing a chain of lakes to come to the headwaters of the river Aux Lièvres, they came down that river to its mouth in the Ottawa, a direct distance of nearly 150 miles, but considerably more by the bends of the river. The lakes composing the chain are Matawin, Kempt, of the Graves, Great Goldfinch, Nemicachingue, La Culotte, and Lakes Pothier, Rocheblave, La Roque, Aux Pins, and Aux Lièvres, at the sources of the river Aux Lièvres.

* John Adams, Esq. L S., and draftsman, Mr. Ingall, 15th regiment, and Mr. Nixon, 66th regiment.

Thus we have a circumnavigated tract of about 11,500 geographical square miles, lying between the river Aux Lièvres on the west, the St. Maurice on the east and north-east, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa in front, and a chain of lakes in the rear. Numerous instances of similar facilities afforded by natural water-communications are met with in the Canadas, the face of the country being almost every-where checkered with lakes and intersected by rivers that spread into a multitude of ramifications.

The information that has resulted from this expedition is, we believe, confined to the objects that came under observation upon the immediate route, no offsets to any considerable distance in the interior having, it appears, been made collaterally, to ascertain the nature of the soil on the right and left of the track. We are therefore without any adequate means of knowing how far the interior of this tract of 11,500 square miles may be susceptible of culture; but judging from the reported character of the lands along the remote lakes and rivers that were explored, we are led to infer unfavourably of that section of country as a field for settlement.

The seigniories and townships situated between Argenteuil and the St. Maurice are abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, whose tortuous meanderings spread more broadly and beneficially their irrigating influence. The largest of these rivers are the Du Loup, Maskinongé, L'Assomption, Mascouche, Du Chêne, and Du Nord or North River; but there are besides a considerable number of secondary rivers, streamlets, and brooks that either fall into the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa, or which are tributary to the larger streams. The navigation of the rivers enumerated is interrupted at intervals by rapids and falls, but the intermediate distances are generally navigable for boats and canoes; and on the North River this description of navigation is practised above the chûtes for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles without any serious impediment. The borders of rivers in Canada, and indeed in most new countries, are invariably preferred and chosen for the formation of early settlements; and we therefore find these rivers assumed as the front of extensive ranges of connected flourishing settlements that extend to remote parts of seigniories, when in some instances lands of

much nearer proximity to the villages and towns have been left uncultivated.

By far the greater portion of the several seigniories comprised within the tract under consideration is actually settled, and the lands in most of them are almost wholly conceded under the usual moderate feudal rents and dues. The most prevalent soil of this part of the province seems to consist in front of a light sandy earth, generally combined with clay and yellow loam; but the remoter lands are chiefly composed of a strong loam, not unfrequently mixed with a black friable earth, esteemed to be very generous and productive. In the vicinity of Three Rivers the soil is peculiarly light, and consists of an almost pure sand; yet it has, when richly manured, yielded good crops, and the gardens in the town and upon its skirts produce melons of most delicious flavour. The principal roads by which this section of the country is traversed are the main post route along the St. Lawrence, the roads along the banks of the rivers Du Loup, Maskinongé, Bayonne, L'Assomption, Mascouche, Achigan, Du Chêne, and Du Nord, besides numerous leading concession-roads, and cross-roads termed *routes*, that lie usually at right angles to the main front roads, and open a communication with the more inland settlements. Several roads have also been opened into the townships in the rear of the seigniories: but the means of communicating collaterally between the townships is yet very imperfect, and indeed wholly deficient in some parts, from the absence of any direct road connecting the new settlements. In passing, for instance, from the centre of Abercromby to the settlements in Rawdon or Kildare, the *direct distance* would not exceed in the one case twenty-five miles, and in the other thirty; but the circuitous distance that must now be *necessarily* travelled is about forty-five or fifty miles.

This serious drawback has been sensibly felt, and its immediate removal is contemplated by the opening of an extensive public route, as direct as the locality may permit, from the basin of Grenville on the Ottawa river, to the Forges of St. Maurice on the St. Maurice river. The country lying between both these points has only recently been explored, under instructions from the executive government, by Mr. Adams, an able land-surveyor and draftsman, and Lieutenant Ingall, of the 15th

regiment, two of the gentlemen mentioned in a previous note. Their operations commenced at Grenville, whence they struck a line nearly direct to the point of division between the seventh and eighth ranges of the township of Kilkenny : thence following up that range-line and its continuation through the seventh and eighth ranges of Rawdon, and along the rear of Kildare, the line passed between the third and fourth ranges of Brandon, continued along the front of Hunter's Town, through Fief Gatineau, to the front of Caxton, and thence along that line and the ridge in the augmentation of the latter township, following Mr. Bell's road, to the Forges of St. Maurice. The report made by these gentlemen is in every respect favourable ; and not only has the practicability of the intended communication been satisfactorily established, but the lands through which it will be carried ascertained to be almost unexceptionably adapted to agriculture, and therefore fit for settlement, and especially so in the townships of Abercromby and Kilkenny *.

The town of Three Rivers is situated on the north-west side of the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It derives its name from the entrance into the former river being separated by two islands lying at the mouth, into three channels. The town plot covers nearly 400 acres, forming a front of rather more than 1,300 yards on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It stands on an exceeding light and sandy soil, which extends also over the environs. To the bank of the St. Maurice the ground rises very considerably, but in the opposite direction it sinks almost to the level of the river. Three Rivers ranks as the third town in the province, but bears no comparison with either Quebec or Montreal in population and importance. It contains about 400 houses and 3000 inhabitants, allowing for the increase since 1825, when its population by census was given at 2,453 souls. It sends two members to the provincial parliament.

In the year 1618 some of the French colonists began building this

* Upon an inspection of the topographical district map of Montreal, it will be seen that, anteriorly to the performance of this exploring survey, the general line of a "projected road" was laid down almost precisely in the direction of that now proposed, our conviction of the importance of such a communication having, long before, led to its suggestion to the legislature.

place, with a view of making it a *dépôt* whence the fur-trade might be carried on with the Indians to the northward. Their plan in the outset exhibited many flattering indications of success; but after Montreal was founded, and had so increased as to be able to defend itself against the attacks of the natives, it was supposed to be a situation better suited to the improving traffic, and was consequently preferred. From that period Three Rivers, being greatly neglected, made but languid advances in prosperity or population. About the beginning of last century, a new era seemed to dawn for it, and hopes began to be entertained of its rising into some consequence by the opening of the iron mines at St. Maurice; but these hopes proved nearly as delusive as the former, and up to the present time its improvement has been upon a very moderate scale.

The trade carried on here is chiefly in British manufactured goods, that from hence are plentifully distributed through the middle district of the province. The exports consist of wheat, timber, though now not so much as formerly, and the produce of its iron foundery, added to that of the mines of St. Maurice. Peltry in small quantities still continues to be brought hither by the Indians from the northward, and which is received by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Several pot and pearl ash manufactories, two or three breweries, and an extensive brick factory, considerably increase the general trade of the place. Many of the bark canoes used in the north-west voyages are built here, and of the same material a variety of ingenious and ornamental works and toys are made. As a shipping-port it is conveniently situated, there being a sufficient depth of water for ships of large tonnage to lie close to the wharfs, and receive or discharge their cargoes by a temporary stage from their gangways.

The town itself possesses but little to attract a stranger's notice: the streets are narrow and unpaved—the principal one is Rue Notre Dame, running the whole length of it, almost parallel with the river; next to this are the Rues des Forges, du Fleuve, du Rempart, St. Maurice, du Platon, des Casernes, St. Louis, St. Jean, and St. Pierre, which may be said to constitute nearly all the inhabited part of the place. The shops and storehouses are numerous, wherein may be had British goods of all

denominations. Several inns afford to travellers very respectable accommodations. On the south-west side of the town are the remains of some military works thrown up for its defence by the English army during the war of the revolution, which are now honoured by the inhabitants with the high-sounding title of "*Anciennes Fortifications.*" On the outside of these works is an extensive tract of common land. The principal public buildings in the town are the Ursuline convent, the protestant and catholic churches, the court-house, gaol, and barracks. Most of the private dwelling-houses, &c. are built of wood, the oldest of them one story high only, having small gardens about them; but those of more recent date are in a much better style, many of them higher than the old ones, and rather of handsome appearance.

The Ursuline convent was founded in 1677 by Mons. de St. Vallier, Bishop of Quebec, for the education of youth, chiefly females, and as an asylum for the sick and infirm poor. The establishment consists of a superior and twenty-four nuns. In 1806 the old building was destroyed by fire, when its inhabitants, dispersed by that calamity, were received into the different religious houses of Quebec and Montreal, until the present edifice was erected. It is a regular stone building, two stories high, of considerable extent, surrounded by fine gardens: it includes a parochial church and hospital, with all the apartments and offices requisite both for the dwellings and carrying on the different functions of the establishment. As the Ursulines were held in great estimation for the general utility and the charitable nature of their institution, public subscriptions were opened immediately after the accident that deprived them of their residence, from the proceeds of which, with a little pecuniary aid from the legislature, they were enabled to rebuild their convent in the present improved and substantial manner, and which, though not quite finished, they took possession of in 1808.

The old monastery of the Recollects, a stone building, is now dilapidated. Near it is a powder-magazine. The protestant and catholic churches are good plain buildings, but neither of them sufficiently remarkable to attract particular attention. The court-house and gaol are handsome modern stone edifices, both in good situations, and well designed for their respective purposes. The building formerly occupied

as barracks is solidly constructed of stone, situated on the north side of Notre Dame-street, and on the highest ground about the town. It was originally erected as a residence for the French governor. From Rue des Forges there is a road leading to the Forges of St. Maurice. On the eastern side of the town are several small fiefs and separate lots of ground, belonging to different proprietors, most of them in a good state of cultivation. The prosperity of Three Rivers must materially depend upon the settlement of the extensive tracts of waste lands in its vicinity ; until the back country is brought under cultivation, its growth can be but tardy, notwithstanding the advantages of its situation in the central district of the province.

From Three Rivers, westward, the north bank of the St. Lawrence and the river St. Jean or Jésus, exhibits one uninterrupted succession of flourishing settlements and gay villages, situated along the main road, at intervals of eight or nine miles. Several of these villages are of considerable importance, and vie with Three Rivers itself in the extent of their trade and commercial consequence. In travelling from Three Rivers towards Montreal by the main road, the first parish presenting itself is the Pointe du Lac ; then, in succession, Machiche, Rivière du Loup, Maskinongé, Berthier, Lanoraye, LaValtrie, St. Sulpice, and Repentigny. At the latter place a ferry is established across the combined streams of the rivers des Prairies and Jésus, which are in fact a part of the Ottawa, and whose entrance may therefore be considered as one of the mouths of the latter river. Continuing along the main shore from Repentigny, the successive parishes are La Chenaye, Terrebonne, and St. Eustache upon the river Jésus, and then St. Benoit and St. Andrews. On the borders of the Lake of Two Mountains are seated the Indian villages of the Algouquins and Iroquois, which together contain about 200 dwelling-houses. There is a church and two schools, one for the native boys and another for the girls, where both are instructed in their religious duties and the vernacular language of the province. Two missionary priests reside there. Numerous other parishes are situated more in the interior ; the chief of which are St. Scholastique, St. Thérèse, St. Henry, St. Roch, L'Assomption, St. Jacques, St. Paul, St. Elizabeth, St. Cuthbert, and St. Léon.

Berthier and St. Eustache are undoubtedly the most considerable of these villages, and as such may be briefly noticed in the general description ; an exact account of the others being given in the *Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada*.

The village of Berthier, containing about 850 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the *Chenail du Nord* and forms one principal street, consisting of at least one hundred houses, placed generally at short intervals from each other, on either side of the main road from Montreal and Quebec. There are, exclusive of dwellings, many granaries and store-houses for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, from whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seigniories, and from whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported. The church, that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure but for the elegance of its exterior decoration, is situated at a short distance north of the main street. This village being midway between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches, that have been established between the former place and Quebec upon the plan of those in England, and also the principal intermediate post-office station, make it a place of great resort and considerable traffic ; and these have been much increased since the period at which the Berthier or North Channel became frequented by the St. Lawrence steam-boats, the smaller class of which pass with perfect safety by that route, landing and receiving goods and passengers in their weekly trips up and down the river. On passing through the *Chenail du Nord*, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows, and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country it is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the north side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. Indeed it is so little above the level of the river that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance inland, causing much damage to the lower parts of the houses in the village and goods deposited in the stores : so great has been the rise as to make it necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries to save it from injury.

The village of St. Eustache is advantageously situated at the confluence of the river Du Chêne with the river Jésus or St. Jean, in the midst of a populous country, and on the stage route to the Ottawa townships. It contains about 180 houses, many of which are kept by shopkeepers, tradesmen, and hostlers. Several of the dwellings are spacious in their dimensions, and built with some regard to the rules of elegance and taste. The village contains nearly 1000 inhabitants.

Isle Jésus forms a seigniory in the county of Terrebonne. It is in length 21 miles, and 6 at its greatest breadth, lying north-west of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the *Rivière des Prairies*, and from the main land by the *Rivière St. Jean* or *Jésus*. It was granted with the *Isle aux Vaches* adjacent thereto the 23d October, 1699, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was *L'isle de Montmagny*; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellation it now bears. The land is every where level, rich, and well cultivated; on the south-east side, bordering the river, there are some excellent pasturages and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables, and fruits in great perfection and abundance. From its being almost wholly turned to agricultural purposes there is very little wood remaining, beyond what is left for ornament on the different farms or preserved for fuel. One road goes entirely round the island, and another runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of it. There are three parishes, *St. Vincent de Paul*, *St. Rose*, and *St. Martin*; the houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the side of the roads; now and then a few of them are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. About midway of the *Rivière des Prairies* is the strong rapid called the *Sault au Recollet*. The rafts of timber, brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships, descend this river into the *St. Lawrence* at the *Bout de l'Isle*. The communication between *Isle Jésus* and the islands of *Montreal* and *Bizard* and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for

maintaining a continual and sure intercourse. The Isle Bizard is separated from the south-west end of Isle Jésus by the Rivière des Prairies ; it is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 miles long by 2 broad. No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province ; but when the present owner, Pierre Forétier, esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th October, 1678, to Sieur Bizard. It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated. A good road passes round it near to the river, and another crosses it about the middle ; by the sides of these the houses are pretty numerous, but there is neither village, church, nor mill upon it.

Isle Perrot lies off the south-west end of the island of Montreal. It was granted to Sieur Perrot October 29, 1792, and is now the property of Amable Dézéry, esq. The length of the island is 7 miles, or a little more, and nearly 3 in breadth at its widest part ; of nearly 143 concessions, more than one half are settled upon, and tolerably well cultivated ; the soil is of a light sandy nature generally ; but where this is not the case it is an uneven surface of rock. The wood is not entirely cleared from it, and of what remains beech and maple constitute the chief part. The houses are scattered over the island near the different roads, and the parish church is situated on the south-east side of the island ; not far from it is a windmill. Of two fiefs within the seigniority one is called Fief Brucey, 10 acres in front by 30 in depth, the property of the representatives of Ignace Chénier ; the other, named La Framboise, is of an irregular figure, containing 180 acres, superficial measure, and belongs to François Friench. There are four ferries from Isle Perrot ; the first to St. Anne, on the island of Montreal, for which the charge is two shillings ; one to the main land above the rapid of Vaudreuil, and another to the foot of the same, one shilling and eightpence each ; and the fourth to the canal at Point des Cascades, for which the demand is three shillings and fourpence each person. The Isles de la Paix, which are annexed to this grant, serve for pasturage only.

The beautiful island of Montreal forms the *seigniority* of that name, and also the county of Montreal ; it is of a triangular shape, 32 miles long by $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and lies at the confluence of the Grand or Ottawa

river and the St. Lawrence: the *Rivière des Prairies*, on the north-west, separates it from *Isle Jésus*. The greatest part was granted in 1640 to Messrs. Cherrier and Le Royer; but whether disposed of by them, or forfeited to the crown, does not appear from any official record that has been preserved: it is at present wholly the property of the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, the superiors of which, in rendering fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, produced as their titles, 1st, a deed passed before the councillor to the king at Paris, bearing date 20th April, 1664, by which the seminary of St. Sulpicius in that city, and other persons concerned, granted to the seminary in Canada the lands and seigniory of Montreal; 2d, an *arrêt* of the council of state made at Versailles in the month of March, 1693, by which the king agrees to and accepts the surrender made to him by the ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpicius, at Paris, of all the property possessed by them in the island of Montreal; and 3d, letters-patent, in form of an edict, issued by the King of France in July, 1714, being a confirmation of all titles to the lands granted to the ecclesiastics of the said seminary at Paris by letters-patent, dated March, 1677, with the right of alienation. As early as the year 1657 a large part of this, even at that period, valuable property was cleared and settled, under the direction of the Abbé Quetus, who had arrived from France with authority from the seminary for that and other purposes.

The island is divided into the following nine parishes: St. Ann, St. Genevieve, Point Claire, La Chine, Sault au Recollet, St. Laurent, *Rivière des Prairies*, Pointe-au-Tremble, and Longue Pointe. There are altogether 1376 concessions, formed into 25 ranges, or as they are termed *côtes*, making so many irregular subdivisions or interior districts. There is also a domain of great extent between the *Côtes* St. Laurent and St. Michel, which is retained for the use of the seminary.

With the exception of the mountain, the ridge of the Coteau St. Pierre, and one or two smaller ones of no great elevation, the island exhibits a level surface, watered by several little rivers and rivulets, as La Petite *Rivière* St. Pierre, *Rivière* Dorval, Ruisseau de l'Orme, Ruisseau de Notre Dame des Neiges, La Coulée des Roches, Ruisseau de la Prairie, Ruisseau Migeon, and a few others of inferior note. These streams turn numerous grist and saw-mills in the interior, while many more around the

island are worked by the great rivers. From the city of Montreal to the eastward the shores are from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence: but in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low: between the Coteau St. Pierre and the river the land is so flat, and particularly near the little lake St. Pierre so marshy as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered by water. Over this place a canal has been opened, by which a direct communication between the city and La Chine is formed, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided*.

The soil of the whole island, if a few insignificant tracts be overlooked, can scarcely be excelled in any country, and is highly productive in grain of every species, vegetables, and fruits of various kinds: there is hardly any part of it but what is in the most flourishing state of cultivation, and may justly claim the pre-eminence over any other of Lower Canada. Several roads running from north-east to south-west, nearly parallel to each other, are crossed by others at convenient distances, so as to form a complete and easy communication in every direction. There is a good turnpike-road from Montreal, almost in a straight line, to the village of La Chine, a distance of eight miles, by which the constant intercourse between these places is rendered easy: by this route all the commodities intended for Upper Canada were formerly conveyed to the place of embarkation; but the canal has superseded the turnpike, as regards, at least, the transport of heavy articles of trade. Between the city and the village there is a great variety of prospects, some of which are very romantic. A mile or two from the town, near the tanneries, the road ascends a steepish hill, and continues along a high ridge for more than three miles, commanding a beautiful view over the cultivated fields below, the rapid of St. Louis, the islands in the St. Lawrence, and the varied woodland scenery on the opposite shore; descending from the height, it passes over a flat country until it reaches La Chine.

The city of *Montreal* stands on the south side of the island, in latitude 45° 31' north and longitude 73° 34' west. The second city of the province in point of importance, it is undoubtedly the first

* Vide *Topographical Dictionary*, "La Chine Canal."

with respect to situation, local advantages, and superiority of climate; its form is a prolonged square, that, with the suburbs, covers about 1020 acres of ground, although within the walls of the old fortifications the contents of the area did not exceed 100 acres. A few houses, built close together, in the year 1640, on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, was the commencement of the city of Montreal, or, as it was first named, Villemarie; the situation being well chosen, and possessing many inducements for the colonists to associate themselves for the comforts and convenience of society, it very soon assumed the appearance of being built with some attention to regularity and solidity of the dwellings; containing a population of 4000 inhabitants, its improvement and extension were rapid. In 1644 the Hotel Dieu was founded by the pious charity of Madame de Bouillon, and six years afterwards the zeal of Mademoiselle Marguerite de Bourgeois established the convent of Notre Dame.

The infant town was exposed to, and almost from its very beginning experienced, the animosity of the Iroquois, who made many attacks upon it. As a protection against these repeated hostilities a sort of barrier was drawn round it, consisting merely of a stockade; but so slight and vulnerable a defence not inspiring the inhabitants with much confidence in their security, the more powerful safeguard of a wall, fifteen feet high, with battlements, was substituted, and had the desired effect of repelling these formidable enemies to its prosperity. As the ardour of the French colonists in prosecuting the trade in furs made them more dreaded by their savage neighbours, whom they succeeded in driving to a greater distance, and repressing their incursions by erecting forts and establishing military posts, the necessary repairs of the wall were gradually neglected, and it fell into decay. The last remains of this ancient fortification were afterwards removed by an act of the provincial legislature, to make way for the introduction of some improvements, planned with judicious regard to the convenience, comfort, and embellishment of the place. At different periods the city has suffered extensive damage from fire; but from the gradual widening of the streets, as new buildings take place, the better construction of the houses, and other means of precaution now resorted to, this calamity, when it does occur, seldom causes much devastation.

In its present state Montreal certainly merits the appellation of a handsome city. It is divided into the upper and lower town, although the elevation of one above the other is scarcely perceptible; these are again subdivided into wards. The streets are airy, and the new ones particularly, of a commodious width; some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The houses are for the most part built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style: sheet-iron or tin is the universal covering of the roofs. The Rue Notre Dame, extending from the Quebec to the Recollet suburbs, is 1344 yards in length, and 30 feet broad; it is by much the handsomest street in the place, and contains a great many of the public buildings: the removal of the old cathedral, which was so injudiciously situated that it occupied the whole breadth of the street at the Place d'Armes, will be a great improvement, the effect of which will be amazingly enhanced by the magnificent Gothic structure of the new cathedral that occupies the eastern face of the Place d'Armes. The razing of the old citadel has also proved an important amelioration by its making room for an elegant square, into which Notre Dame-street now opens to the north-east. St. Paul's is another fine street, running the whole length of the town, but more irregular in its course and breadth than the former: from its contiguity to the river, the situation is very convenient for business.

Among the edifices that attract notice are the Hotel Dieu, the convent of Notre Dame, the Montreal General Hospital, the Hospital Général des Sœursgrises, the French Cathedral, the Recollet Convent, the convent of the Grey Sisters, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the New College or Petit Seminaire, the English and Scotch churches, the Court-house, the new gaol, the Government-house, Nelson's monument, and the Quebec barracks. The Hotel Dieu, in St. Paul-street, extending 324 English feet in front, by 468 feet in depth on St. Joseph-street, is an establishment for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes; it is conducted by a superior and thirty-six nuns. The French government formerly supplied medicines and many other necessities, but now the funds for maintaining the charity are principally derived from some landed property, which (and it is a subject of regret) is not so ample as could be wished, when compared with its utility; however,

this as well as every other charitable institution in the province is occasionally assisted with grants of money from the provincial parliament. The whole of the buildings on the space before mentioned include the hospital, a convent, and a church; attached is a large garden, a cattle-yard, with extensive stables and outbuildings, and a cemetery.

The convent of La Congregation de Notre Dame is in Notre Dame-street, and forms a range of buildings 234 feet in front and 433 in depth along St. John Baptist-street, containing, besides the principal edifice, a chapel, numerous detached buildings for domestic uses, and a large garden. The Congregation is composed of a superior (*la Sœur Devoisy*) and sixty sisters: the object of this institution is female instruction in its different branches, wherein the greatest part of the members are employed; boarders are taken into the house on very moderate pensions, and receive a careful education. From this establishment some of the sisters are sent as missionaries to different parts of the district, for the purpose of giving fuller effect to the intentions of the foundation by opening schools in parishes remote from the convent. The general hospital, or convent of the Grey Sisters, situated about 300 yards south-west of Point Calliere, was founded in 1750, by Madame de Youville, as a refuge for the infirm poor and invalids; it occupies a space of 678 feet along the little river St. Pierre by nearly the same depth, containing a convent for the residence of the nuns, a church, wards for patients of both sexes, all requisite offices, and a detached building for the reception of such as labour under mental derangement. It is governed by a superior (*Mlle. Marie Marguerite Lemaire*) and twenty-four sisters: the cares which they bestow upon those whom misfortune obliges to seek their aid are directed with great kindness and an unremitting zeal in earnest endeavours to alleviate the burthen of human misery.

The corner stone of the new catholic cathedral was laid on the 3rd September, 1824. The edifice is a chaste specimen of the perpendicular style of gothic architecture of the middle ages. It ranks with some of the first buildings in North America; and will, while it stands, be a magnificent monument of the public spirit of an infant country with limited means.

“It fronts the Place d’Armes, and its northern flank faces St. Joseph-street. The soil on which it stands is of unequal quality, which rendered it necessary to use great caution and attention in constructing the foundation, there being a declivity of 13 feet from west to east, terminating in soft and marshy ground. On account of that declivity and other causes, a terrace became necessary on which to base the building. This will add much to both its convenience and appearance when surmounted by an iron railing with gates, lamps, &c.

“The length of the church, from east to west, is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth, from north to south, is 134 feet 6 inches. The height of the flanks is 61 feet from the flagging of the terrace to the eaves. There are six towers so arranged that each flank presents three, and the east and west ends two each. Those on the principal or west front are 220 feet high. The towers are of a quadrangular form with octangular buttresses placed at the angles of each, and terminating at the top in conical pinnacles of the same shape. The space between the front towers is 73 feet by 120 in height, crowned with an embattled parapet. The flanks, and east end towers, are each 115 feet in height. The flanks are decorated with buttresses corresponding in form with those of the towers, and crowned on the top with hollow pinnacles, which serve as chimneys. The exterior of the building is faced with hewn stone of an excellent quality, and of a hue well adapted to the gothic style.

“There are five public and three private entrances to the first floor, and four to the galleries, so that an audience of 10,000 (the number for which it is seated) may assemble and disperse in a few minutes without disagreeable pressure.

“The eastern window at the high altar is 64 feet in height and half that size in breadth. It is separated by shafts into five compartments, and subdivided by mullions into 36 divisions in the perpendicular style. The windows in the flanks consist of one range, and those in the front are finished in the same style as the eastern window.

“The building will be surrounded with a spacious terrace, from which are all the entrances to the apartments. This terrace when finished will form the line of St. Joseph-street and the Place d’Armes. The building will recede on it in front 41 feet. The ascent will be by 5 steps, after

which there will be a flight of 7 steps to the portal, which is formed by an arcade, consisting of three arches, each 19 feet by 48 in height. From this arcade there are five entrances to the church, two of which lead to the galleries. Over this arcade is placed another of the same form, in relief, which connects the towers and piers. Between these are trefoil canopy-headed niches, intended for marble statues in alto-relievo. At the termination of the front, between the towers, there will be a promenade 76 feet by 20, elevated 120 feet above the surface of the Place d'Armes. To this there will be a safe and easy access by a geometrical stair, and when the ascent is gained the spectator will have a most delightful and extensive view of the river St. Lawrence and the surrounding country. To strangers this must prove particularly interesting, and we understand books will be kept for notes, &c. The front towers are intended to contain clocks and bells; and to form observatories accessible to the summit by safe and easy flights of steps. The girth of the building, including the projections, is 1125 feet.

“The roof of the church is covered with tin, and the gutters, hips, and valleys are lined with copper. The embattlement parapets at the eaves of the flanks, which are peculiar in the crowning of gothic edifices, are omitted on account of the great quantity of snow that falls in this country during the winter. The severity of the frost, also, prevents considerably the decoration of buildings in cold climates.

“*Interior.*—The floor, from the front entrance to the chancel, is an inclined plane of 3 feet. This gives commodiousness to the general aspect. There are seven spacious aisles leading in the same direction, and two crossing these at right angles, one of which leads to the flank doors. Between these the pews* are placed, and raised six inches above the aisles.

“There are seven chapels, so placed that all are seen from the front entrance. The high altar is seen in a direct line, nearly at the extremity of the nave: it is elevated in the chancel 2 feet 6 inches above the floor

* Number of pews on the ground floor	.	.	.	504
do. on the first gallery	.	.	.	372
do. on the second do.	.	.	.	368
				<hr/>
				1244

of the church, and is encompassed on three sides by semicircular seats, for the clergy, &c. The front of the chancel is open, and is accessible by an easy flight of 5 steps, in the form of a double semi-reverse. The eastern window, high altar, and choir will be seen from the front door to great advantage, together with a perspective view of the flank windows, side altars, side galleries, and the groined ceiling, 80 feet in height. The vaults of the ceiling and galleries are supported in part by a double range of grouped columns, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter; from these spring the groins of the ceiling. The middle vault is intersected by an imitation of bas-relievo ribs, disposed diagonally over the vaults, painted in fresco; the intermediate parts of a grave and gloomy aspect, which would have been in keeping with the gothic style, had it been more soft, &c.

“The pillars are of wood, and painted in imitation of clouded Italian or American marble, which prevents, in some degree, defects from appearing in the wood, as well as the pillars from being soiled by hands. The hue accords with the ceiling, and, in time, age will make the effect pleasing. The facing of the gallery-trusses, and the greatest portion of the carpenter’s work, are painted in imitation of oak, resembling the oak finish in the gothic cathedrals in Europe. The gallery screens are in moveable panels, and painted a crimson colour. The railing, in front of them, imitates iron, and produces an agreeable effect.

“There are recesses in the piers, between the windows on the first floor, intended for family monuments, &c. and in the recesses of the windows are placed the confessional screens. Suitable arrangements are made in the interior for all the monuments and historical paintings that may be wanted; and at the high altar, on each side of it, and flanking the east window, there are places assigned for 12 large historical paintings, which will produce a fine effect, as the light brought on them will be happy.

“There are geometrical stairs in the eastern towers, leading to the galleries, as there will be in the front towers when finished. The galleries, the access to which is commodious, consist of two tiers. The organ is placed upon the upper gallery, over the front entrance, the floor for which is elastic, and is 27 feet by 27 feet 6 inches, and projects 6 feet

beyond the line of galleries in a segment form, which gives great capacity to the tone and sound of the organ ; the front of the segment is finished with a trefoil curtain fringed with drops.

“The choir screen is finished in recessed seats for the clergy, and surmounted with embattlement pendants, reversed into alto-relievo.

“The wardens’ seats are placed opposite the pulpit, and crowned by an open fringed parapet : the pulpit and canopy are attached to one of the pillars ; the access to it is from the first gallery. It resembles, in form, that in the gothic cathedral in Strasburg, in Germany ; the canopy is crowned with a crocket, but has not its effect, owing to the painting of it.

“The high altar is a little in the florid style, resembling, in part, that of St. Peter’s at Rome, but is placed too near the eastern window, a defect which impairs the aspect of both.

“The eastern window was intended to be filled with stained glass, which would have produced a grand effect, but patent glass was substituted for cheapness. As the painting was not well done, it must be repainted again, to dim the strong glare of light. It is, however, the intention to have it filled with stained glass at some future day. The ceiling was to be painted in the best style of tracery in fresco, but the design made for it was relinquished, from want of time and materials to accomplish it.

“Notwithstanding the alterations and substitutions made in it, yet the whole of the interior, as arranged, has every possible convenience, and is disposed of so as to obtain the object for which it was erected. It was intended to be warmed with hot air, conveyed from furnaces placed in apartments under the floors, but will at present be heated with stoves. The building, although placed on a cramped and limited site, unites convenience and proportion with effect, and grandeur without ornament*.” The first high mass celebrated within its walls took place on

* The architect to whose skill the planning and superintendence of the edifice were confided is Mr. M'Donald, who has spared no pains in the due performance of the arduous undertaking. The master builders are Messrs. Lamontagne and St. John, masons, natives of Canada ; Messrs. Redpath and Mackay, masons and stone-cutters, natives of Scotland ; Messrs. Perry and Wetherilt, plasterers, natives of England ; and Mr. Cox, carpenter, native of the state of New York.

the 15th July, 1829, on which occasion Monseigneur the Bishop of Telmesse officiated, and the Rev. Mr. Quiblier delivered an eloquent and appropriate oration. The greatest part of the Canadian Roman Catholic clergy were present, and the solemnity, grand and imposing in the highest degree, was attended by the governor in chief, the staff, corporations, and other public bodies, and upwards of 8000 persons.

The English church, in Notre Dame-street, is one of the handsomest specimens of modern architecture in the province; it is spacious in its dimensions and elegant in its structure, and surmounted by a lofty spire, with timekeepers on the four faces of the belfry. The seminary of St. Sulpice, or Montreal, is a large and commodious building adjoining the cathedral; it occupies three sides of a square, 132 feet long by 90 deep, with spacious gardens and ground attached, extending 342 feet in Notre Dame-street, and 444 along that called St. François Xavier. The purpose of this foundation is the education of youth through all its various departments to the higher branches of philosophy and the mathematics. It was founded about the year 1657 by the Abbé Quetus, who, as before mentioned, then arrived from France, commissioned by the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris to superintend the settlement and cultivation of their property on the island of Montreal, and also to erect a seminary there upon the plan of their own. His instructions were so well fulfilled that the establishment he framed has existed until the present time, modified by many and great improvements. The superior of this college is M. Roux, assisted by professors of eminence in the different sciences, and other subordinate masters, who pursue a judicious plan of general instruction that reflects distinguished honour upon themselves, while it ensures a continual advance in knowledge to a very considerable number of students and scholars.

The New College, or Petit Séminaire, near the Little River, in the Recollet suburbs, is most eligibly situated; the body of it is 210 feet long by 45 broad, having at each end a wing that runs at right angles 186 feet by nearly 45. It is a handsome regular edifice, built a few years ago by the seminary of St. Sulpice, at an expense of more than 10,000*l.*, for the purpose of extending the benefit of their plan of education beyond what the accommodations of their original establishment

would admit of. On the exterior, decoration and neatness are so judiciously blended as to carry an air of grandeur, to which the interior distribution perfectly corresponds; the arrangements have been made with the utmost attention to convenience, utility, and salubrity, consisting of residences for the director, professors, and masters; a chapel, airy dormitories, apartments for the senior and junior classes, refectories, and every domestic office. The intentions of the institution through every department are promoted with the utmost regularity and good effect, both with respect to instruction and internal economy. The director, M. Roque, and chief professors are as eminently distinguished for their literary acquirements as for their zeal in diffusing them. In this college as well as in the seminary the number of pupils is very great, with whom a very moderate annual stipend is paid; the benefits that arise from the dissemination of useful instruction over so extended a province as Lower Canada will not fail to be duly appreciated; and for their endeavours in so beneficent a cause, the reverend Sulpiciens are fairly entitled to the gratitude of all their Canadian brethren.

Besides these principal seats of learning, wherein the French language is the vernacular idiom, there are in Montreal some good English schools, conducted by gentlemen of exemplary morals and talents, who, by their exertions, hitherto supplied in some degree the want of an English college. Such an establishment, however, has ceased to be a desideratum since the final termination of the long protracted suits at law that interfered with the opening of M'Gill College. As far back as 1801, the creation of a corporate body, under the denomination of the *Royal Institution*, for the advancement of learning, was contemplated by an act of the legislature; and in 1818 that institution was actually incorporated by royal charter. In 1814 the Hon. James M'Gill, an opulent and highly respected citizen of Montreal, bequeathed in trust to this institution the valuable estate of Burnside, at the Mountain, together with the sum of 10,000*l.* for the endowment of a college, which should bear his name. In 1821 the college, thus liberally endowed, was incorporated, in conformity with the terms of the devise, and the governor and lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada, the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, the chief justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the

lord bishop of Quebec, and the principal of the college, were, by the charter of incorporation, appointed governors of the institution *. It was not, however, until the 24th June, 1828, that the corporation of M'Gill College was completely put in possession of the property devised, and at a numerous and respectable meeting, held that day in the dwelling-house on the estate of Burnside, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Venerable Archdeacon Mountain explained, at some length, the origin, progress, and views of the institution. The constitution and rules for the government of the college are based upon those liberal principles that will render its benefits as universal as possible, no tests being imposed either upon the professors or the students, all offices whatever thus becoming freely open both to protestants and Roman catholics, whilst students of all denominations are permitted to attend. It is necessary, at present, that the professors should be graduates of some British university, but a preference is hereafter to be shown to those who will have graduated in the institution. The system of collegiate education will extend to all those branches embraced by similar establishments in Great Britain; and, in order to forward the advancement of the medical department of the college, it is contemplated to engraft upon it the Montreal Medical Institution, which has already acquired considerable repute from its respectability and learning.

Such a foundation, superadded to the pre-existing colleges and schools in the Canadas, will leave little to be wished for, as regards the education of youth, and we certainly hail the opening of M'Gill College as an important era in the history of the progress of learning, literature, and science in the colony. Encouraged by the imperial and local governments, fostered and supported by the inhabitants of the province, and enlightened by eminent professors, it cannot but flourish, an honour to the country, and a perpetual monument of the liberality of its munificent founder.

* Professors, &c. appointed 4th December, 1823:—Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Reverend G. J. Mountain, D. D. (of the University of Cambridge.) Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned Languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D. (University of Oxford.) Professor of History and Civil Law, the Rev. J. Strachan, D. D. (University of Aberdeen.) Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M. (University of Oxford.) Professor of Medicine, Thomas Fargues, M. D. (University of Edinburgh.)

The Montreal general hospital is a neat building, 76 feet long by 40 wide, surmounted by a cupola, and situated upon Dorchester-street, in the St. Lawrence suburb. The corner stone was laid with masonic solemnity on the 6th June, 1821, and on the 1st of May, the following year, it was opened for the reception of patients, eighty of which it is now calculated to admit. The total cost of the ground and building amounted to 5,856*l.* 8*s.*, which sum was levied by voluntary subscriptions, bestowed with a liberality that reflects the greatest credit upon the inhabitants of Montreal. This humane institution first originated out of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*, an association of females, formed expressly for the relief of indigent emigrants, who, invalided by a long sea-voyage, and often in a state of absolute destitution, landed in a strange country, the most miserable objects of public charity. In 1818 a fund of 1200*l.* was raised to relieve the wants of this class of sufferers and the poor of the city; and a soup kitchen, as the most effectual means of affording relief, was opened, where these philanthropic ladies, personally, superintended the distribution of alms. This plan was followed up by the establishment of a *house of recovery* for the reception of the indigent sick, and ultimately ended in the foundation of the Montreal general hospital, the members and subscribers to which were incorporated by charter on the 30th January, 1823. In thus giving some account of the establishment of an institution so interesting to the cause of humanity, it is alike a duty and a pleasure to record its most prominent benefactors, in the list of whom we find Thomas Naters, Esq., the Honourables John Richardson, W. Forsyth, and William M'Gillivray, Messrs. Ross, Molson, Gillespie, &c. The sums to defray the expenses of this institution are derived from three sources; 1st. Legislative grants; 2d. Charitable donations; public subscriptions, and the annual contribution of the governors and other subscribers; 3d. From the sale of tickets to the students of medicine in the town, who are, by the rules of the institution, allowed to attend to see the hospital practice, and witness the operations, on paying each the sum of two guineas per annum*.

The Montreal library and reading-room occupy a neat and convenient building in St. Joseph-street, a central part of the town. The

* By the annual report, published in May, 1824, it will be seen that the advantages of

former contains several thousand volumes of the best authors in every branch of literature, and the latter is judiciously furnished with foreign and domestic magazines, newspapers, and journals. The subscriptions both to the library and reading-room are moderate, and strangers and non-residents may have free access to the latter upon being introduced by a subscriber.

The court-house, on the north side of Notre Dame-street, is a plain handsome building, 144 feet in front, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held. The interior is distributed into halls for the sittings of the chief courts, besides apartments for the business of the police and courts of inferior jurisdiction. The handsome appearance of this building is heightened by its standing some distance from the street, with a grass-plot in front, enclosed by iron railings : its proximity to the Champ de Mars renders it extremely airy and agreeable. The gaol of the district stands near the court-house ; it is a substantial spacious building, erected upon the site of the old gaol that was destroyed by fire in 1803. The salubrious situation of this spot is peculiarly fitted for such an establishment ; the interior plan is disposed with every attention to the health, cleanliness, and comfort (as far as the latter is compatible with the nature of such a place) of its unfortunate inmates, both debtors and criminals. The government-house, usually classed among the public buildings, is on the south side of Notre Dame-street : being very old, and an early specimen of the unpolished architecture of the province, it is not much entitled to notice ; it is, however, kept in good repair, and furnished as an occasional residence of the governor-in-chief, when

the institution are progressively extending. Admitted from 1st May, 1823, to 1st May, 1824—

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Of these there were discharged,
	254	216	470	Cured, . . . 378
Out-patients, who received advice and medicine, &c.	254	110	364	Relieved, . . . 30
				At their request, 16
				For misconduct, 2
				Died, 43
	508	326	834	
				469
Remaining in hospital,				20
The increase in the number of patients in one year,				115

he visits the upper district: on the opposite side of the street, bordering on the Champ de Mars, is an excellent and extensive garden belonging to it.

The old monastery of the Recollets stood at the western extremity of Notre Dame-street. The church is still used for divine worship, but the house itself is demolished, and the extensive ground belonging to it was exchanged by government for St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, that belonged to the Honourable Charles Grant, and upon which military works have since been thrown up. The church is chiefly frequented by Irish catholics, and the grounds are laid out into streets that are rapidly building upon. At the upper part of the new market-place, close to Notre Dame-street, is a handsome monument, erected to commemorate the hero of Trafalgar, immortal Nelson: it is composed of a cylindrical column placed upon a square pedestal; at the base of the column, on the different angles, are allegorical figures, of very good workmanship, representing the victor's chief attributes; and on the sides suitable inscriptions: in compartments, on each face of the pedestal, are bas-reliefs of four of his principal achievements, executed with great spirit and freedom, and composed with a chasteness of design guided by much classical correctness. This highly ornamental tribute to departed worth was completed in London, and the expenses defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants of Montreal.

The principal streets, both lateral and transverse, have a direct communication with the suburbs, which occupy a much greater space than the city itself: they surround it on three sides; on the south-west are the divisions called the St. Anne, the Recollet, and the St. Antoine suburbs; on the north-west the St. Laurent, St. Louis, and St. Peter's; and on the north-east the Quebec: in all of them the streets run in the same direction as those of the city; they are very regular, and contain a great number of superior dwelling-houses, built of stone, and several inhabitants of the first rank have fixed their residences there.

Montreal, as it is at present, containing a population of about 30,000 souls, rivals the capital of Canada in many respects, and as a commercial emporium certainly surpasses it: seated near the confluence of several

large rivers with the St. Lawrence, it receives by their means the productions of the best settled and also the most distant parts of the district, those of the fertile province of Upper Canada, as well as from the United States. Possessing these combined attractions, it is by no means unreasonable to infer that in the lapse of a few years it will become the most flourishing and prosperous city of the British North American dominions; and Quebec, viewed as a military position, may always be looked upon as an impregnable bulwark to them. Extending from the suburbs on the south-west side of the city, along the river as far as the Quebec suburbs, an elevated terrace was formed several years back, which, independent of its utility as a road, is sufficiently high to form an effectual barrier against the floating ice at the breaking up of the frost: it also impedes the communication of fire to the town, should it take place among the large quantities of timber and wood of every description that are always collected on the beach. The little river St. Pierre is embanked on both sides as far as the new college, forming a canal 20 feet wide, which is continued along the south-west and north-west sides to the Quebec suburbs, with bridges over it at the openings of the principal streets and other convenient places; at the angles ornamental circular basins are formed, and a lock near the mouth of the little river, by which the water may be drawn off for the purpose of cleansing it; this work is so constructed as to raise boats, &c. from the St. Lawrence, from whence they may proceed to the further extremity of this canal. The buildings on each side are retired thirty feet from the water, thereby forming a street eighty feet wide, having the canal in the centre. To the northward of Notre Dame-street there is another street parallel to it, sixty feet wide, called St. James's-street, running from the Place d'Armes to the Haymarket; but it is contemplated to continue it through the whole length of the city, and to terminate it at the Quebec suburbs by one of the same breadth, leading to the St. Lawrence suburbs. In this street is situated the Montreal bank, a regular and elegant cut-stone edifice, ornamented in front with emblematical devices of Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and Commerce, executed in basso-relievo. Near the bank is the Wesleyan chapel, built in a good style of architecture, and quite

an ornament to the street. The Place d'Armes is to have its dimensions enlarged to 392 feet by 344, which will protract it to the canal; from the south-west side of the canal, towards the St. Antoine suburbs, another square or rather parallelogram is made, 468 feet by 180. The Champ de Mars, from being originally very circumscribed, and quite inadequate as a place of military exercise, has been made level, and carried on nearly to the canal, forming a space 227 yards by 114. It is now an excellent parade as well as an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants: seats are fixed for the accommodation of the public, and trees planted in various parts of it. From this spot there is a fine view of the well cultivated grounds, beautiful orchards, and country houses towards the mountain. Adjoining the new college a lot of ground, 156 feet by 258, is reserved as the site of a new house of correction.

The new market-place, occupying the ground where formerly stood the college founded by Sieur Charron in 1719, and destroyed by fire many years back, is 36 yards wide, and reaches from Notre Dame-street to St. Paul-street; in the middle of it are ranges of stalls for butchers, covered in by a roof supported on wooden pillars: great care is taken to enforce the regulations to ensure cleanliness. On the two principal market-days in each week the market is well supplied with every necessary, and nearly every luxury for the table, in great abundance, at prices extremely moderate. The produce of the upper part of this fertile district is almost wholly brought hither for sale, besides a great quantity from the American states, particularly during the winter, when fish frequently comes from Boston and the adjacent parts.

It is only within the last fifteen years that these numerous and important improvements have taken place, under the direction of commissioners appointed under an act of the provincial legislature. They have for many years been indefatigable in their exertions to carry its provisions into effect: as their functions have been arduous and frequently unpleasant, from the number of law-suits they found it necessary to institute and defend in cases of disputed claims, they are entitled to the esteem of their fellow citizens for the manner in which they have always performed these duties to the public *gratuitously*.

The harbour of Montreal is not very large, but always secure for

shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open*. Vessels drawing fifteen feet water can lie close to the shore, near the Market-gate, to receive or discharge their cargoes; the general depth of water is from three to four and a half fathoms, with very good anchorage every where between the Market-gate Island and the shore: in the spring this island is nearly submerged by the rising of the river; but still it is always useful in protecting ships anchored within it from the violent currents of that period, and at other times serves as a convenient spot for repairing boats, water-casks, and performing other indispensable works. Two small shoals lying off the west end of it, at the entrance of the harbour, and the narrowness of the deep water channel below it, generally make it necessary to warp out large ships, and drop them down the stream by kedge-anchors until they come abreast of the new market-place, as the leading winds for bringing them out cannot always be depended upon: at the east end of the island is a channel, of which small craft canal ways avail themselves. The greatest disadvantage to this harbour is the rapid of St. Mary, about a mile below it, whose current is so powerful, that, without a strong north-easterly wind, ships cannot stem it, and would sometimes be detained even for weeks about two miles only from the place where they are to deliver their freight, were it not for the application of tow-boats impelled by steam-engines of high power. In pursuing the grand scale of improvements it may probably be found practicable to remedy this evil by the formation of another short canal, or extension of that of La Chine; ships might then discharge their cargoes at their anchorage below the current into canal boats, by which they could be by such a communication conveyed immediately to the city.

The environs of Montreal exhibit as rich, as fertile, and as finely diversified a country as can well be imagined. At the distance of a mile and a half from the town, in a direction from S. W. to N. E., is a very picturesque height, whose most elevated point at the furthest extremity is about 550 feet above the level of the river; it gains a moderate height at first by a gradual ascent, which subsides again towards the middle, thence it assumes a broken and uneven form until it is terminated by a

* Material improvements in its commodiousness are contemplated, and liberal legislative provision has recently been made for that purpose.

sudden elevation in shape of a cone. The slopes on the lower part are well cultivated, but the upper part is covered with wood. These forests, however, are soon to give place to works of art, government having commenced the construction of fortifications upon this part of the mountain, by which its sylvan appearance will necessarily undergo a total change. From several springs that rise towards its top the town is plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, which is conveyed to it under ground by means of wooden pipes. The summit, to which there is a good road of very easy ascent, commands a grand and most magnificent prospect, including every variety that can embellish a landscape; the noble river St. Lawrence, moving in all its majesty, is seen in many of the windings to an immense distance; on the south side the view is bounded by the long range of mountains in the state of New York, that is gradually lost in the aerial perspective.

The space near the town, and all round the lower part of the mountain, is chiefly occupied by orchards and garden-grounds; the latter producing vegetables of every description, and excellent in quality, affording a profuse supply for the consumption of the city. All the usual garden fruits, as gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, and plums are produced in plenty, and it may be asserted truly, in as much, or even greater perfection than in many southern climates. The orchards afford apples not surpassed in any country; among them the *pomme de neige* is remarkable for its delicate whiteness and exquisite flavour; the sorts called by the inhabitants the *fameuse*, *pomme gris*, *boutrassa*, and some others, are excellent for the table; the kinds proper for cyder are in such abundance that large quantities of it are annually made, which cannot be excelled in goodness any where. On the skirts of the mountain are many good country-houses belonging to the inhabitants of the city, delightfully situated, and possessing all the requisites of desirable residences.

By the side of the road that passes over the mountain is a stone building, surrounded by a wall that was formerly distinguished by the appellation of the *Chateau des Seigneurs de Montreal*, but now generally called *La Maison des Prêtres*, from its belonging to the seminary. There are extensive gardens, orchards, and a farm attached to it, which are

retained for the use of the proprietors; it is also a place of recreation, where, during the summer, all the members of the establishment, superiors and pupils, resort once a week. A little more than a quarter of a mile to the northward, most conspicuously situated beneath the abrupt part of the mountain, is a mansion erected by the late Simon M'Tavish, esq., in a style of much elegance. This gentleman had projected great improvements in the neighbourhood of this agreeable and favourite spot; had he lived to superintend the completion of them, the place would have been made an ornament to the island. Mr. M'Tavish, during his lifetime, was highly respected by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and as much lamented by them at his decease; his remains were deposited in a tomb placed at a short distance from the house, surrounded by a shrubbery: on a rocky eminence above it his friends have erected a monumental pillar, as a tribute to his worth and a memento of their regret. Both the house and the pillar are very prominent objects, that disclose themselves in almost every direction.

Of ten established ferries from the island, in different directions, the longest is that by steam-boat from the town to La Prairie de la Magdelaine, a distance of six miles; it is also the most frequented, as the passengers are landed on the southern shore, at the main road, leading to Fort St. John's, and into the American States. From the town to Longueuil is the King's Ferry, three miles across, and also much frequented, as many roads branch off in all directions from the village of Longueuil, at which the boats arrive; steam and horse boats are also used in this traverse, but they ply at the foot of St. Mary's current; that from the west end of the island to Vaudreuil is three miles across, in the direct line of communication between Upper and Lower Canada: from the eastern Bout de l'Isle to Repentigny, where the road between Montreal and Quebec crosses, the ferry is about 1300 yards only. The others are of much less distance: at all of them convenient bateaux, canoes, and scows* are always ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c., from one side to the other.

* A sort of lighter impelled by poles or oars, in shape of an oblong square, and sometimes large enough to cross four horses and vehicles at once, with several passengers. The horses, &c. are driven in at one end and disembark at the other.

From Repentigny to Isle Bourdon, in the Rivière des Prairies, and thence to the island of Montreal, a handsome wooden bridge was constructed, at a very great expense, by Mr. Porteous of Terrebonne, authorised by an act that passed the provincial parliament in 1808; but it was unfortunately destroyed the spring after it was finished, by the pressure of the ice at the breaking up of the frost. The same gentleman had previously obtained an act in 1805, but in the spring of 1807 the works were carried away before his undertaking was entirely completed. Notwithstanding these failures, it is considered that some plan may yet be devised to erect one, whose span may be sufficiently high to allow the masses of ice to drift down the stream without being so lodged as to accumulate an overbearing force. In this situation such a work would be of great public utility, from connecting the most frequented main road of the province.

The census taken in 1825 gives the following result as the population, &c. of the town, and the different villages on the island of Montreal.

Population of the county of Montreal.

Town and Villages.	Present.	Absent.	Dwellings.	Shops.	Houses shut.	Houses building.	
City and Suburbs . .	22,357	146	2,908	147	96	70	
Village of St. Henry or } Tanneries des Rollands }	462	4	66	3	2	1	{ Division of St. Pierre, parish of Montreal. Division of St. Michael, parish of Montreal.
Village des Tanneries de } Belair }	116	...	24	1	1	...	
Pointe aux Trembles . .	185	...	28	...	1	1	
Rivière des Prairies . .	32	...	8	1	...	...
Sault	139	...	26	...	...	...
St. Laurent	328	...	58	4	6	1	
Ste. Genevieve . . .	164	...	25	1	1	...	
Pointe Claire . . .	333	3	57	1	2	...	
Total in town & villages	24,116	153	3,200	158	109	73	
Country	12,969	14	1,878	22	93	14	
Grand total of the county	37,085	167	5,078	180	202	87	

The county of Vaudreuil, which completes the tract of country we have undertaken to describe under our assumed division of the province, forms a tongue of land, bounded south-west by the waters of the St. Lawrence, and north by those of the Ottawa: to the westward it is bounded by the division line between Upper and Lower Canada. This county comprises four seigniories and one township. The soil is in the aggregate extremely fertile, and its surface, though generally level, rises sometimes into gentle ridges or *côteaux*. The most conspicuous height within it is the Montagne St. Magdeleine in the seigniori of Rigaud, near the summit of which is a rectangular area of about twelve acres, wholly destitute of vegetable production, and covered with rounded stones, so distributed as to exhibit the appearance of ploughed ridges, whence it has derived the appellation of *pièce de guérets*. Beneath it the rippings of a brook are distinctly heard, but the waters themselves have never yet been discovered, though some attempts to do so were made by throwing up the stones immediately at the spot where the noise is most audible. To the depth of 12 or 18 feet, to which they have penetrated, neither moss nor soil of any species could be found, but merely a dry accumulation of trap and sand stones of moderate bulk.

The pretty village of Rigaud is delightfully seated at the base of this mountain, on the banks of river A la Graise, and near the shores of the beautiful lake of the Two Mountains. Nearly one league west of Rigaud is the ferry to the mouth of the North River in Argenteuil, and about three leagues eastward from the village along the borders of the lake, is the ferry at Le Dernier's to the Indian villages on the opposite side the water, where Indian birch canoes are always to be found ready for the conveyance of passengers, who will not fail to admire the skill of the natives in the management of their frail barks, especially if they should happen to cross the lake in windy weather, which they generally can do with safety. The village of Vaudreuil is about six miles beyond this ferry; and six miles further on is the Pointe des Cascades, at the eastern extremity of the seigniori. At this point there are three steep hills forming the approach to a small village, which by its position is a great thoroughfare, where steam-boats and stages, with multitudes of passengers to and from Upper Canada, constantly come and go; yet it

derives but little permanent advantage from such transient circumstances, and is therefore languid in its growth. Steam-boats perform the trip between this place and La Chine in *two hours* going down and *three hours* coming up. The steamer St. Lawrence (1827) is impelled by a 32 horse-power engine, and has 14 births for passengers: the fare is 5s. in the cabin, and 3s. 6d. in the steerage.

The village of the Cedars, the central point of the parish of St. Joseph, is one of much importance from its magnitude and position. It is five miles from the Cascades, and situated at the head of the Cedar Rapids, at the point of rendezvous for all boats passing up or down the river, and having an established ferry to the opposite seigniory of Beauharnois. The well-wooded islands before it, the dashing and terrific rush of waters that sweep by in broad volumes in front, the raft, the Durham boat, or the batteau, involved in the foaming rapid on their swift career downward, or the latter struggling heavily along the shore in ascending the river, are objects that add amazingly to the interest of the place, and enhance the picturesque beauties of its scenery.

At a place near Longueuil's mill the batteaux going up the St. Lawrence are unloaded, and their freights transported in carts to the village, in order that they may be towed up light through the Grande Batture or Rapide du Côteau des Cèdres. On the opposite shore is the Rapid de Bouleau, deeper, but not less difficult to pass. The combined effects of these two make this the most intricate and hazardous place that is met with between Montreal and Lake Ontario. In a military point of view it is one of the most important spots that can be chosen, if it should ever unfortunately be again necessary to adopt defensive measures, as works thrown up on the projecting points of each side would completely frustrate any attempt to bring down by water a force sufficient to undertake offensive operations against Montreal. At Côteau du Lac, just above river de L'Isle, boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid between Prison Island and the point abreast of it, where a duty is collected upon wines, spirits, and many other articles that are carried by them into Upper Canada. This place has been always esteemed a military post of some consequence. Works are here erected and kept in good repair that command the passage on the north side of

the river; and were another thrown up on Prison Island, it would render the pass so difficult as to make it very improbable that any enemy, however enterprising, would run the hazard of it, or even venture through the outer channel between Prison Island and Grande Isle. The stream is interrupted hereabouts by several islands, between which it rushes with great impetuosity, and is so much agitated that boats and rafts encounter great inconvenience in descending: to go down in safety they must keep close under the shores of Prison Island. At two miles from Côteau du Lac is M'Donell's tavern, a very good house for the accommodation of travellers towards the upper province, and conveniently situated for that purpose.

The principal road in the county commences at Point Fortune, at the foot of Carillon Rapid, and runs along the borders of the water (by which it is in some places undermined), round to Point au Baudet. It generally passes at the base of La Petite Côte, a gentle and well-cultivated rising ground that lies on the right; but the road itself is very bad in many places, and, from its passing through a rich soil, requires constant repair. The concession and cross roads are tolerably good in all the seigniories, and the dwelling-houses neat and substantial, and often built of stone. In the Concession de la Petite Côte in Vaudreuil an extensive vein of iron ore has been discovered, but it has not yet been opened. From Côteau du Lac the steam-boat navigation, which is left off at the Cascades, is resumed, and continued through Lake St. Francis to Lancaster in Upper Canada. In the seigniorship of New Longueuil there are some settlements along the new road in front; but the most populous parts of the seigniorship lie more centrally, and along the river de L'Isle, on the borders of which is situated the parish church of St. Polycarpe.

The county of Vaudreuil contains a population of 13,800 souls; but a large portion of its inhabitants follows the pursuit of *voyageurs*, to the material injury of the agricultural interests of that valuable tract of country, and the evident demoralization of the people, from its inducing those wandering habits that are incompatible with rural economy, and a dissoluteness of morals which marks but too generally that class of men.

NORTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ II.—COUNTRY BETWEEN THE ST. MAURICE AND THE SAGUENAY.—*Counties:—CHAMPLAIN, PORTNEUF, QUEBEC, MONTMORENCI, and part of SAGUENAY.*

The population of the tract of country lying between the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice amounts to about 70,000 souls, occupying the lands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence to the average depth of three leagues from the margin of the river. The distance from the mouth of one river to the estuary of the other rather exceeds 190 miles, Quebec being situated in an intermediate and almost central position between them.

Of the two sections of country divided by the intervention of the capital of the province, that to the westward is by far the most populous, though perhaps not the most interesting under every other aspect. It is amply watered by the numerous tributaries and main branches of the rivers Jacques Cartier, Portneuf, St. Anne's, and Batiscan, which have their sources to the north and north-east of their mouths, and flow in the general direction of south-west to their respective junctions with the St. Lawrence. They all are frequently rapid, and consequently can offer but limited advantages from their navigation; yet some of them are effectually used in spring for the transport of rough timber, made solidly into cribs or small rafts, and floated down to mills, which are usually situated as near as possible to the waters of the St. Lawrence. They, nevertheless, generally admit of river craft ascending a few rods above their embouchures to convenient places of embarkation and loading. Several other inferior streams flow through the country, turning in their courses grist and saw mills, which are often, however, inoperative in summer, owing to the deficiency of water.

There are from three to four concessions or ranges of the seigniories and fiefs lying above Quebec, within the limits above mentioned, that are effectually settled, if the seigniories of Champlain and Cap la Magdeleine be alone excepted, the settlements whereof extend but partially to the second range. The concessions seem almost universally to be laid out to suit the convenience of the settlers, without regard to regularity,

and for this purpose the course of rivers is, for the most part, adopted as a line of double ranges (*double concessions*); and hence in many instances, as on the Batiscan, the St. Anne's, &c., the settlements are formed on both banks of the river to a remote distance from the St. Lawrence. A far greater quantity of land is in general conceded within the seigniories than what is actually cultivated, most of the inhabitants having, besides the farm they cultivate, another lot, from whence they derive supplies of building-timber and fuel.

The lands in the aggregate consist of a generous soil, which, however productive near the shores of the river, is stated to improve as it recedes from them—a circumstance tending to remove the prejudices existing against inland settlements. The light sandy soil which predominates in the seigniories above particularized (Cap la Magdeleine and Champlain) makes them an exception to the general fertility of this tract of country. The only townships that fall within this section are Stoneham and Tewkesbury, which were originally surveyed in 1800; but it is only recently that their settlement has commenced with any vigour, new surveys having been made, and the prosperous neighbouring settlements of the seigniories of St. Gabriel and Faussambault having spread their beneficial influence to them, and brought those township lands into notice.

The principal roads connecting the line of parishes, bordering this part of the St. Lawrence, or leading to the more inland parishes of St. Augustin and Lorette, are generally kept in good repair, but much inconvenience is suffered from the steep hills that are met with on the river road at Cap Rouge, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier, and the Eucaills; some of these hills however may be avoided by the adoption of the road passing over the upper Jacques Cartier bridge, or that lying through the new village of St. Augustin, which is the route followed by the public stages, and the means of avoiding the abrupt hills of Cap Rouge.

Leaving Quebec by the upper road, either of Abra'm's Plains or St. Foy, the eye dwells with delight on the picturesque valley of the St. Charles, which meanders beautifully through fertile and luxuriant fields, amidst flourishing settlements, along the rear of which, bounding

the horizon westward, extends a bold mountain range, whose majestic grandeur is displayed to singular advantage immediately after sunset, when its distinct and prominent outline is figured against the heavens, still glowing with the transparency and warmth of solar radiance. Approaching the village of Point aux Trembles, the mountains of Quebec are lost to sight, and the road is carried along the river nearer and farther from its banks, the country exhibiting no very bold character of feature, though its aspect is always agreeable. The general elevation of the country about Quebec is considerable, and the beds of rivers falling into the St. Lawrence are in consequence much depressed, with deep and bold banks, occasioning long and tedious hills, such as occur on either side the river Jacques Cartier. The parishes of Cap Santé and St. Anne's are the most important between Quebec and Three Rivers; and the latter, from its medium position between both towns, is invariably stopped at by travellers, who can be accommodated with comfortable fare at two or three good inns in the village.

QUEBEC.

SOME notice of Quebec has been taken already as a sea-port in the observations that have been made upon the river St. Lawrence, but it will perhaps be excused should the same points be again adverted to in giving a detailed description of the city. From the time that Cartier visited Canada, up to the period when the concerns of the colony came under the superintendence of Champlain (about seventy years), the French settlers and adventurers were dispersed over various parts of the sea-coast, or islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as each, or a few together, discovered convenient places to fix their habitations in: during that time none of them had attempted to settle on or near the Great River.

The selection of a situation for building a town, wherein the benefits and habits of social life might be enjoyed, and from whence the management of the trading intercourse with the natives, and the government of the colony, could be more advantageously carried on than what they hitherto had been, was reserved for Samuel De Champlain, geographer to the King of France. Acting under a commission from the Sieur de

Monts (who shortly before had obtained from the court of France the exclusive privilege of trading between Cape Raze in Newfoundland and the fortieth degree of north latitude), he in 1608 made choice of the site of an Indian village called Stadaconé, upon the promontory now named Cape Diamond, and there, in the month of July, laid the foundation of the metropolis of New France, which has through many vicissitudes risen into importance, and at the present day maintains a distinguished rank amongst the towns of the greatest consequence on the northern division of the new hemisphere. No less difference of opinion has arisen as to the origin of its name, than about that of Canada; and the result of the disputes has not been more satisfactory in fixing its derivation. Whether it comes from the Algonquin, Abenaki, or Norman languages, to each of which conjecture has assigned it, we have not the means of verifying; nor is it indeed very material; it is enough to know that Champlain called his new town Quebec.

The progress of its aggrandizement there is much reason to believe was slow; for the new settlers, and indeed Champlain at their head, were not only so impolitic as to encourage the prosecution of hostilities between the two neighbouring nations of the Algonquins and Iroquois, but even to join the former against the latter. This interference drew upon the French the hatred of the powerful Iroquois, and was the means of involving the whole colony in a long and most destructive warfare, which at an early period rendered some defensive fortifications necessary to protect Quebec from the enmity of her new but implacable enemies. The defences were at first of the rudest description, being nothing more than embankments strengthened with palisades. In 1629 it was in an untenable state against the English, and fell into their hands; but, with the whole of Canada, was restored to its former master in 1632. From this period some attention was paid to the increase of the town; and in 1663, when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. Its progress towards prosperity was then somewhat accelerated.

From its growing importance, the English were desirous to recover possession of the place that a few years before they had not thought worth retaining, and made an unsuccessful because ill-timed attempt in the latter part of the year 1690 to reconquer it, which was attended



R. S. M. Bouchette Del.

GUY OF THE B. C.,
Taken from the Harbour

Day & Haghe, Lith^{rs} to the King, 17, Gate St. Line. Inn. P. 43.

with a disastrous result and severe loss. As the place obtained consequence, and became an object of desire to other and far more powerful enemies than the native savages, it was in the last-mentioned year fortified, according to the rules of art, in a more regular manner, by stone works, which from that period have been carefully attended to, and by continual additions and rebuildings are now improved into bulwarks that may stand in competition with some of the best constructed and strongest fortifications of Europe. From 1690 the increase was gradual while it remained under the French government; but since that period its progress towards prosperity has been much more rapid.

The situation of QUEBEC, the capital of Lower Canada, and the residence of the governor-general of British North America, is unusually grand and majestic, in form of an amphitheatre. The city is seated on a promontory, on the N.W. side of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles. The extremity of this headland is called Cape Diamond, whose highest point rises 345 feet above the level of the water. It is composed of a rock of gray granite mixed with quartz crystals (from which it obtains its name), and a species of dark-coloured slate. In many places it is absolutely perpendicular and bare; in others, where the acclivity is less abrupt, there are patches of brownish earth, or rather a decomposition of the softer parts of the stone, on which a few stunted pines and creeping shrubs are here and there seen; but the general aspect of it is rugged and barren. From the highest part of the cape, overlooking the St. Lawrence, there is a declination towards the north by flattish ridges of a gradual decrease as far as the steep called Côteau St. Genevieve, whence the descent is more than 100 feet, nearly perpendicular. At the foot of it the ground is level, and continues so as far as the river St. Charles, and in fact far beyond it. The distance across the peninsula from one river to the other, in front of the line of fortification, is 1837 yards. These fortifications may be called the *enceinte* of the city, and the circuit within them is about two miles and three quarters. Out of this space forty acres or thereabouts on Cape Diamond are occupied by military works. From the cape, in a north-easterly direction, there is an easy diminution in the height of the rock of about 115 feet to the Castle of St. Louis and the grand battery, that crest a perpendi-

cular steep of 200 feet above the level of the river, overlooking the lower town. This altitude and frowning appearance continue with very little alteration round the town as far as the entrance called Palace Gate, where it sinks to the ridge already mentioned at the foot of Côteau Ste. Genevieve, and continues its course at nearly the same elevation through the parish of St. Foi, connecting itself with Cape Rouge, and forming between the River St. Lawrence, the valley through which the St. Charles flows, and that under Cape Rouge, an height of land about eight miles long, rising above the general level, like an island above the surface of the ocean.

The city, beside the distinction of Upper and Lower Towns, is divided into domains and fiefs, as the king's and seminary's domains, Fief St. Joseph, ground belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, the Fabrique or church lands, and the lands that formerly belonged to the order of Jesuits. These, with the military reserves, constitute the principal divisions, in which the suburbs are not included. In the year 1622 Quebec did not contain more than 50 inhabitants*, and in 1759, the population was estimated to be between 8,000 and 9,000; at present, including the suburbs, it is about 28,000. The public edifices are the Castle of St. Louis, the Hôtel-Dieu, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now turned into barracks, the protestant and catholic cathedrals, the Scotch church, the Lower Town church, Trinity chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, the exchange, the Quebec bank, the military and emigrant hospitals, the court-house, the seminary, the gaol, the artillery barracks, and a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm: there are two principal market-places, besides two minor ones, a place d'armes, a parade, and an esplanade. The Castle of St. Louis, the most prominent object on the summit of the rock, will obtain the first notice. It is a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, something more than 200 feet high, and supported towards the steep by solid stone buttresses, rising nearly half the height of the edifice, and surmounted by a spacious gallery, from whence there is a most commanding prospect over the basin, the Island of Orleans,

* Charlevoix Hist. New France, vol. i. p. 158.

Point Levi, and the surrounding country. The whole pile is 162 feet long by 45 broad, and three stories high ; but in the direction of the cape it has the appearance of being much more lofty. Each extremity is terminated by a small wing. The interior arrangement is convenient, the decorative part tasteful and elegant, suitable in every respect for the residence of the governor-general.

The part properly called the Château occupies one side of the square or court-yard : on the opposite side stands an extensive building, formerly divided among the various offices of government, both civil and military, that are under the immediate control of the governor. It contains a handsome suite of apartments, wherein the balls and other public entertainments of the governor are always given. Both the exterior and the interior are in a very plain style. It forms part of the curtain that ran between the two exterior bastions of the old fortress of St. Louis. Adjoining it are several other buildings of smaller size, appropriated to similar uses, a guard-house, stables, and extensive riding-house.

The fortress of St. Louis covered about four acres of ground, and formed nearly a parallelogram. On the western side two strong bastions on each angle were connected by a curtain, in the centre of which was a sallyport : the other faces presented works of nearly a similar description, but of less dimensions. Of these works only a few vestiges remain, except the eastern wall, which is kept in solid repair. The new guard-house and stables, both fronting the parade, have a very neat exterior : the first forms the arc of a circle, and has a colonnade before it ; the stables are attached to the riding-house, which is spacious, and in every way well adapted for its intended purpose : it is also used for drilling the city militia. On the south-west side of the Château is an excellent and well-stocked garden, 180 yards long, and 70 broad ; and on the opposite side of Rue des Carrières is another, 107 yards long by 84 broad, both appendages to the castle : the latter was originally intended for a public promenade, and planted with fine trees, many of which yet remain. Between both these gardens is a delightful and fashionable promenade, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

The Monument erected under the immediate patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, then governor in chief, to the two immortal heroes who com-

manded the adverse armies, and fell in the memorable battle of Quebec, stands in a conspicuous situation on the north side of Rue des Carrières, occupying a recess made for its reception within the line of the upper Château Garden. It consists of a solid rectangular column, built of gray stone, and gradually tapering from its basement to the cap, which terminates in an apex. The total altitude of the monument is 65 feet, of which height 20 feet 3 inches are taken up by the various gradations of the basement *. The fund for its erection was collected by general subscriptions, in which most of the citizens readily joined, thus to commemorate the event that at once deprived the conquering and the conquered hosts of their valiant and ill-fated leaders.

The Court-house, on the north side of St. Louis-street, is a large modern stone structure: its length is 136 feet, and breadth 44, presenting a regular handsome front, approached by two flights of steps leading to an arched entrance, whence a vestibule on each side communicates to every part of the building. The ground-floor apartments are disposed for holding the quarter-sessions and other inferior courts, offices of clerks of the different courts of law, &c. &c. Above stairs there is a spacious

* See Vignette, p. 176. The inscriptions are the following:—

MORTEM
VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT.

HANC COLUMNAM
IN VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM MEMORIAM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
P. C.
GEORGIUS, COMES DE DALHOUSIE,
IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS
AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS
SUMMAM RERUM ADMINISTRANS;
OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,
QUID DUCI EGREGIO CONVENIENTIUS?
AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMULANS,
MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

chamber, in which the court of king's bench is held, and another wherein the court of appeals and the admiralty court hold their sessions, with chambers for the judges and barristers, and separate offices for the sheriff, the clerk of the court of appeals, and the registrar of the admiralty. The embellishments of this edifice, both interior and external, are in a style of simplicity and neatness, and the arrangements for public business methodical and judicious. It occupies part of the site upon which stood an old monastery, church, and garden of the Récollets, destroyed by fire in the year 1796. This was at one time a very extensive establishment, covering the whole space between the parade, Rue des Jardins, St. Louis, and Ste. Anne. The order is now extinct in Canada.

The Protestant Cathedral is situated near the court-house, and parallel with Ste. Anne-street: it is 136 feet long by 75 broad, built of a fine gray stone, and occupying part of the ground of the Récollets, or Franciscans. This is, perhaps, the handsomest modern edifice of the city; and though not highly decorated, the style of architecture is chaste and correct. In the interior, a neat and unostentatious elegance prevails, wherein ornament is judiciously but sparingly introduced. An elegant marble slab, with a neat monumental inscription to the memory of the late Duke of Richmond, forms one of the conspicuous objects within its walls. The unhappy fate of that distinguished and lamented nobleman is well known, and much too painful and affecting to be unnecessarily dwelt upon. His death shed for some time a gloom over the whole country, from the well-founded hopes the inhabitants had entertained that the exalted rank and influence of so distinguished a peer would be powerfully exerted in the promotion of the interests and prosperity of the Canadas. There is a principal entrance at each end of the church, approached by a flight of steps. The spire is lofty, elegant, and covered with tin; and the church standing upon high ground within the city is a very conspicuous object at a great distance.

The Catholic Cathedral stands on the north side of Buade-street, fronting the market-place, on ground belonging to the Fabrique, or, in other words, church-land. It is a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice, 216 feet in length by 180 in breadth: the interior is divided by ranges of arches into a nave and two aisles: at the upper end of the former is the

grand altar, placed in the middle of a circular choir that for the height of about 16 feet is lined with wainscot divided into square compartments, each including a portion of Scripture history represented in relief: the spaces between the squares are wrought into different devices. In the side aisles there are four chapels, dedicated to different saints. The interior is lofty and imposing, and the ceiling elegantly vaulted in stucco. It has always the appearance of neatness and cleanliness; but not being heated in winter, it is intensely cold and uncomfortable. On the outside, the solidity of the building may perhaps attract a spectator's notice; but nothing like taste in design, or graceful combination of architectural embellishment, will arrest his attention. The steeple is lofty, with an air of lightness not altogether devoid of beauty, and, like the roof, is covered with bright tin. Instead of springing from the apex of the roof, it is placed on one side of the front, giving it an appearance of affected singularity which it could not be intended to produce, the design having originally been to build two corresponding spires; but what circumstance prevented the execution of this plan we are not aware. The church is dedicated to Notre Dame de Victoire, and is sufficiently spacious to contain a congregation of about 4000 persons. The organ is an excellent one. The presbytery is the residence of the curate and four vicars of the cathedral, and has a covered avenue leading from it to the church: there is also a similar one between the church and the seminary.

The extensive building called the Seminary of Quebec stands near the cathedral, and is within the precinct of the seminary's domain, occupying with its attached buildings, court-yard, gardens, &c. a large space of ground. It is a substantial stone edifice, principally two stories high, though some portions of it have been raised to three. It forms three sides of a square, each about 73 yards in length, with a breadth of 40 feet: the open side is to the north-west. This establishment, originally intended for ecclesiastical instruction exclusively, was founded in the year 1663 by M. de Petré, under the authority of letters patent granted by the King of France. The early regulations have long been departed from, and at present students of the catholic persuasion intended for any profession may enjoy the advantage of it. It is divided into two branches, distinguished as the Grand and Petit Seminaire. The

studies of the superior department are conducted under the superintendence of the Rev. M. Demers, V. G., who is himself professor of philosophy, three directors, and a competent number of professors in the different branches of literature and science. Rev. M. A. Parent is director of the Petit Séminaire, which is exceedingly useful as a general school, wherein great numbers are educated free of expense, excepting only the trifling annual sum of five shillings as a compensation for fuel. Boarders are also received on the very moderate pension of twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. The interior plan of this structure is judicious, and the arrangement very convenient: it contains all requisite domestic apartments, halls for the senior and junior classes, residences for the superior, directors, professors, and different masters. The situation is airy and salubrious. The house is surrounded by large productive gardens, enclosed by a wall, and extending in depth to the grand battery where it overlooks the harbour: the length is 172 yards, and the breadth 200. It is well laid out, and ornamented by many handsome trees.

In the year 1703, the whole of the buildings belonging to the seminary were destroyed by fire, and no time was lost in replacing them; when, unfortunately, they again fell a sacrifice to a similar calamity in 1705. The Catholic Bishop of Quebec has fixed his residence in the seminary, where he lives surrounded and respected by his clergy, and not less esteemed by the laity of all persuasions for his piety and urbanity.

The Hôtel-Dieu, including under that name the convent, hospital, church, court-yard, cemetery, and gardens, contains within its walls a space of ground extending from the French burying-ground, or Cimetière des Picotés, to the Rue des Pauvres, or Palace-street, a length of 291 yards by a depth of 196 from Couillard-street to the rear wall. This establishment, for the reception of the sick poor of both sexes, was founded by the Duchess D'Aiguillon in 1637, through whose charitable zeal some nuns were sent from France for the purpose of commencing it and superintending its progress. The principal structure is 383 feet in length by 50 in breadth. From the centre, on the west side, a *corps de logis* ranges a length of 148 feet, and of a proportionate breadth. The whole is two stories high, substantially built of stone, with more regard to

interior convenience than attention to symmetry, and totally devoid of architectural decorations. It contains the convent, hospital, and nearly all the domestic offices. The church, about 100 feet in length by 40 in breadth, facing the Hôtel-Dieu-street, has nothing to recommend it to notice but the plain neatness of both its interior and exterior. The convent contains the residence of the supérieure, and accommodations for all the sisters of the congregation. The hospital is divided into wards for the sick, wherein both sexes receive nourishment, medicine, and attendance, free of all expense.

This charitable institution produces extensive benefit to the community, and continually affords relief to great numbers suffering under the accumulated oppression of disease and poverty. The funds by which it is supported are derived from landed property within the city, from whence it is entitled to all *lods et ventes*; also from the revenues of some seigniories that have been granted to it; and although these are considerable, yet, from the liberality and extensive nature of the disbursements, the expenditure so nearly balances the revenue, that it requires, and occasionally receives, grants of public money. The whole administration, care, and attendance of the establishment are conducted by a supérieure, La Révérende Mère Ste. Antoine, and thirty-two sisters, to whose zeal in the offices of humanity must be attributed the state of comfort, cleanliness, and good arrangement that invariably obtain the encomiums of every stranger who visits the institution.

The Ursuline convent is situated a short distance to the northward of St. Louis-street, within the fief of St. Joseph, a property that belongs to it. It is a substantial stone edifice, two stories high, forming a square, whose side is 112 feet. The building is 40 feet broad, containing ample and convenient accommodation for all its inmates. The church of St. Ursula, connected with the convent, is 95 feet long by 45 in breadth, very plain on the outside, but eminently distinguished for the good taste and richness of its interior ornaments, and the beauty of some of its paintings. To the eastward of it are several detached buildings, forming part of the establishment. The surrounding ground, 645 feet long and 436 broad, is encircled by a lofty stone wall, and, with the exception of a space allotted to the court-yard, is laid out in fine productive gardens.

This institution, for the purpose of extending the benefits of a careful and religious education to the females of the colony, owes its foundation in the year 1639 to Madame de la Peltrie, a lady residing in France. It consists of a supérieure, La Révérende Mère Sainte Monique, and 45 nuns, who are employed in the instruction of the pupils in the most useful branches of knowledge, besides embroidery, fine work, and other female accomplishments. The nuns live very recluse, and are more austere in their usages than any other in the province. The landed property of the institution is not very great, but the industry of the sisters is incessant, and the profits arising from it are all placed to the general stock, which thereby is rendered sufficiently ample. Their embroidery is highly esteemed, particularly for ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments: their fancy works are so much admired, that some of them obtain considerable prices. The produce of their gardens, beyond their own consumption, also serves to increase the revenue of the community. This establishment being well worth inspection is usually visited by strangers; for which purpose a permission or introduction from the catholic bishop is necessary, and generally granted upon an application being made.

The monastery of the Jesuits, now converted into a barrack, is a spacious stone building, three stories high, forming a square, or rather parallelogram, of 200 feet by 224, enclosed within a wall extending more than 200 yards along Ste. Anne-street, and the whole of Rue de la Fabrique. On the arrival of some of the order in Canada in 1635, their first care was the erection of a suitable habitation, which being destroyed some years afterwards, made way for the present structure. It was formerly surrounded by extensive and beautiful gardens; but these, to the great regret of many, have been destroyed since the house, in common with the other property of the order, has reverted to the crown, and now form a place of exercise for the troops: indeed, no one could view without much reluctance the fall of some of the stately and venerable trees, yet untouched by decay, that were the original tenants of the ground at the first foundation of the city. As a building, this is one of the most regular of any in the place. After the reduction of Canada in 1759, it was bestowed by government upon Lord Amherst, but subsequently

reverted to the crown; and the legislature of the province have petitioned his majesty for its restoration to purposes of education.

The gaol is a handsome building of fine gray stone, 160 feet in length by 68 in breadth, three stories high. It is situated on the north side of Ste. Anne-street, with the front towards Angel-street. Standing on an elevated spot, it is airy and healthful. It has in the rear a space of ground 100 feet in depth confined by a lofty wall, where the prisoners are allowed the benefit of exercise. The interior is most judiciously planned, as it respects the health, cleanliness, and safe custody of those who are so unfortunate as to become its inmates. The design and construction confer much credit upon the architect, and the commissioners under whose superintendence it was erected. It was first occupied in 1814. The expense of the building, upwards of 15,000*l.*, was defrayed by the provincial legislature.

Opposite to the gaol is the Scotch church, a small building not distinguished for any thing deserving particular mention. The edifice itself is not deficient in neatness, but it is disfigured by the inelegance and disproportion of its spire.

The building denominated the Bishop's Palace, and standing on an elevated spot, is very conspicuous. It is situated near the grand battery, extending in an easterly direction from Prescott-gate, or the communication to the Lower Town, along Mountain-street 118 feet, and then in a line running at right angles to the former, 147 feet. Its average breadth is 34 feet. On the south and east sides it is three stories high, but on the others no more than two. It was built for the residence of the catholic Bishop of Quebec. It contained a chapel with every suitable convenience, and was by no means destitute of embellishment. An annuity has been granted by the government to the head of the catholic clergy in Canada in lieu of it.

The different divisions of the building are now occupied by the legislature, the offices of the legislative council, and those of the house of assembly. The chapel, 65 feet by 36, is fitted up for the meetings of the house of assembly. Adjoining it are the wardrobe, the different committee-rooms, library, &c. Above this part, that forms the north-west angle, is

the apartment where the legislative council holds its sittings; and on the same floor are the committee-rooms, council office, &c. &c. dependent on that branch of the legislature. The vaults underneath the palace are partly appropriated to the secretary of the province, and occupied as depositories of the archives and most of the public records of the province.

The artillery barracks form a range of stone buildings, two stories high, 527 feet in length by 40 in breadth, extending in a westerly direction from Palace-gate. They were erected previous to the year 1750, for the accommodation of troops, by which the garrison was reinforced, and were then distinguished as the *casernes nouvelles*. They are roughly constructed, but very substantial and well arranged. The east end of the range was for several years used as a common prison, but since the erection of the new gaol this practice has been discontinued. Besides sufficient room for quartering the artillery soldiers of the garrison, there is an ordnance office, armoury, storehouses, and workshops.

The armoury is very considerable, and occupies several apartments, wherein small arms of every description for the equipment of 20,000 men are constantly kept in complete repair and readiness for immediate use. The musquetry and other fire-arms are arranged so as to admit convenient access for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The *armes blanches* of all classes are well displayed in various designs and emblematical devices, and present, on entering the room, a fanciful *coup d'œil*. In front of the barracks there is a good parade.

The Union Buildings, formerly the Union Hotel, are situated near the Château, on the north side of the Grand Parade or Place d'Armes, and contribute greatly towards its embellishment. They form a capacious well-built stone edifice, three stories high, in a handsome style of modern architecture, 86 feet in length by 80 in breadth. The principal building was erected about the year 1803, under an act of the provincial parliament, by a number of persons who raised a sufficient joint stock by shares, and who, by the act, were formed into a corporate body. The object was to have a commodious hotel of the first respectability, for the reception and accommodation of strangers arriving in the capital. It was three years ago purchased by the chief justice of the province, who has considerably enlarged and improved it; and the whole is now leased by

government from the proprietor at a rent of 500*l.* per annum, and appropriated to public purposes, the chief departments of the colony having their offices established there. They are those of the governor's civil secretary, the receiver-general, the surveyor-general, the auditor-general of accounts, the commissioner of crown lands, the warden of the forests, the secretary to the corporation for clergy reserves, and a temporary hydrographer's office. An elegant room is fitted up for the sittings of the executive council, and chambers allotted to its clerks. The great room, which was originally denominated the assembly room, where the subscription balls were given during winter, is now converted into a museum attached to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, first founded in 1824, under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, and subsequently united in 1829 to the Society for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences in Canada, which was founded in 1827. The museum contains already a valuable collection of minerals and fossils, a considerable portion of which was collected in various parts of Upper Canada, classed and presented to the institution by Captain Bayfield, R. N. The botanical department is also supplied with many beautiful specimens, amongst which the classified plants presented to the museum by the Countess of Dalhousie are prominent. In mentioning this interesting branch of science, we cannot forbear associating with it the name of one of the most zealous and intelligent members of the society, and one of its vice-presidents, Mr. Shepherd, whose practical as well as scientific knowledge of botany has enabled him to lay before the society, at different times, much important information relative to Canadian trees and plants.

The walls of the great room are hung with paintings in various styles, some of which are of the best schools, and would do honour to any gallery. The collection belongs to Mr. Joseph Ligaré, a Canadian artist of reputation, and a member of the society, who has liberally consented to this gratuitous exhibition of art upon the mere condition that the paintings should be insured by the society against accidents by fire. Next to the great room is a large and convenient apartment, appropriated to the meetings of the members, whether in general assemblies or class sittings: it is also used as the library, and, as such, contains several valuable standard scientific and literary works; but the institution being

merely in its infancy, the catalogue is not yet very copious, though it is daily acquiring an accession of new and important books, &c. The entrance to the building is under a portico of good proportions and tasteful design, approached by a flight of steps.

The peculiar situation of the city, as already described, occasions irregularity and unevenness in the streets: many of them are narrow, but most of them are well paved, and the others are macadamized: the breadth of the principal ones is 32 feet, but the others usually only from 24 to 27. The greater number of the houses are built of stone, very unequal in their elevation, with high sloping roofs, principally shingled, though sometimes covered with tin or sheet iron. Great improvement has taken place of late years in the mode of building and in the appearance of the dwellings, as the old-fashioned methods of the country are gradually superseded by a modern style. No less amendment has taken place in paving the streets. Mountain-street, where formerly the ascent was so steep as to make it difficult for a carriage, is now passable for all sorts of vehicles with the greatest ease. John-street, Buade-street, Fabrique-street, and the greater part of Palace-street, are the great thoroughfares, and may be considered as the mercantile part of the Upper Town, being inhabited chiefly by merchants, retail traders, artisans, and numerous tavern-keepers. St. Louis-street, running nearly parallel to St. John-street, is much more elevated, airy, and agreeable, and by far the pleasantest part of the town: as such, most of the superior officers of the provincial government, and people of the first rank, reside there. Many of the houses are modern and very handsome: that formerly belonging to the late Chief Justice Elmsly, though not modern, is large and elegant, and at present converted into a barrack for officers. Near it, in the rear, is the military hospital at the foot of Mount Carmel.

The market-place is 165 feet long: in front of the Jesuits' barracks it is 250 feet broad, but near the cathedral it is only 172. In the centre is an elongated building, circular at both ends, and divided into two rows of butchers' stalls facing outwards, to which access is had on the side of Fabrique-street by a flight of steps and a landing. The hay and wood market occupies a regular area, formerly the site of the Jesuits' church, adjoining the drill-ground of the Jesuits' barracks, from which it is divided by a

wall. Main streets diverge from the different sides of the market to the principal entrances into the city. The market is held every day, and almost always well stocked ; but Saturday usually affords the greatest abundance, when there is a good show of butchers' meat of all kinds, furnished both by the butchers of the city and the *habitans* or peasants, who bring it from several miles round. The supplies of poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, herbs, and indeed every article of consumption, are brought by the country people in large quantities from the different fertile seigniories round the capital. In fact, nothing is wanting to furnish the table, and that too at a moderate price, for every rank of society, from the humble labourer to the man of affluence, who can enjoy both the comforts and luxuries of life.

The Place d'Armes, or Grand Parade, in front of the Château, though not extensive, is handsome, and may be termed the court end of the town. Surrounded by the most distinguished edifices in the capital, and having in its centre an enclosed space, confined by chains and wickets, and laid out into walks, it is not destitute of attractions, and affords an agreeable promenade.

The Esplanade, between St. Louis and St. John's gate, has a length of 273 yards by an average breadth of 80 ; except at the St. Ursula bastion, where it is 120 yards. It is tolerably level, in some places presenting a surface of the bare rock. This is the usual place of parade for the troops of the garrison, from whence, every morning in summer, the different guards of the town are mounted : in winter the barrack drill-ground is generally used for parades. The musters and annual reviews of the militia belonging to the city are held here.

The Lower Town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond, and by the continuation of merchants' stores and warehouses reaches from L'Ance des Mers round the point of the cape as far to the northwest as the suburbs of St. Roch. It stands on what may be termed an artificial ground, as formerly, at flood tide, the waters of the river used to wash the very foot of the rock. From time to time, wharf after wharf has been projected towards the low-water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid to build whole streets, where once boats, and even vessels of considerable burden, used to ride at anchor. The greatest breadth of

this place is at Rue Sous le Fort, where, from the cape to the water's edge, the distance is 240 yards, but proceeding more to the northward this dimension is greatly reduced. L'Ance des Mers, or Diamond Harbour, is the southern extremity of the Lower Town. It is immediately under the highest part of Cape Diamond, having around its shore a continuation of extensive wharfs, stores, and workshops in full activity, from which there is an uninterrupted routine of business carried on with other parts of the town. A commodious dock for repairing vessels, and a yard for building, from whence ships of large tonnage are frequently launched, contribute very much to increase the importance of the place. From L'Ance des Mers to Brehaut's Wharf, the road passing by the foot of the cape is very narrow; and that the communication may be rendered as direct as possible, it has been necessary in many places to cut through the solid rock. The government gun-boat wharf and guard-house are near Brehaut's Wharf at Prèsdeville, a spot of historical celebrity since the defeat of General Montgomery, who, advancing under cover of the night, on the 31st December, 1775, to attack the place, at the head of 900 Americans, was killed, and the assailants repulsed with great slaughter*.

From this wharf a direct communication is formed with the citadel by an inclined plane or railway 500 feet in length, constructed upon the rugged face of the cliff, which is 345 feet in perpendicular height. It is exclusively used by government for the more expeditious conveyance of stone and other materials required in the erection of the fortress on Cape Diamond, but may be ascended or descended by persons having pass-tickets to the fortifications, there being a flight of stairs, with a hand-rail, between the carriage ways. From Prèsdeville to the Cul de Sac is almost an uninterrupted succession of storehouses and wharfs, at the greatest part of which ships can lie without taking the ground at low water. At Racey's Wharf are the large and valuable premises called the Cape Diamond Brewery, where an extensive business is carried on, not for home consumption alone, but in porter and ale for exportation.

* A simultaneous attack was made by General Arnold on Sault au Matelot at the other end of the town, in which that officer was wounded, but the British forces in that quarter were driven back about 200 yards to a barrier nearer the central part of the Lower Town.

The Cul de Sac is situated between the King's and Queen's Wharfs, forming an open dock, dry at every tide. Ships can be there conveniently laid aground to receive any necessary repairs. In the winter, boats and small-decked vessels that navigate the river between Quebec and Montreal are also laid up in security from the ice. It spreads 540 feet in length, and about 240 in depth. All craft lying here for repair, or otherwise, must observe the rules and regulations prescribed by the Trinity-house, and are placed under the immediate superintendence of the assistant harbour-master. Between the Queen's and McCallum's Wharf is the principal landing-place, about 200 feet wide, where boats and canoes usually set their passengers on shore, but where much inconvenience is frequently occasioned by the numerous rafts of fire-wood that are brought down the river for the use of the city, and moored hereabout, sometimes to the complete obstruction of the passage. If the regulations of the harbour, properly enforced, be insufficient to prevent this public annoyance, it should be removed by legislative interference.

The public buildings and other objects of note in the Lower Town are the catholic church, the Quebec bank, the exchange, the government warehouse, the custom-house, the wharfs, dockyards, and markets. The catholic church fronts the principal market-place. It is the only house of worship in the Lower Town, and was built upwards of a century ago, in compliance, it is stated, with a vow made in 1690, during the siege of Quebec, by the English forces under General Phipps. It was nearly consumed by fire in 1759, but afterwards repaired, and surmounted by a spire. The Quebec bank occupies a lofty building, faced with wrought lime-stone, and having two fronts, one on St. Peter and another on Sault au Matelot streets. The edifice also contains the fire assurance company of Quebec, to which it belongs, and also the Quebec library, besides several chambers used as offices. The library contains the most valuable collection of books, classical, scientific, and literary, in the province, and is immediately supplied with the new works as they are published, the fund for their purchase arising out of the subscriptions, and the control of the moneys devolving to a committee of management composed in general of the original shareholders or proprietors of the library, or

their representatives. The government warehouse on the King's Wharf is a spacious stone building, 250 feet long, appropriated for the reception of naval and military stores, and guarded by a small military detachment. The Exchange will be hereafter noticed. The Custom-house stands on M'Callum's Wharf; and during that part of the year when the navigation of the river is uninterrupted, it presents the crowded scene of activity and business commonly met with at such establishments. The insufficiency of the accommodations of the present establishment for a department of that nature has been seriously felt, and the legislature has lately provided for the erection of a custom-house, for which purpose an eligible situation was judiciously selected by His Excellency Sir James Kempt when administrator of the government, and it is intended this spring (1831) to lay the foundation of the new building adjoining the extensive government warehouses on the King's Wharf.

Some distance from M'Callum's Wharf, and between the premises heretofore belonging to Sir John Caldwell, and those of Mr. Tod, passes the boundary line between the king's and seminary's domains. A definition of the precise extent of the former would prove tedious, as it is presumed to include generally all ground in and about the city not disposed of by deed of concession, or letters patent, either to public bodies or individuals. Such parts of it as may be deemed necessary are reserved for military and other public uses, and the remainder is usually conceded, subject to the payment of *lods et ventes*. The seminary domain was granted by Monsieur de Chauvigny, the governor of the province, to the seminary of Quebec, on the 29th of October, 1686, by which concession the whole extent of beach in front, and reaching to the low-water mark in the river St. Charles, was confirmed to it. This grant is quoted by Le Maître La Morille, Arpenteur Royal et Juré à Quebec, in his procès verbal, dated ———, 1758, wherein he minutely describes the boundaries of both domains, and also of the ground granted to the Hôtel-Dieu. The seminary's domain is nearly as follows: beginning at the separation from the king's domain in the Lower Town, it passes between the houses of the Honourable Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Tod; from whence it extends in an easterly

direction as far as the low-water mark. Returning to the first-mentioned separation from the king's domain, it shapes nearly a west-south-west course as far as the presbytery, near the catholic cathedral, where it takes a direction nearly north-westerly to the French burying-ground, or Cimetière des Picotés; and from thence it ends by a line running north eleven degrees west by compass to the low-water mark, dividing on this side the domain from the grounds of the Hôtel-Dieu. From M'Callum's to Messrs. Munro and Bell's wharf, the line is occupied by a continuation of water-side premises and wharfs, conveniently situated towards the St. Lawrence, and well calculated for the extensive shipping concerns of their respective owners. From the avenue leading down to Munro and Bell's, the Rue Sault au Matelot is prolonged in a westerly direction as far as La Canoterie, so close under the cliff as to admit of only one row of houses; and although by undermining and cutting away the rock so as to make it quite perpendicular, the street has been rendered as convenient as the nature of circumstances would admit, yet in one place, with all these contrivances, it is no more than twelve feet wide. In the rear of these houses is another line of wharfs, that can be reached by river craft at or a little before high water only. Over these wharfs a new street (St. Paul's), long projected, was some years ago opened, and is now become a great thoroughfare, communicating at one end by an angle with St. Peter-street, and at the other with a new street leading to St. Roch. From the end of Rue Sault au Matelot a hill communicates with the Upper Town by Hope Gate. Proceeding westward through St. Charles and St. Nicholas-streets, there is a range of spacious wharfs, the king's storehouses and wharfs, the batteaux-yard, and the jetty. The latter was no more than a loose pile of huge stones, extending from high to low water mark, and covered with a platform that served as a public promenade. It is at present partly embodied into wharfs, and partly left in its original rude state. In the batteaux-yard the boats and batteaux employed in the service of government are built, repaired, and laid up during the winter.

On the western side of St. Nicholas-street, and fronting that of St. Vallier, are the ruins of the intendant's palace. After the conquest in 1759 but little attention was paid to it, and in the year 1775 its ruin as

a palace was completed; for when the Americans, under Arnold, blockaded the city, they found means to establish a body of troops within it; but they were soon afterwards dislodged from their quarters by shells thrown from the garrison, which set it on fire, and nearly consumed the whole. Near the ruins is a small building preserved in good repair, and appropriated for some time as the residence of the chief engineer of the garrison. Since the period of its demolition, a small part that required but little expense to restore has been converted into government storehouses. The distinction of Le Palais is still applied to a part of the Lower Town, in the neighbourhood of the ruins. Between Le Palais and the beach is the king's wood-yard, occupying a large plot of ground, wherein a sufficient quantity of fuel for a year's consumption of the whole garrison is always kept in store. By its northern side is constructed an artificial road, substantially wharfed so as to prevent its inundation by the flood tides that rise in the estuary of the river St. Charles, along the banks of which it runs. Regular slants at convenient distances descend from the level of the road to the beach, which is always crowded with river craft, boats and rafts, the two former bringing generally deals, provisions and forage to market, and the latter consisting chiefly of fire-wood.

On the western side of the wood-yard the suburb of St. Roch commences, and extends in a westerly direction to La Vacherie, a distance of 735 yards, and from the Côteau Ste. Genevieve to the river St. Charles about 730 yards. Towards La Vacherie especially the extension of the suburbs has been of late extremely rapid, and the fields formerly occupied as grazing grounds are now in a great measure covered with houses. The streets, though narrow, are regularly built and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The greater part of the houses are of wood, but a few of those lately constructed are not destitute of a showy exterior. The church of St. Roch is a handsome but plain structure of large dimensions. The ground on which it stands was a free gift from J. Mure, Esq.; and the edifice itself was erected under the patronage of the late catholic bishop*, who was also the patron

* Monseigneur Plessis, whose great virtues and eminent talents rendered him one of the most distinguished bishops that ever filled the Quebec Catholic see.

of a public school in this suburb, and another in St. John's. The inhabitants of St. Roch are entitled to vote for the representatives in parliament for the Lower Town, which elects two. From the extremity of the suburbs to the banks of the river St. Charles, which winds beautifully through the valley, as before mentioned, there is a large extent of fine meadow and pasture land, varied at intervals by gardens, and intersected by the road leading from the city to the former site of Dorchester bridge.

The beaches of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, require a few words of particular observation, as they are disposed of by specific grants, and sometimes sold in portions at great prices, or let at high rents, or for other valuable considerations. That of the river St. Charles from Pointe à Carcy to the old Dorchester bridge is low, flat, and generally sandy, with many groups of rocks lying about it, but particularly between the Point and the Jetty, where they almost edge the low-water channel. The space that lies between a line prolonged from St. Peter-street down to the low-water mark of the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence was conceded by the seminary to Messrs. Munro and Bell, and within its limits these gentlemen had very extensive premises, that have been judiciously divided into lots and disposed of to considerable advantage for the building of wharfs and other improvements, which are rapidly proceeding. The peculiarly favourable situation of this property, at the angle of the Quebec rock, has led to its selection as a fit site for the erection of the New Exchange, which is an elegant gray cut-stone edifice, supported by an arched colonnade and piazza, and standing conspicuous on a projecting wharf. The edifice is 65 feet long by 34 broad. On the first floor is the reading-room, 50 feet by 30; and above is the room appropriated to the committee of trade, a deposit room, and four other apartments. Upon another wharf, near the Exchange, is a market for the immediate accommodation of that quarter of the Lower Town. The Exchange is well situated to be made a sailing-mark, by which directions might be laid down to prevent vessels in coming to their anchorage before the town from keeping too much within the river St. Charles, where, at half ebb, they would get aground upon the reef that stretches nearly across its mouth. From Bell's Wharf

down to the edge of the St. Lawrence at low water the distance is 230 feet, nearly all a reef of flat rocks; and in a north-easterly direction, the Pointe à Carcy, a large irregular ridge, runs about 240 yards beyond the wharf. It leaves a narrow passage for the channel of the St. Charles, from whence another chain of rocks ranges in different directions about the entrance of it, which at low water is uncovered, and at high water has about two fathoms and a half upon it. From the Grand Battery on the cliff, a little before the flood tide makes, two distinct reefs can be seen stretching across it, nearly parallel to each other. The entrance into it is close within Pointe à Carcy, where several sand-banks form two or three different passages between them.

The construction of a pier across the estuary of the St. Charles is a measure of the greatest practicability and of paramount importance under every aspect, and a subject that was brought under the notice of the legislature in 1829, when it received the most serious consideration in committee, and was very favourably reported upon; but no bill has yet been introduced tending to encourage so momentous an undertaking. The most judicious position contemplated for the erection of such a pier is decidedly between the New Exchange and the Beauport distillery and mills, a direct distance of 4,300 yards, which, with the exception merely of the channels of the St. Charles (that are neither very broad nor deep, nor numerous), is dry at low water, and affords every advantage calculated to facilitate the construction of a work of that nature. It appears that anterior to the conquest the French government had entertained some views in relation to so great an amelioration; but the subject seems to have never been properly taken up until 1822, when the project was submitted to the governor in chief of the province by James George, Esq. a Quebec merchant, conspicuous for his zeal and activity, as well in promoting this particular object, as in forwarding the views of the St. Lawrence Company, an association formed avowedly for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Of the benefits to be derived from thus docking the St. Charles no one can doubt, whether the undertaking be considered in a local, municipal, or commercial point of view. As a means of extending the bounda-

ries of the Lower Town, and bringing under more immediate improvement the extensive beaches of the St. Charles, it is of the greatest consequence; whilst it will open a more direct and considerably shorter access to the city from the fine country to the north-east, and therefore further encourage the introduction of produce into the Quebec markets, and also facilitate the more frequent and general intercourse between town and country. Property in its vicinity would be amazingly enhanced in value, whether on the Beauport or the Quebec shore; and we almost might look forward to the period when both banks of the St. Charles would be identified as the Lower Town.

Commercially considered, this pier (which would at first form a *tide-dock* that might eventually be converted into a *wet-dock*) would be of incalculable advantage from the great facilities it would offer to the general trade of the place, and especially the timber-trade, which has frequently involved its members in much perplexity, owing to the deficiency that exists of some secure dock or other similar reservoir, where that staple article of the colony might be safely kept, and where ships might take in their cargoes without being exposed to the numerous difficulties and momentous losses often sustained in loading at moorings in the coves or in harbour. By building the outward face of the pier in deep water, or projecting wharfs from it, an extensive advantage would also be gained, affording increased conveniences in the unlading and lading of vessels. In fact, it would be impossible, in summarily noticing the beneficial tendency of this great work, to particularize its manifold advantages: they are too weighty to be overlooked either by the legislature or the community at large, and will doubtless dictate the expediency of bringing them into effectual operation. The different modes suggested of raising the capital required for the undertaking are, 1st, from the provincial revenue by the annual vote of a loan; 2ndly, by an act vesting it in the city of Quebec, by way of loan to the city, to be refunded by the receipts of rents and dock dues arising from the work; 3dly, by an act of incorporation, the province taking a share in the stock, and appointing commissioners; 4thly, by an act of incorporation only.

From the western boundary of the Seminary Domain as far as the

Jetty, or Stone Dyke, the beach belongs to the Hôtel-Dieu, and, with the right of fishery, was granted to it in 1648; but the greater part has been conceded by that establishment to different persons, and is now occupied either as wharfs, dock-yards, or timber-grounds. From the Jetty, as far as St. Roch-street, the whole of the beach is reserved by government, beyond which the remaining portion, in front of St. Roch, was granted by the crown to the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, in trust for the heirs of the late William Grant, Esq., from whom it was acquired by the late John Mure, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. Pozer. It is divided into several dock-yards, wharfs, and timber-grounds, and occupied by various persons. Among the former, Goudie's yard is the most eminent and complete, where ship-building upon an enlarged scale has been carried on for many years. There is in this dock-yard a spacious saw-mill, with numerous sets of saws, worked with prodigious velocity by a steam-engine of considerable power. Campbell's Wharf projects so far into the river as to form rather a remarkable feature in looking toward Dorchester bridge. The large building formerly called Grant's Mill still remains upon it, though in ruins. Within these premises there is a very extensive wet dock, or dam, for keeping timber afloat. From the line of La Vacherie up to the site of the old bridge, the beach on either side of the channel is generally used as timber-grounds, and provided with extensive booms, &c. The bed of the St. Charles is flat. At low water the two channels are narrow, winding, and frequently divided by wide-spreading shoals of sand or mud. When the tide is out, the water in them varies from 8 to 27 inches, but at full flood the average is from two to two fathoms and a half.

Dorchester bridge was originally situated higher up the river, at the termination of the road in the rear of Lynd's farm on one side, and the point of junction of the Beauport and Charlesbourg roads on the other. This route, however, being very circuitous, public convenience suggested the expediency of building a new bridge nearer the town, and an act to that effect passed the provincial legislature several years ago, authorizing Messrs. John Anderson and Charles Smith to build the existing toll-bridge, and to demolish the old one. The new Dorchester bridge may be considered

as situated at the mouth of the St. Charles, as both shores lower down trend outward, and form the expansive estuary of that river. The bridge forms a direct continuation of Craig-street, one of the leading thoroughfares of the suburb of St. Roch, and, independent of its incalculable utility, constitutes one of the greatest ornaments of that part of the town. It is supported by substantial frame piers filled with stones, and its surface, which is macadamized, lies on a perfect level with the roads which it connects. Projecting from the centre pier, in the manner of wings, are two light buildings, neatly fitted up, and occupied by restaurateurs. Between the last pier and the abutment on the Beauport side is the drawbridge, constructed to admit the passage of river craft or larger vessels that are sometimes launched from or repaired in the dockyards above the bridge. The prospect on every side from the bridge is agreeable and pleasing: the town, suburbs, and the cape, are seen to great advantage. It is always kept in good repair, although the toll is frequently avoided by passengers going along the beach at low water: in winter, as soon as a solid track can be made upon the ice, this evasion is almost general. At the northern extremity of Dorchester bridge is the valuable estate of J. Anderson, Esq., and some distance beyond it, on the Charlesbourg road, the elegant country seat and residence of C. Smith, Esq.—two gentlemen who are the chief proprietors of the bridge, and have laid out a considerable capital in its construction.

The suburb of St. John, above the Côteau Ste. Genevieve, is built on very uneven ground, with an elevation towards the Grande Allée, or road to Sillery. It occupies a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and is increasing very fast in buildings as well as population. There are several parallel streets crossed by others at right angles, except George-street, which takes a diagonal direction across Richelieu and Olivier streets, connecting this suburb with St. Roch, by the Côte d'Abraham, and communicating with the road to Lorette. St. John-street is the principal one, and from the end of it the road continues to St. Foi. In different parts of this suburb many well-built houses present themselves, several of which are of stone. On the south side of St. John-street are the protestant burial-ground and chapel. In the elections for members of

parliament, the inhabitants of St. John's suburb are entitled to vote for the two who represent the Upper Town.

On the Chemin de la Grande Allée, just beyond St. Louis-gate, is the house and garden formerly belonging to Mr. Jones, and now occupied by the Hon. John Stewart; further along the road, on the left hand side, is the building still called Ferguson's House, standing on the highest ground of the celebrated plains of Abraham, and in the occupation of Colonel Durnford, the commanding royal engineer in the province. It is calculated to be 330 feet above the level of the river, and commands most of the works on this side of the town, except those on the very summit of Cape Diamond, which are still higher by 10 or 15 feet. To diminish the probability of this eminence being ever seized upon as a point of offence against the city, four Martello towers have been erected some distance in advance of it, extending from the St. Lawrence, across the peninsula, to Ste. Genevieve, at between 500 and 600 yards' distance from each other, and so posted that they can sweep the whole breadth of the plains; they are very solidly constructed, and their batteries mount guns of heavy calibre. Proceeding along the Grande Allée westward, on the left-hand side are several large pieces of ground belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, and the Ursuline convent; on the opposite side, well cultivated fields and rich pastures spread down to the Ste. Foi road. The four meridian stones fixed in 1790 by the late Major Holland*, then surveyor-general of Canada, are placed at convenient distances from each

* This highly scientific and meritorious officer was surveyor-general of the whole of British North America anteriorly to the American revolution. He was at the taking of Lewisburg, and subsequently at the reduction of Quebec in 1759, and stood near General Wolfe when that great hero fell on the plains of Abraham. The gallant general, as a testimony of his regard, presented Major (then Captain) Holland with his pistols, and left him the greatest part of his plate. Several years before his death in 1801, Major Holland suffered a severe attack of the palsy, which deprived government of his valuable services in his important department. He died, after nearly fifty years of active service, a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Lower Canada, and carried with him to the grave the respect and sincere regrets of all who had known him. My friend and patron in the early period of my professional career, as well as my predecessor in office and near relative, I should be wronging those feelings of gratitude that I feel for his friendship, were I to withhold this feeble tribute to his superior merits and his memory.

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other across the plains: they represent a line astronomically north, and were established for the purpose of adjusting the instruments used in the public surveys of lands. One of them that stood in the angle of a field redoubt where General Wolfe is said to have breathed his last, has been greatly impaired by the pious reverence of *curious* strangers, who, wishing to bear away a relic of any thing from the spot consecrated by the hero's death, have broken off pieces of the stone placed there thirty years after that event. The object for which these meridian stones were placed has since been frustrated by the extension of the suburbs of St. Lewis and St. John, the buildings of which intercept the view from the one to the other. When meridians are established in various parts of the province for the convenient verification of surveys, as is about to be done, new meridians will be required at Quebec, so situated, if possible, as to prevent the recurrence of such interception.

Beyond these stones are some open fields belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, but retained by government for military uses. One of these on the left towards the St. Lawrence is converted into a race-ground, where the lovers of turf-sports meet twice a year, generally in June and September, to enjoy the exciting amusement of horse-racing. The course is a mile in circuit, and its situation so truly delightful that it is well calculated of itself to attract numerous visitors. To the westward of the race-course is a property originally belonging to the late Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec; and contiguous to it is the beautiful estate of the heirs of the late Hon. Mr. Percival, called Spencer Wood, formerly known by the name of Powel Place, and which used to be the country residence of the governor-general. Woodfield, the property of W. Shepherd, Esq. is another valuable and elegant estate, which, from its charming position, is very deserving of notice. The beach directly under the height upon which these houses stand is divided into many valuable timber grounds, extending to the westward as far as Pointe à Puisseaux, which chiefly belonged to the original firm of Messrs. Patterson, Dyke, and Co. Wolfe's Cove is the largest of all the bays in the vicinity of the city, and memorable as the landing-place of the English army which achieved the conquest of the capital in 1759. It is generally a scene of great activity in

the timber trade; during the summer season, numbers of ships are continually seen anchored in groups before the premises of the different merchants: it is principally the property of Messrs. Grant and Greenshields.

The city, whose most vulnerable part is towards the plains of Abraham, is fortified by a strong line of regular works, from Cape Diamond to Coteau Ste. Genevieve, with ditch, covered way, glacis, &c., strengthened by some exterior works between St. Louis-gate and St. John's-gate, well calculated to render the approach to the town by the main roads exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable; but from the ground rising a little towards the plain, it has been deemed expedient to construct the Martello towers before-mentioned, to prevent any advantage being taken of its superior elevation.

In its present state Quebec may rank as a fortress of the first consequence: the citadel on the highest part of Cape Diamond presents a formidable combination of powerful works, whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different places, runs to the edge of the precipice, along which it is continued to the gateway leading to the Lower Town, which is defended by heavy cannon, and the approach to it, up Mountain-street, both enfiladed and flanked by many guns of large calibre; thence a line of defence connects with the grand battery, a work of great strength, armed with a formidable train of twenty-four pounders, and commanding the basin and passage of the river. Hence another line is carried on past the Hope and Palace Gates, both protected by similar defences to those of Prescott Gate, until it forms a junction with the bastion of the Coteau du Palais.

The general hospital stands on the bank of the river St. Charles, about a mile distant from the city, in a healthy, pleasant situation, surrounded by fine fields and meadows, having its front towards the road called *Chemin de l'Hopital General*. It was founded in 1693, by Monsieur St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the relief of sick and disabled poor of all descriptions. It is governed by a superieure, La Reverende Mere St. Agnes, at the head of forty-four nuns. It has a regular front, 228 feet in length, and forms nearly a square. The main body of the building is 33 feet in breadth; but on the S.W. side a range, 130 feet in length, projecting from it, is 50 feet in breadth. Detached from the principal

edifice, and on the opposite side of the road, are two houses belonging to it; one appropriated for the reception and treatment of persons labouring under insanity, and the other as a dwelling-house for servants, employed on a farm attached to the establishment. The interior arrangement and management of this excellent charity, with respect to accommodation, are very judicious. The patients are lodged in comfortable and spacious wards, men on the ground-floor, and women on the floor above. For the superieure and the nuns there is ample room for residence, refectories, and apartments for carrying on different works in which they employ themselves, exclusive of their attendance on the sick. A neat church is attached to the convent. As this hospital administers succour to the afflicted under most of the diseases within the wide range of human calamity, it is commonly filled with patients. Its support is drawn from the revenues of the landed property that has been granted to it, the sale of the works performed by the nuns, particularly of church ornaments, which they make and gild in great perfection, and by occasional grants of money from the provincial parliament.

In 1825 the population of the city, suburbs, and banlieue, or limits of the town, amounted to 22,021, exclusive of the troops in garrison; but it is believed that the census taken that year fell considerably short in its results of the numerical strength of the people of Lower Canada, as well in the towns as in the country. At present Quebec would not probably be overrated at 30,000 inhabitants, and, during the shipping season, that number acquires an ephemeral increase, that, in a great measure, subsides at the close of the navigation, yet leaves in the town no inconsiderable accession, arising from the emigrants that remain in the capital with their families, out of the whole mass of those that are landed on the wharfs.

None of the towns in Canada are incorporated, but the principal regulations and assessments are placed by statute under the direction and control of their respective magistrates, who generally hold hebdomadary or weekly sessions, for the consideration of the different municipal matters intrusted to them in their magisterial capacity.

The following table, from the returns of 1825, will best convey the nature and amount of the assessments:—

RIVER ST LAWRENCE

Seminary Domain

CITADEL

Old Military Works

CITY of QUEBEC. 1830

Scale of Feet.

N. O. Tower

REFERENCE

- A. Castle St. Lawrence
- B. Parliament Hill
- C. English Cathedral
- D. English Cathedral
- E. French Cathedral
- F. Seminary
- G. Hospital
- H. French Church
- I. English Church
- J. English Church
- K. English Church
- L. English Church
- M. English Church
- N. English Church
- O. English Church
- P. English Church
- Q. English Church
- R. English Church
- S. English Church
- T. English Church
- U. English Church
- V. English Church
- W. English Church
- X. English Church
- Y. English Church
- Z. English Church

Boundary of the Town of Quebec

R. St. Charles



Statistics of the City and Suburbs of Quebec, and the Amount of Assessed Taxes in each division.

Returns of 1825.

Divisions.	No. of Proprietors.	No. of Properties.	Assessment thereon.		No. of Insees.	Assessments.		No. of Horses.	Assessments.		Total of Road Taxes.		Pleasure Horses.	Two-wheeled Carriages.	Four-wheeled Do.	No. of Dogs.	Assessment for Watch and Light.	
			£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.					£	s.
No. 1. Upper Town	315	493	914	12 0	433	54	2 6	157	58	17 6	1199	2 0	131	51	7	10	54	0
2. Lower Town	346	475	827	7 3	614	76	15 0	69	25	17 6	920	17 9	48	28	1	0	19	10
3. St. Lewis Suburb	78	86	51	15 9	24	3	0 0	16	6	0 0	60	15 9	11	7	2	2	6	10
4. St. Valier's do.	64	67	26	5 9	38	4	15 0	6	2	5 0	33	5 6	3	1	0	0	1	0
5. St. Roch do.	607	763	312	0 6	461	57	12 6	136	51	0 0	420	5 6	30	8	2	1	11	0
6. St. John do.	468	693	292	3 0	479	59	17 6	128	47	17 0	399	18 6	17	2	0	0	4	15
Totals	1878	2577	2424	4 3	2049	256	2 6	512	191	17 0	3034	5 0	240	97	12	13	96	15

The communication between Quebec and Montreal has been rendered not only easy and expeditious, but even agreeable by the improvements that have, within late years, taken place in the construction of steam-boats on the St. Lawrence. The first steam-boat that plied on the St. Lawrence was launched in the year 1812, which, from that circumstance, forms an epoch in the history of both towns, inasmuch as this application of the steam engine in that quarter gave quite a new and very vigorous impulse to the commercial relations and general intercourse of one place with the other, and in fact imparted additional energy to the whole of the mercantile and trading concerns of the country. The original introduction of steam navigation into Canada is one of those important ameliorations, for which the inhabitants are indebted to John Molson, Esq., an enterprising citizen of Montreal, who at once embarked a large capital in the undertaking; and, although he was countenanced in his plans, at the time, by the provincial legislature, he never obtained any exclusive privilege, and has in consequence been, of late years, obliged to contend with several powerful competitors for the palm of public favour. As the competition increased it became advisable to form a company, whose united capital might be adequate to the losses that were often consequent upon opposition and rivalry, and accordingly an association was formed, called the St. Lawrence Steam-Boat Company, in which, we suppose, were merged the steam-boat interests of Messrs. Molson and Sons, the chief proprietors. The boats are in general gracefully moulded and remarkably well finished; and the cabins, both for the ladies and gentlemen, fitted up with much elegance and taste: the table is liberally provided with excellent fare, and the dessert usually exhibits a good display of the most delicious fruits of the country, whilst the attendance is respectable and comfortable. Steamers start almost every day from both cities, and perform the voyage up the river in from 36 to 40 hours, but they are several hours less in accomplishing the trip downwards, from the advantage of having a current setting in this direction as far as the Richelieu, where they meet with the tide. In the expeditious transport of troops and military stores these vessels are of the greatest moment to government, and viewed as a safe and sure means of forwarding with despatch forces that might be required on an emergency, in remote parts of the colony, their importance cannot be overrated.

*Statement of Steam and Team-boats plying on the St. Lawrence,
in Lower Canada, 1829.*

<i>Between Quebec and Montreal.</i>											
Number.	Names.	Tonnage.	Horse-Power.	Rate of Freight Per Ton.		Cabin Passage.		Storage or Deck Passengers.			
				Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
1*	The John Molson	500	120	s. 10	s. d. 7 6	£ s. 1 10	£ s. 1 5	s. 10	The boats marked thus * belong to the St. Lawrence Steam-boat Company.		
2*	— Quebec . .	500	60	...	...	...	...	...
3*	— New Swiftsure	300	65	...	...	...	...	...
4*	— Chambly .	400	60	...	...	...	...	...	Belongs to John M'Kenzie and others of Montreal.		
5	— Laprairie .	100	30	...	...	...	...	...
6*	— Waterloo .	130	45	...	...	...	...	...	Hon. Matthew Bell and others. To a company at Montreal.		
7	— Richelieu .	350	45	...	...	...	...	...
8	— Hercules .	600	100	...	...	...	...	...	To George Grafield and others.		
9*	— St. Lawrence	350	65	...	...	...	...	...
10	— Lady of the Lake	70	28	...	...	...	...	...

Ferry Steam-boats plying between Montreal, Longueuil, and Laprairie.

1	— Edmond Henry	90	45						To Edmond Henry, Esq. & others.		
2	— Montreal . .	90	45						To M. Raymond, Esq. Laprairie.		

Team Boats.

1	— Edmond . .	20	10								
2	— Longueuil .	...	...						

Ferry Steam-boats plying between Quebec and Point Levi.

1	— Lauzon	30	4d. across.				To Mr. James M'Kenzie, Point Levi.			
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Team Boats.

1	10	3d. across.	Belonging to farmers at Point Levi.
2	8		

Total, 16 steam-boats, and 4 team-boats, plying on the St. Lawrence.

— 60 river crafts navigating between Quebec and Montreal, of 25 to 100 tons burthen.

Rate of freight, per ton, 7s. 6d.

Square-rigged vessels on the stocks at Montreal . . . 2

Do. do. do. at Quebec . . . 9

Small crafts 2

Total, 11 2

There are also 2 steam-boats on the Ottawa river plying between Grenville and Hull, 1 between La Chine and Point Fortune, and 1 between La Chine and the Cascades.

Besides the steam-boats mentioned in the foregoing table, a vessel of large tonnage (stated at 700 or 800 tons) is now on the stocks at Quebec, and will soon be launched*, destined to navigate as a steam packet between that capital and Halifax, Nova Scotia: such an event must conspicuously mark the period of its realization, from the powerful influence it will necessarily exercise upon the relations now subsisting betwixt the chief towns of both provinces. Thus will be formed an extensive line of steam vessel communication from the Atlantic sea coast to Amherstburgh, one of the remote settlements of Upper Canada, a distance exceeding 1500 statute miles, which we may expect soon to see extended to the head of Lake Huron, and eventually to the western extremity of Lake Superior, about 700 miles beyond Amherstburgh, yielding a grand total of nearly 2200 miles of internal steam navigation. Viewing at one comprehensive glance this immense continuity of navigable waters, composing one vast and majestic stream, and embracing within the objects of our contemplation the gigantic length of the Mississippi, whose surface is swarming with steam-boats to a distance of nearly 2000 miles from its mouth; it is impossible to resist the powerful appeal that such stupendous objects make to our admiration, especially when we behold these two mighty rivers, with their sources in comparative proximity flowing in almost opposite directions through the western half of an immense continent, to waste their waters in the broad bosom of the ocean.

The navigation being closed in November, the intercourse between Quebec and Montreal is carried on in winter by stages that start regularly from each city thrice a week, and perform the journey in two days, the intervening night being devoted by the travellers to rest. The vehicle consists of a sledge or carriole, well supplied with buffalo robes, and faced and canopied with painted canvas, so arranged as to be rolled up on the sides if necessary. It is calculated to hold six persons, with a proportion of luggage, and is drawn by two horses driven tandem, or one before the other, in consequence of the narrowness of winter roads, and

* We understand that the command is to be given to Mr. Jones, late of H. M. S. Hussar, a gentleman in every respect competent to the situation, and well acquainted with the gulf and river St. Lawrence below Quebec.

changed at stages of ten miles. The accommodation at the various inns on the road is generally good, and often very comfortable, as during that season the different establishments are well supported by the constant travelling between both cities. Travellers may also proceed by posting, there being generally several additional horses kept at the places of relief beyond what are necessary for the regular stage. In travelling below Quebec the same mode may be adopted on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, where post-horses may yet be had at the old post-houses, although these have ceased, we understand, to be any longer maintained under the direction and superintendence of the deputy-postmaster-general of the province. The expense of posting is generally one shilling a league during summer and winter, or fifteen-pence in spring and autumn; the charges of tolls and ferries must be borne by the travellers.

The conveyance of the regular mail from the post-office at Quebec is a distinct concern from stages or posting; it is forwarded by couriers who leave Quebec and Montreal every day at four o'clock in winter, and one hour later in summer. Quebec being the central point whence the general concerns of the post-office are managed, and the focus as it were of the mails that are despatched to all parts of the colonies and the United States, we will here introduce a series of accurately framed tables of distances, showing not only the relative situation of particular places, but the prices of postage between each.

Between the city and Point Levi, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, a steam ferry-boat plies regularly every half hour from six o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening, performing the trip across in from ten to fifteen minutes. There are also three horse-boats, to which the preference is generally given by the country people in bringing their produce to market. A great number of other ferry-boats are likewise continually passing to and fro, the principal part of which belongs to the inhabitants about the Point, as they are all permitted, by regulation, to ply with their boats, on condition of receiving no more than the established rates, which are very moderate. In almost any weather they will cross in their canoes, which are large and very strong, being made from the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, or more frequently of two joined together, and firmly secured on the inside; they are managed with great

dexterity, and sometimes take as many as eight passengers, besides the three or four men who work them. In the winter, when large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, and often, when there is a strong breeze, impelled at the rate of three or four knots an hour, this passage is singularly laborious, and to all appearance extremely hazardous, yet it is very rare that a fatal accident has happened; in snow-storms, indeed, they have been frequently driven several leagues out of their course, either above or below the town, without knowing whereabouts they were, but have always reached their place of destination sooner or later. It is not an uncommon thing to see several of these large canoes, laden with provisions for the market, crossing the river as nearly in a line as they are able to keep. The cargoes are generally secured by a strong lashing; they are provided with strong poles, having iron hooks at the end for grappling hold of the ice, and drag ropes. When large sheets of ice oppose their progress, the men, by means of the poles and ropes, which they employ with an uncommon ability, get the canoe upon it, and by main force drag it perhaps fifty or sixty yards, or until they find a convenient opening to launch it again among the smaller fragments, and then, using their paddles, they proceed until they are intercepted by another flat, upon which it is again hoisted as before, continuing thus in toilsome succession across the river. Frequently, while they are forcing it over a sheet of ice, their slippery foundation breaks beneath them; but they mostly contrive to skip nimbly into the canoe, and evade the difficulty. Often in pursuing their course through a narrow vein of water between two enormous masses, they are suddenly closed upon; and, at the moment when a stranger would imagine the canoe must be ground to atoms by the collision, they skilfully contrive, by means of their poles, to make the pressure of the two bodies act upon the lower part of their vessel, and, with a little assistance of their own, heave it upon the surface, over which it is pushed and dragged as before.

They are amazingly steady in this laborious work, and long habit seems to have expelled from their minds every sense of danger. Thus employed, they appear to be insensible to the severity of the cold; they are not encumbered with much clothing, which is as light and as warm as they are able to procure. If one of them happens to get an unlucky

plunge, he is extricated by his comrades as expeditiously as possible ; when a hearty *coup de rum* all round, with which they are never unprovided, is the usual remedy for such misfortunes. When they arrive at the landing before the market-place, sometimes the tide is low, and the ice forming the solid border perhaps ten or twelve feet above them ; in this case they jump out as fast as they can, all but one man ; and while the rest are getting a firm footing above, he fastens the drag rope to the fore part of the canoe, and immediately assisting his comrades, the whole is hauled up by main force out of the water, when the lading, consisting of poultry, carcasses of sheep or pigs, of fish or other articles, is transferred without delay to the market-places.

It has been said by many writers, that during the winter vegetables and milk in a frozen state are brought from distant places ; this certainly used to be the case, but now these articles are furnished in the best state all the year round, from the farms and gardens in the vicinity. When the river *takes*, i. e. is frozen over from Quebec to Point Levi, which, of late years, has rarely happened, it is not only productive of much amusement, but of great advantage to the city, as well as to the inhabitants of the southern shore, who can at that time bring their produce to market in large quantities without inconvenience. Hay, fire-wood, and all bulky articles of consumption are furnished in abundance, and the consumers usually experience a great reduction in price in consequence of such an influx. As soon as the surface is deemed sufficiently solid, the road across it is immediately traced out, and continues under the inspection of the *Grand Voyer* of the district, who causes proper beacons to be set up on each side, and at intervals where they are required. When the river has *taken* in the north channel between the Island of Orleans and the Main (the southern channel is never frozen over), which is the case every year, the markets of the city never fail to feel the effect of it, as abundance of provisions of all kinds, the growth of that fruitful spot, which have been prepared for the approaching season, are immediately brought in : considerable supplies are drawn thence during the summer, but such as do not spoil by keeping are commonly retained, until this opportunity admits of their being sent with much less trouble and expense.

The summer scenery of the environs of Quebec may vie in exquisite beauty, variety, magnificence, sublimity, and the naturally harmonized combination of all these prominent features, with the most splendid that has yet been portrayed in Europe, or any other part of the world. Towards Beauport, Charlebourg, and Lorette, the view is diversified with every trait that can render a landscape rich, full, and complete; the foreground shows the River St. Charles meandering for many miles through a rich and fertile valley, embellished by a succession of objects that diffuses an unrivalled animation over the whole scene. The three villages, with their respective churches, and many handsome detached houses in the vicinity, seated on gently rising eminences, form so many distinct points of view; the intervals between them display many of the most strongly marked specimens of forest scenery, and the surrounding country every where an appearance of fertility and good cultivation, upon which the eye of the spectator wanders with ceaseless delight. As the prospect recedes it is still interesting, the land rising in gradation, height over height, having the interval between succeeding elevations filled up with primeval forests, until the whole is terminated by a stupendous ridge of mountains, whose lofty forms are dimly seen through the aerial expanse. The sense of vision is gratified to the utmost, and the spectator never fails to turn with regret from the contemplation of what is allowed to be one of the most superb views in nature.

Nor is it on this side only that the attention is arrested; for turning towards the basin, which is about two miles across, a scene presents itself that is not the less gratifying for being made a secondary one; it is enlivened by the ever changing variety of ships coming up to and leaving the port. On the right hand, Point Levi, with its church and group of white houses, several other promontories on the same shore clothed with lofty trees; and the busy animation attendant on the constant arrival and departure of ferry-boats; in front, the western end of the beautiful and picturesque island of Orleans, displaying charming and well-cultivated slopes down almost to the water's edge, backed by lofty and thick woods, and every where decorated with neat farm-houses, present altogether an interesting and agreeable subject to the observer. In fine still weather, the *mirage*, or *reflects* of the different objects around the margin,

in all their variety of colouring, are thrown across the unruffled surface of the water with an almost incredible brilliance. On the plains of Abraham, from the precipice that overlooks the timber-grounds, where an incessant round of activity prevails, the St. Lawrence is seen rolling its majestic wave, studded with many a sail, from the stately ship down to the humble fishing-boat; the opposite bank, extending up the river, is highly cultivated, and the houses, thickly strewn by the main road, from this height and distance, have the appearance of an almost uninterrupted village, as far as the eye can reach in that direction. The country to the southward rises by a very gentle ascent, and the whole view, which is richly embellished by alternations of water, woodland, and cultivation is bounded by remote and lofty mountains, softening shade by shade until they melt into air. Whoever views the environs of Quebec, with a mind and taste capable of receiving impressions through the medium of the eyes, will acknowledge, that, as a whole, the prospect is grand, harmonious, and magnificent; and that, if taken in detail, every part of it will please, by a gradual unfolding of its picturesque beauties upon a small scale.

North-eastward from the capital lie the counties Montmorenci and Saguenay, and part of Quebec, exhibiting in the outline by far the boldest features of any other part of the county. The strongly defined range of mountains that subsides on the Ottawa river in front of Grenville, stretching eastward across the angular tract of land formed by the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa river, skirts the flourishing settlements of Charlesbourg, Beauport, and the Côte de Beaupré, and finally strikes the St. Lawrence at Cape Torment. This conspicuous mountain measures about 1890 feet in altitude, and from its romantic situation on the borders of the St. Lawrence, has acquired much notoriety, although it is seldom visited by travellers. It is also the first and highest of a succession of granitic mountains called "Les Caps," that rise in abrupt slopes to a considerable elevation from the immediate level of the river.

The mountainous character of the northern shore of the St. Lawrence may properly be said to commence at Cape Torment, although its banks above Quebec are for many miles high, bold, and majestic. From Cape Torment the ridge continues unbroken, except by the beds of rivers

and rivulets, until it effectually subsides 15 or 18 miles below the Saguenay, in which quarter the boldness of the north shore sinks to a moderate level, presenting a degree of flatness and equality of surface singularly contrasted with the opposite shore, which now becomes mountainous, rugged, and abrupt.

This tract of country is traversed between the west boundary of the county of Quebec and the Saguenay by numerous rivers and streams; the best known and most considerable of which are the St. Charles, the Montmorenci, the Great River or Ste. Anne's, the Riv. du Gouffre, the Mal Bay, the Black River, and the Saguenay, which bounds on the N.E. the section of the province under description. Besides these there are many smaller streams and tributary waters, many of which are imperishable springs that supply the inhabitants with the purest water, at the same time that they moisten and fertilize the soil. On several of the streamlets, as well as the rivers, are frequently to be found excellent mill sites, formed by the rapidity of the water-courses, consequent upon the hilly character of the country. Of the rivers above mentioned the Saguenay is the only one yet known to be navigable to any extent, vessels of any burden being able to ascend upwards of 75 miles above its estuary.

The river Montmorenci is remarkable, not only for the continued rapidity of its course, but on account of the Falls, situated at its mouth, which lie about nine miles N.E. of Quebec *, and are celebrated for their height, magnificence, and beauty. Violently projected over a perpendicular rock into a precipice 240 feet deep, the waters of the Montmorenci descend in a bright fleecy sheet, of snowy whiteness, to the broad recipient beneath, which forms a deep bay, whose sides rise, almost vertically from the foot of the Falls, to an altitude several feet above their summit. The lower regions of the cliffs are destitute of vegetation, but it gradually makes its appearance at the elevation of 50 or 60 feet, and continues with more apparent vigour to the highest point of the towering banks, the verge of which is lined with shrubs and trees.

* From Dorchester-bridge, passing towards the Falls, some traces yet remain of the field fortifications thrown up by the French in the memorable year 1759, as a defence against the British army.



On Stone by L. Flaghe.

Drawn by R.M. Bouchette Esq.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

WINTER.

Der & Haghe is in the King's Gate Street.

On the right of the Falls, in a most romantic position, is situated Haldimand House, the property of Peter Paterson, Esquire, and once the residence of his late R. H. the Duke of Kent, when that royal and lamented prince was in Canada, where his memory continues to be cherished by many, as the exalted patron and sincere friend of the people of that flourishing colony. On the brink of the Cataract, General Haldimand, about 46 years ago, built a summer-house, which is still standing, but seldom resorted to at present, from the deterioration time has effected in its condition and security, although it continues to figure one of the objects in the scenery. The basin under the Falls is nearly semicircular, the Falls themselves occupying the depth of the segment, whilst its chord forms the general line of the ford which is practised at low water.

The most advantageous view of the Falls is perhaps to be had from the left bank ; but there are a variety of beautiful points of view in which they may be beheld. The descent to the bottom of the Falls is practicable on both sides, although attended with considerable fatigue, yet the visitors of this gorgeous water scene seldom allow their ardour, in search of the sublime, to be checked by such difficulties, and generally explore the depths of the chasm, preferring, however, the N.E. side as the least precipitous of the two. The height of the Cataract of Montmorenci is indeed very great, when we consider that it is unbroken by any gradation whatever, and that the waters fall in one extended beautiful and undivided sheet ; but it will bear no comparison with the stupendous elevations of Pyrenean or Swiss Falls, some of which exceed 1200 feet in *total* height, although the beholder cannot, at one glance, survey this collective altitude, owing to the broken and gradatory formation of the cataract. In this respect Montmorenci is probably not rivalled in the world, since at one view the spectator embraces the *ensemble* of the cataract, hurled from its brink to its base, in splendid magnificence, its light and comminuted waters flying off from its very summit, in infinitely small, and infinitely numerous, white bubbles, whilst the majestic, heavy, and deep gravitation of the mass, creates from below, copious columns of gushing mist, that curl gracefully into air, and disclose the glowing dyes of their prismatic particles. "When the river St. Lawrence is frozen below the Falls, the level ice becomes a support, on which the freezing spray

descends as sleet; it there remains, and gradually enlarges its base and its height, assuming an irregularly conical form; its dimensions thus continually enlarging, become towards the close of the winter, stupendous; its utmost height in each season necessarily varies much, as the quantity of spray it is formed of depends on the degree in which the water producing that spray is copious: it has not been observed higher than 126 feet, which altitude it attained in March, 1829—the whole of the preceding season had been unusually humid. The face of the cone next the Fall presents a stalactitical structure, not apparent elsewhere, and there occasioned by the dashing of water against it, which, freezing in its descent, assumes the form which characterizes it under such circumstances. The whole cone is slightly, yet very perceptibly, tinged with an earthy hue, which it can only have derived from infinitely comminuted portions of the bed of the Montmorenci, attracted by the torrent, and conveyed into the atmosphere with the spray *.”

The rock, over which the stream is precipitated, consists of gneiss, and the remoter faces of the basin of shaly limestone. Above the Falls is a neat toll-bridge, and, about half a mile higher up, are the *natural steps*, a section of the banks of the river, so called from its exhibiting a series of rectangular gradations of rock, resembling stairs, and supposed, by some, to be formed by the abrasion of the waters, though, by others, deemed to be original in their formation.

At the foot of the Falls, on the western side, are situated the saw-mills and extensive timber establishment of Mr. Paterson, a particular account of which is given in the Topographical Dictionary.

With the exception of the channel courses of the rivers, the estuaries of the St. Charles, the Riv. du Gouffre, and Mal Bay are almost dry at low water, and afford safe and convenient strands to the river craft and boats trading at Quebec, at St. Paul's and Murray Bays†. The apples from the orchards of the seigniory of La Petite Rivière near St. Paul's Bay are esteemed in the market, and may be considered a minor object of trade. At all these places several good square-rigged vessels of

* William Green, Esquire. Transactions Lit. and Hist. Soc. Quebec, vol. i. p. 187.

† Deals, boards, and fire-wood, with some wheat, constitute the chief articles of trade at these three places, and at the Eboulements.

from 150 to 200 tons have been occasionally launched, and two or three are generally to be seen every year on the stocks in the ship-yards, besides several schooners. In the facility of procuring fit timber, and its consequent cheapness, consists the chief advantage of building vessels at so remote a distance from the port: an advantage which has induced some ship-owners to contract for vessels as low down as Mitis, 210 miles from Quebec.

The communication by land with St. Paul's Bay and the settlements lower down has hitherto suffered some impediment from the badness of the road laid open in the interior along the highlands already mentioned, called "Les Caps;" but a recent legislative provision, for the amelioration of that route, will throw the Quebec markets open to the produce of a rich and fertile tract of the district of Quebec. Below St. Paul's Bay, whose settlements lie chiefly in the deep vale of the Rivière du Gouffre, or on the slope of the lofty hills that bound the valley, the traveller is oppressed with the aspect of a succession of steep and lengthy ascents and descents, seldom relieved by the grateful aspect of the plain throughout the distance to Mal Bay, whose settlements are the last with which a land communication is kept up on that shore of the St. Lawrence. To compensate in some degree for the fatigues of so tedious a journey, the traveller almost constantly beholds a scenery well calculated to inspire him with ideas of the sublime, and elicit his admiration. Exalted considerably above the St. Lawrence, he commands a magnificent view of the majestic stream before him, its diversified islands, and the flourishing settlements that adorn the southern shores; and most probably may be seen, no insignificant objects in the landscape, the cheering harbingers of news and commerce sailing up or down the river.

Interior of the Country lying between the SAGUENAY and the ST. MAURICE, as taken from the Report of JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, JUN. ESQ., Deputy-Surveyor-General of the Province.

It was reproachfully but correctly stated anteriorly to the performance of the exploring operations of 1828, that the country for ten leagues to the northward of the capital of British North America was as little or

less known than the heart of Africa. The importance, however, of acquiring a competent knowledge of that portion of the vast wilds of this continent lying to the north of the St. Lawrence, and within the probable range of eventual settlement, had previously been felt by a learned and eminent member * of the Assembly of Lower Canada, who, taking that characteristic and enlarged view of the subject which it deserved, laid the ground-work of those valuable explorations, that have since afforded so much valuable information relative to the Indian country ranging between the Ottawa river and the Saguenay. If on the whole the result did not prove altogether as favourable as had been desirable, the lands in the interior having been discovered to be, in the aggregate, characterized more for their barrenness than their fertility, the accession it has yielded to the geographical knowledge of the province, is nevertheless of the utmost importance; at the same time that the surveys, from the judicious combination of talent with which they were carried into effect, have tended to develop much of the geological character and other parts of the natural history of the country †.

Under the French government there is no doubt that the interior of Canada was comparatively better known than it afterwards was up to the period of the late surveys, the religious zeal of missionary jesuits having at the time led them to form establishments amongst the natives with a view of converting them to christianity, whilst the prospects of a lucrative fur trade, induced several individuals to push their discoveries to remote parts of the Canadian wilderness. The information, how-

* Andrew Stuart, Esq. The subject of the settlement of crown lands had been brought under the attention of the legislature by the then governor-in-chief, Lord Dalhousie, and led to the nomination of a standing committee, of which Mr. Stuart was appointed chairman. The labours of this committee form the subject matter of a series of invaluable reports, which contain the most useful and extensive information relative to the lands of the province, and every thing connected with their administration.

† Gentlemen conversant with these branches of the natural sciences were always added to the parties. The expedition to Lake St. John was divided into three parties:—One consisting of Mr. Bouchette, the Deputy-Surveyor-General; Mr. W. Davies, and Lieut. Gouldie, 66th regiment; another of Mr. Hamel, L. S., Lieut. Baddeley, R. E., and Mr. Bowen; and a 3rd of Mr. Proulx, and Mr. Nixon, 66th regiment. Mr. Stuart, one of the commissioners, and Mr. Wagner, accompanied the two latter parties to Lake St. John. Each party had a canoe, and a complement of four or five men, with Indians.

ever, that had come down to us was but vague and very imperfect. Jean Du Lact, Champlain, and Charlesvoix all mention the Saguenay country, and describe it generally from the dicta of the Indians as mountainous and barren, covered with perpetual snows, and altogether forbidding in its aspect; but this unfavourable account, though partially true, was obviously coloured by the fears of the natives from whom it was derived, they being desirous of damping the zeal of explorers who might eventually usurp the possession of their hunting grounds. Motives something of a similar nature, it is probable, tinctured the narratives of traders, who felt loath to encourage either competition or settlement in those Indian countries, by communicating too exact a knowledge of them. We have, nevertheless, in Père Charlevoix's History of New France, a tolerable correct map of Lake St. John and the Saguenay, which, considering the early period when it was drawn, added to the vestiges of Jesuits' settlements found at Tadoussac, Chicoutimi, and Lake St. John, constitutes abundant proof that the French were not then ignorant of the geography of that section of the province, and that they looked upon it as not altogether unfit for colonization. It was left, however, to the present age to develop more satisfactorily the physical geography of those regions, and much it is admitted has already been done towards the promotion of that important object.

The Ottawa river, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay presenting themselves as three leading highways to the remote regions of the territory north of the St. Lawrence, the plan of operations laid down by the commissioners in 1828, was so regulated in the different surveys, as to take advantage of this circumstance; one expedition ascending one river, and traversing by collateral branches, lakes, &c. to the other; whilst a second ascended another river, and penetrated to some other part of the country. Mr. Bouchette, at the head of one of the expeditions fitted out for Lake St. John, took his departure from Three Rivers, and travelled up the St. Maurice to the trading posts at La Tuque, situated upwards of 100 miles from the mouth of the river. He thence ascended the Bastonais river, and traversed the country, crossing lakes, rivers, and portages, to the head-waters of the Ouatshouan river, which he descended to its discharge into Lake St. John. After exploring

the Assouapmoussoin to the Falls of Pemonka, and circumnavigating the Lake, he went up the Belle Rivière, crossed the Lake Kinuagami or Tsinuagami to the Chicoutimi river, down which he travelled to its junction with the Saguenay; and having explored the *Terres Rompues* or broken lands, he descended the latter river, and returned to Quebec by the St. Lawrence: thus completing an internal circumnavigation of about 800 miles, in an Indian birch-bark canoe.

The St. Maurice is a river of considerable magnitude, rising far to the northward, and flowing generally between bold banks, in a broad deep stream, often chequered in its career by falls and rapids. From its mouth, at Three Rivers, to La Tuque, it receives on either bank several large rivers, viz., the Shawenegan, Batiscan, Matawin, River aux Rats, and Bastonais*; and also numerous minor streams. The trading post of La Tuque is situated at the upper landing of the carrying place in latitude, by observation, 47° 18' 32" north. There is also a post maintained by the Hudson's Bay Company, trading in opposition to the King's Post Company, that have an establishment here, under the management of a clerk. The land about La Tuque preserves, with few exceptions, the unfavourable character that generally prevails below it, the soil, consisting of a light arid sand, producing a growth of spruce, white birch, aspin, cypress, and pine. Above the posts, a number of islands and extensive natural meadows, yield abundant forage for the use of the establishments, besides affording wholesome pasturage.

Leaving the St. Maurice to penetrate across the country to Lake St. John, Mr. Bouchette traversed a series of lakes and portages, and intersected, or went up or down numerous rivers, in divers succession. The principal rivers met with, in the route he followed, are the Bastonais, which the party ascended, the Bastican, North Bastonais, the N. W. and N. E. branches of the Batiscan, and the Ouiatshouan falling into the Lake St. John. The chief lakes, which they crossed, are the Grand and Little Wayagamack, Edward, Kajoualwang, Quequagamack, Commissioners,

* In the Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada, forming part of this work, are contained particular accounts of these rivers and of the St. Maurice, as far as they are known. Reference must also be had to the Dictionary, under the respective names, for a description of the several lakes, rivers, portages, &c. that will hereafter be mentioned.



VIEW OF THE RIVER AUZANES



THE FORGES, RIVER ST MATHIEU



FALLS OF THE GRAND MERE ON THE ST MATHIEU

and Bouchette; but numerous inferior lakes and several leech ponds were intersected and traversed, often connected, as well as the larger lakes, by portages.

Of the country thus explored, the following description is quoted from the Report of the deputy Surveyor-General:—"In taking a summary and collective view of the tract just described, it may be observed, that the territory lying between the St. Maurice at La Tuque, and Lake St. John, is generally covered by lakes and extensive swamps, occasionally traversed by chains of hills of no remarkable height or continuity, composed chiefly of primitive granite. The prevailing timber, that composes its forests, are spruce and tamarack, white birch and pine. Around some of the larger lakes, occasional tracts of cultivable land may be found, but their remote situation, and the consequent impracticability of throwing them open to actual settlement, must render this section of country a barren waste and wilderness for ages yet to come."

Lake St. John is situated between the parallels of $48^{\circ} 27'$ and $48^{\circ} 51'$ north latitude, and the meridians of $71^{\circ} 35'$ and $72^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude, or thereabouts. Its general shape is circular, and its circumference about 100 miles.

In describing the Lake St. John and Saguenay country, we shall borrow Mr. Bouchette's own language.

"The rivers, which discharge themselves into the lakes, are, on the north, the Mistassini, Periboka, and Kocuatien; on the west, the Assuapmoussoin, Ouiatshuanish, and other small streams; on the southwest, the Ouiatchouan; on the south, the Metabetshuan, Kushpahiganish, and the Belle Rivière. The *Grande* and *Petite Décharge*, the only outlets of the lake, lie on the east side.

"From the King's Post Company's Establishment, at the mouth of the Metabetshuan, the land that borders the southern shore of the lake, to the foot of the hills that form a chain with the Ouiatshuan Hills, is generally of good quality, the soil of which is variously composed of an argillaceous and sandy loam, on which a rich vegetable mould has been deposited. The timber growing thereon consists of ash, black and yellow birch, basswood, elm, fir, balsam, cedar, and spruce, intermixed with some red and white pine and maple,

“Near Point à la Traverse is a valuable limestone quarry, and the coast, from Metabetschuan to Ouiatshuan, occasionally bold, is chiefly composed of inclined strata of calcareous stone, on which specimens of marine shells and other organic remains, as also fragments or blocks of white and gray marble, are to be found, all which are, more or less, indications of a fertile soil. It may therefore be said that, between these two last mentioned places, is offered a front of near twelve miles on the lake, by an average of four miles depth, forming a superficies of about 30,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation.

“This chain of hills running westward from the Falls of Ouiatshuan for about eight or ten miles, then gradually bending its course successively to the north-west, north, and north-east, intersects the Assuapmoussoin at the Grand Rapids, and forms an arc or crescent, partly circumscribing a valley, containing a superficies of about 250,000 acres, bounded by the west side of the lake, from the falls to the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin, near fifteen miles, and by that river forming the base or front, and, as it were, the chord of the arc described by the hills.

“This valley appears to be generally an horizontal tract of country which I thus deduced, both from the nature of the valley itself and a trigonometrical distance of the hills that form it. Its front on the lake discovers the mixed soils of clay, loam and sand, timbered with elm, birch, spruce, pine, fir, balsam, poplar, and a superior growth of cedar. It is in a manner penetrated into by the Assuapmoussoin, which I ascended to the Portage de Pemonka, about thirty miles, in latitude 49° north.

“The land, as far as the Portage à L'Ours, about ten miles below Pemonka, and particularly as respects the western bank, is generally alluvial, exhibiting, beneath a vegetable mould, an argillaceous loam, sometimes called *terre grasse*, resting on a stratum of white clay, under which is occasionally observed a bed of soft blue marle, dipping under the edge of the water. The timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, and some poplar, or aspin.

“Although, on the eastern bank, these sub-strata of soil prevail more or less, yet the loam possesses a greater proportion of sand, and rests in beds of greater depth on the clay.

“Above the Portage à L'Ours, which lies altogether through a growth of cypress, small red pine, and fir, produced on a light sandy soil, the clay being at a considerable depth, the land attains, with few exceptions, this last character, with the addition of white birch and aspin, forming the foliage on the banks to the portage of Pemonka, (which means the last pine); spruce, tamarack, white birch, aspin, and cypress are the prevalent descriptions of trees growing further in the interior.

“I should, therefore, conceive the greater proportion of this valley to be fit for cultivation, especially in the vicinity of the rivers and their tributary streams, which deposit, in their progress from the hills, the materials for improving and fertilizing the soil.

“Notwithstanding the inferiority that distinguishes the soil of the eastern bank of the Assuapmoussoin from the western, I believe it probable, from the proximity of the Mistassini, that a tract of very cultivable land may be found between those two great rivers.

“From the mouth of the Mistassini, proceeding round the northern parts of the lake towards Periboka, I observed the character of the country to differ essentially from the southern side; it is low and flat, and its soil chiefly of a sandy nature. The growth of timber consisting of white spruce, white birch, aspin, and cypress, some red and white pine.

“I do not, however, entertain a doubt but that the land improves, penetrating towards the interior, approaching the great chain of mountains that are seen bending their course S.S.-easterly, and which I believe to be a continuation of the hills that form the Great Valley of Lake St. John.

“In passing the cluster of islands that are situated along the eastern coast, about the mouths of the *Grande* and *Petite Décharge*, I noticed that the rocks, of which they are composed, are strongly impregnated with magnetic iron ore. Near the *Petite Décharge* (the only place I landed at on that side of the lake), I found a favourable change in the aspect of the land and timber: the soil, consisting of a yellow loam, intermixed with some gravel, producing the spruce, cedar, balsam, white and black birch, some red and white pine. Thence the land appears generally arable to the post of Metabetsuan.

“The river Kushpahiganish, which I ascended for the distance of about seven miles, presents in its alluvial banks a soil composed of clayey loam. When they rise to any elevation, the clay lies beneath a bed of lighter loam and the vegetable mould. The former are clothed with elm, ash, black birch, basswood, alder and fir: on the latter, the principal timber is white pine, some red pine, spruce, fir, white birch, cedar and tamarack. Penetrating about two miles inland, I found the country hilly, much intersected and broken, but not however of a rocky nature, the soil being a rich yellow loam, or clay, at a few feet depth, which, although difficult to cultivate, is well calculated for pasture ground. The timber most prevalent on this elevated tract is black and yellow birch, spruce, maple, a good description of red and white pine, ash and elm.

“These hills approach the Lake borders, uniting with the Metabetshuan heights, which I also explored on foot for about five miles, until I intersected the river Metabetshuan. In this distance the land is more or less broken. For about half a league it is generally level: thence rising from a small stream, which I found strongly impregnated with carbon of iron and sulphur, we ascend the hills, occasionally passing along the abrupt face of a cliff, while at its base is a rich ash and alder swamp or marsh, intermixed with spruce and cedar: its soil consisting of a dark loam, of a rich argillaceous nature, under the vegetable mould. On the heights the land becomes a light sandy loam, producing the poplar, white birch, spruce and pine; from which we descend to the Metabetshuan river, which is here rapid, shallow, and about fifteen yards wide.”

Thus is afforded an extent of about eleven miles front on the lake, from the post of Metabetshuan to the mouth of Belle Rivière, by an average depth of five or six miles, forming about 40,000 superficial acres of land susceptible of cultivation.

In ascending the Kushpahigan, or Belle Rivière, Mr. Bouchette noticed an extensive tract of level land on its banks, the soil of which consisted of a rich loam, resting on a bed of blue and white clay; and this description of land he found to predominate as far as the river des Aulnes, except on the eastern bank of the Belle Rivière, where for about three miles the land is rather hilly and broken. The course of the river

des Aulnes lies along a ridge to the southward, of moderate height, which, receding from the river, loses itself in the more prominent hills that form the southern borders of Lac Vert; to the north, the banks of the river exhibit an alluvial tract, in some places of a wet swampy nature; and nearly parallel to them, some detached eminences, of no great altitude, rise above the common level, and also diverge from the river, in their approach to Lake Tsi- *or* -Kinuagomishish. The former hills form part of the chain which crosses the Kushpahiganish, and may be traced from the banks of the Belle Rivière and the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin. To the foot of this chain, would probably be found to extend the lands adapted to cultivation, embracing part of the Belle Rivière and Rivière des Aulnes as a front, which would give, as far as a calculation can be made, a further superficies of about 50,000 acres, which, superadded to the tracts already stated to be cultivable, gives a total of 340,000 acres, or thereabouts, adapted to the purposes of colonization.

The section of this country called the Peninsula, is situated between the Grande Décharge, Lake St. John, the Belle Rivière, Lakes Kinuagami and Kinuagomishish, Wiqui, Lac Vert and Chicoutimi river. It is about 38 miles long, by an average breadth of 17, and contains about 400,000 acres of land. Its position, from being almost surrounded by navigable waters, is very advantageous, and its general soil and timber such as hereafter to invite settlement.

Chicoutimi *, the principal post, after Tadoussac, established by the King's Post Company, is situated almost intermediately between Lake St. John and the river St. Lawrence, being about 23 or 24 leagues distant from Tadoussac, and nearly the same distance from Metabetschuan. It is well calculated to become the focus of the trade of that part of the country, and commands momentous advantages from the excellence of its harbour, which, though not calculated for ships of heavy burthen, affords safe shelter and anchorage in one fathom and a half water.

The Saguenay is navigable for two leagues above Chicoutimi, but its width is more contracted. Below Cape St. François, the stream increases in magnitude, and the banks gradually rise into greater and bolder alti-

* Particular accounts of Chicoutimi, Tadoussac, Portneuf, &c. are to be found in the Topographical Dictionary.

tude, particularly on the northern shore, where a prominent chain of mountains is seen stretching from the north coast, and thence bending its general direction with the course of the Saguenay. About five miles below Chicoutimi, the river assumes that boldness of character which it preserves to its discharge into the St. Lawrence, its rocky banks rising abruptly in barren hills, thinly clad with fir, spruce, birch, and cypress. The rocks composing the hills on the north shore are, in some places, strongly impregnated with magnetic iron ore, which produces such frequent aberrations in the compass as to render its use extremely deceptive.

The Bay des Has! is 60 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay. "This bay," says Mr. Bouchette, "appears to have been formed by nature, as the principal seat of the trade and commerce of all this portion of country. 1st. On account of the vast tracts of arable land that surround it, and extend to Lake Kinuagami and Chicoutimi. 2d. On account of its harbour, capable of affording shelter to the largest ships of the line, that can sail directly into the bay with the same wind that brought them up the river, and anchor in the second bay, which is formed into something like a basin, offering upon its shores, a fit site for the establishment of an extensive mart of trade. 3d. Because of the facility that is offered of opening a road to Chicoutimi, or direct to the head of Kinuagami; besides the practicability of opening a water communication with the lake, to avoid the intricate and circuitous route by Chicoutimi river.

"It is protected by Cap à L'Est, and the other prominent hills that form its entrance; the former, rising boldly in broken cliffs to an elevation of about 500 feet, commands a view of 12 or 13 promontories down the river, and guards the entrance to the upper parts of the Saguenay."

The post of Tadoussac is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, in latitude about $48^{\circ} 5' 55''$ north, longitude $69^{\circ} 37'$ west. Its harbour is formed by a peninsula called L'Islet, which separates it, on the south-west, from the Saguenay, its breadth being about a third of a mile across, and its horizontal depth near half a mile. At low water, which is twenty-one feet perpendicular below the flood level, shoals, on which are extensive fisheries, are uncovered to a considerable distance, that materially contract

its dimensions. It is however secure, and sheltered by the surrounding hills from most winds prevalent on the St. Lawrence; but gales from the southward may affect vessels at flood tide, White Island and Batture aux Allouettes sheltering them from the force of the stream at ebb tide.

The entrance of the channel to the harbour of Tadoussac, or the Saguenay, is very intricate, particularly at ebb tide, for vessels descending the St. Lawrence. These must come almost abreast of the Green Island light-house, and then pass to the north of White Island, which is the extreme end of the Batture aux Allouettes, and clear the shoal on the opposite side of the channel. It is far less difficult for vessels coming from below.

The land about Tadoussac is of very inferior quality, its soil is sandy, and the hills are barren and rocky. There is, however, a valuable tract of excellent land, from Point aux Allouettes, embracing Point aux Bouleaux, to the Rivière aux Canards.

Table of the Latitudes and Variations of the Compass observed by M. BOUCHETTE, the Deputy-Surveyor-General, in his route on the Exploring Survey through the Interior Country from the St. Maurice to Tadousac.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Latitude.			Variation.			REMARKS.
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
Falls of Shawenegan (St. Maurice)	46	30	00	10	00	0 W	
Latuque, King's Post	47	18	32	11	10	0 W	
Division of the water of the St. Maurice and Ouatichouan	47	52	00	14	45	0 W	
Head of Commissioner's Lake	48	17	00	15	00	0	
Mouth of the Ouatichouan on Lake St. John	48	30	15	15	45	0 W	Longitude, $72^{\circ} 10'$ by two observations of the transit of the Moon and Mars over the meridian, the watch being regulated for sidereal time by previous equal altitudes.
Grosse Isle, south side	48	32	10	15	50	0 W	
Pointe au Bouleau	48	29	00	15	40	0 W	
Mouth of the Metabetchuan, at the King's Post	48	27	15	15	40	0 W	
Assuapmousoin	48	39	00	16	00	0 W	Attraction east about 7°
Periboka	48	51	15	16	32	0 W	
Rapid of Pemonka, on the River Assuapmousoin	49	00	40	8	30	0 W	
River des Aulnes, above the Portage	48	21	30	15	30	0 W	
West of the Presquisle, opposite the River Upikubatch about half way on Lake Tsinogomi	48	16	54	15	50	0 W	
Chicoutimi	48	25	10	16	00	0	Attraction about 4° W.
Meadows on the Saguenay, opposite the River Temisticobish	48	28	00	16	15	0	Partial attraction.
Ruisseau La Trinité	48	21	45	16	10	0	
Tadousac	48	5	55	16	23	30	
Port au Parsey	48	47	50				

As early as 1543*, an expedition was fitted out from Quebec, under the command of Monsieur de Roberval, to explore the river Saguenay; but the ultimate issue of the survey is involved in obscurity, nothing further being recorded on the subject, than the loss of one of the vessels or barks engaged in that service, together with eight men. In 1599, Sieur de Chauvin, by the desire of Sieur de Pont Gravé, made a futile attempt to settle on the Saguenay, and died at Tadoussac in his subsequent endeavours to realize his object†. This part of the country appears, thenceforward, to have been deemed interesting on account of its fur trade only, and in consequence, we find the exclusive right of trading with its natives put up to public sale, and adjudged to Sieur Demaux in 1658. The limits, within which this right was to be exercised, appear to have remained undefined, and a source of difficulties until 1733, when they were described as commencing at the lower end of the Eboulemens, opposite the north-west extremity of Isle aux Coudres, and extending to Cape Cormorant, a distance of about 80 leagues, the St. Lawrence being the boundary in front, and the Hudson's Bay territory in the rear.

NORTH SIDE of the St. LAWRENCE.—§. III. *Territory east of the SAGUENAY, to the boundary of the Province.*

The last section of the province, north of the St. Lawrence, remaining to be noticed, is that which extends eastwardly from the Saguenay river, as far as Ance au Sablon, on the Labrador coast, from whence a line drawn due north to the 52d parallel of north latitude, forms the eastern limits of Lower Canada in that quarter. This section occupies a front of about 665 miles on the river St. Lawrence and the gulf, following the curvatures of the coast, which beyond Pointe des Monts, sweeps suddenly round in a deep segment, and imbosoms the island of Anticosti.

The knowledge we possess of this tract of territory is, in a great measure, confined to the coasts, which have been from time to time explored by individuals connected with the fur trade or the fisheries. Below the Saguenay, the mountainous boldness of the north shore gradually subsides in approaching the Bergeronnes, and sinks to a moderate

* Pinkerton, p. 677.

† Champlain, chap. vi.

elevation at Portneuf, a trading port established within the grant of Mille Vaches, and situated about 40 miles below the Saguenay. The mountains below this river recede to the distance of 4 or 5 leagues from the immediate borders of the St. Lawrence, leaving a tract of gradual ascent at their base, which was at first supposed to be cultivable, from its exhibiting a rich vegetable border; but it was found upon penetrating into the interior that it consisted of a deep swamp, covered with moss to the depth of nearly 3 feet, and could therefore present no agricultural attractions. East of Portneuf, the shores continue for some miles to preserve a moderate and regular elevation, and in various parts, offer to the eye white cliffs of sand, chequered by tufts of evergreen. Descending towards Pointe des Monts, the altitude of the banks becomes greater, and the characteristic boldness of the north shore is again resumed; but here the mountains to the southward do not yield in height or continuity to those rising to the north, and both shores of the gulf are conspicuously remarkable for their lofty, frowning, and forbidding aspect.

The chief rivers discharging themselves in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence between the Saguenay and Ance Sablon, are the Grande and Petite Bergeronnes, the Portneuf, Missisiquinak, Betsiamites, Bustard, Manicougan, Ichimanipistick or Seven Islands, St. John, St. Austin's and Esquimaux. None of these rivers have been explored to any extent; and the interior of the country remains as yet the undisputed haunt of the prowling wolf and savage bear. It has, however, been traversed in various directions, by Esquimaux and Indians of other tribes, in the pursuit of the martin, the otter, and the beaver; but few facts of much importance have been gleaned from their narratives; and although it is probable, from the geographical situation of the country, and its unpromising appearance, that it is unfit for the purposes of settlement, it were still very desirable and satisfactory that a more accurate knowledge of its locality existed. The possibility of its leading to the discovery of minerals and mines, that might eventually prove of great advantage to the trade of the province, is by no means visionary, as fragments of coal were found in several rivers of that section of territory, by individuals connected with the Indian trade of Labrador.

As far as our information of the face of the country goes, as derived from the natives, it may be described as consisting of rocky cliffs, and rugged hills of no very considerable elevation, variously dispersed over barren plains or thick forests, studded with crooked and stunted pines, birch, fir and cedar. The valleys are generally coated with a thick moss, which usually extends beneath the woods, and is frequently overgrown with a variety of small shrubs, some of which bear quantities of berries; and the country is chequered with small lakes, that are sometimes formed by the melting of snow, and the accumulations of rain water.

There are no roads along the coast; and the only settlement of any consequence to be met with upon it, is that of Portneuf, which is composed of a chapel, 3 or 4 dwelling houses (the most conspicuous of these being the agent's house), and several stores. After traversing the gulf, and dwelling for some time upon the grand but gloomy range of prominent hills that bound the shores of the River St. Lawrence, the eye is agreeably relieved by the aspect of this solitary and picturesque little settlement, wholly unconnected with the civilized world excepting by water communication. It is one of the trading marts of the King's Posts Company, and has been many years established. Below it, at considerable intermediate distances, are the trading posts at Les Isles Jérémie, the Seven Islands and Mingan. At Pointe des Monts, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, is stationed the light-house mentioned in a previous chapter describing the St. Lawrence.

Along the coasts of Labrador, extensive fisheries are carried on that contribute to the supplies of the markets of the province, and also to the exports of fish and oil from Quebec. The fisheries of the Gulf are extremely productive, and it is the policy of the colonies to encourage them, as one of the exhaustless feeders of the trade of the country. Their importance has been sensibly felt, especially at Halifax, where an association exists for the avowed purpose of protecting and encouraging the fisheries on the coasts of Labrador, the banks of Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the Assembly of Nova Scotia, in 1825, voted a sum of 1500*l.* to be expended in bounties on vessels, that should pass the equator, engaged in the whale fishery.

Almost the whole of this vast section of country, together with a

considerable portion of that lying west of the Saguenay, is styled the *Domaine*, and comprised under a lease from the crown, granting to a company by the denomination of the King's Posts' Company, the exclusive privilege of bartering, hunting, and fishing within the limits assigned to such domain, or what was originally called in the ordonnances of the time *La Traite de Tadoussac*. At an early period after the formation of French settlements in various parts of Canada, the government of France turned the wilderness of the country to account by farming or leasing extensive waste domains, receiving an annual consideration for the privilege it granted, of a monopoly of the fur trade and fisheries within the boundaries of particular tracts. The tract termed the King's Domain, which formed part of the "United Farms of France," was surveyed between the years 1731 and 1733, and its boundaries are described in an ordonnance of Intendant Hocquart, bearing date the 23rd May, 1733, as follows, viz.:—"By the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, from the lower extremity of the seigniory of '*Les Eboulemens*,' which is opposite the north-east point of the *Isle aux Coudres*, as far as Point or Cape Cormorant, being a front of 95 leagues, or thereabouts, with the *Isle aux Œufs*, and other adjacent isles, islets, and beaches; on the west by a line assumed to be drawn east and west, beginning at the lower extremity of the seigniory of Les Eboulemens, and thence proceeding as far as that height of land where the carrying place of Patitachekoa is situate, in latitude $47^{\circ} 15'$; which Lake Patitachekoa is the source of the river Metabetchouanou, which flows into Lake St. John, the outlet of which is the Saguenay; further to the west, by Lakes Spamoskoutin, Sagaigan, and Kaouakounabiskat, the height of land in latitude $47^{\circ} 27'$, the said Lake Kaouakounabiskat forming other lakes, and the river Ouiatchouanan, which flows through Lake St. John into the Saguenay, which two lakes shall form the boundary of the hunting territory of the rear of Batiscan, and proceeding further westward towards Three Rivers, and in rear by the height of land distant two leagues, or thereabouts, from the little Lake Patitaouaganiche, in latitude $48^{\circ} 18'$; which lake flows through Lake Askatichi into the river Nikoubau, which also receives the waters of Lake Nikoubau; all which lakes and rivers flow into Lake St. John, and thence into the Saguenay, and shall form the

boundary and division between the lands of the domain and the hunting territory of Three Rivers, and of the River du Lievre. Within these limits are included the posts of Tadoussac, Malbaye, Bondésir, Papina-chois, the Islets of Jérémie, and Point of the Betsiamites, Chekoutimi, Lake St. John, Nikoubau, Chomonthuane, Misstassins, and rear of Misstassins as far as Hudson's Bay. Lower down the river, the domain shall be bounded by virtue of our aforesaid *Ordonnance* of the 12th instant, by Cape Cormorant as far as the height of land, in which tract shall be included the river Moisi, Lake of the Kichestigaux, the Lake of the Naskapis, and other rivers and lakes which flow into the same."

CHAPTER X.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ I.—*Country west of the RIVER CHAUDIERE.*

THE highly valuable tract of country embraced in the present section, is bounded to the eastward by the River Chaudiere, to the northward, in front, by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear, by the highlands of the Connecticut, and the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, which constitute the southern and south-eastern boundary of Lower Canada, dividing it, in that quarter, from the American states of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. In superficial extent this tract contains about 13,864 square miles, and includes 17 counties,—Megantic, Sherbrooke, Lotbiniere, Nicolet, Yamaska, Drummond, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Stanstead, Missisqui, Rouville, Acadie, Chambly, Beauharnois, LaPrairie and Vercheres; and parts of two others, Dorchester and Beauce. It contains one town, numerous villages, and a total population of about 181,000 souls.

To give at once a collective and correct idea of the face and features of this extensive tract, it may be said that, receding from the St. Lawrence in the direction of east and south-east, after passing the almost uninterrupted level of the country, through which flow the rivers Richelieu and Yamaska, the land gradually swells into ridges, becomes progressively more hilly, and finally assumes a mountainous character towards lakes Memphramagog and St. Francis, the country beyond continuing to preserve, more or less, that boldness of aspect to the borders of the Chaudiere and the height of land at the Connecticut's sources. The range of hills traversing Bolton, Orford, &c. appear to be a continuation of the Green Mountains, that form a conspicuous ridge running from south to west, through the state of Vermont. The uniform flatness of what might be called the valleys or plains of the Yamaska and Chambly (Richelieu), is agreeably relieved by the several isolated mountains that rise boldly and conspicuously above the surface, their soaring forms

being distinctly seen, and giving by the various combinations of perspective, as they are viewed from different positions, considerable beauty and interest to the scenery. These mountains are distinguished by the names of Rouville or Belœil, Yamaska, Boucherville, Chambly, Rougemont, and Mount Johnston. As might be expected in so wide an extent of territory, some variety of soil will occur and occasional swampy tracts be found; but the uncultivable tracts bear no proportion to the lands susceptible of a high degree of agricultural improvement. It is profusely watered by lakes, rivers, and rivulets winding through it in every direction. The principal rivers, besides the Chaudière, which bounds the tract to the eastward, are the Becancour, the two branches of the Nicolet, the St. Francis, the Yamaska, the Richelieu or Chambly, the Chateauguay, and the Salmon*. All these have their sources within the province, except the three last, whose waters flow from the other side of the boundary line, the one issuing from Lake Champlain, the others having their rise, as well as several of their branches, on the confines of the State of New York. Numerous other rivers and streams of inferior magnitude, with an innumerable class of tributary waters, also contribute to fertilize the soil, and are very useful to the farmers for various purposes of rural economy. The chief lakes are Memphramagog (which lies partly within our territory and partly within the dominions of the States), Scaswanipus and Tomefobi, Lakes St. Francis, Nicolet, Pitt, William, and Trout, together with a number of others of inferior note.

Of the rivers, the Richelieu is the only one navigable for steam-boats, the minor class of those vessels being able to ascend from Sorel to the basin at Chambly, provided, however, their draught of water do not exceed four feet, and even then there is a cessation of this description of navigation during the low waters about midsummer. The Chateauguay is navigable for a considerable distance above its confluence, for batteaux, the smaller sort of keel boats, and canoes. Large quantities of timber, from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river, but the trade of this article has much diminished since

* See *Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada* for a further account of these rivers.



R. S. M. Bouchette del.

VILLAGE OF ST. HYACINTHE.

C^o of St. Hyacinthe.

Day & Hughes Lith^{rs} to the King, Printers, St. Louis, Mo.

the settlements have increased, and it is now comparatively insignificant. Salmon river is navigable for boats to French mills, within the American line. It was up this river that the American force, under General Wilkinson, retreated after the battle of Chrystler's Farm, on the 13th of Nov. 1813. The Nicolet floats batteaux, at all seasons, to some distance beyond the village, and much intercourse is in consequence kept up by the river with the town of Three Rivers, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. Above the village, the Nicolet becomes more or less rapid through both its branches to its sources, presenting nevertheless frequent intervals of gentle current, which may be practised by small flat boats and canoes. The Becancour is a beautiful river, and, like the Nicolet, is navigable a few miles up for batteaux, beyond which it may be ascended to a remote distance by canoes in making a few portages, the longest of which, called the Grand Portage, is one league, avoiding the Great Falls in front of the township of Blandford. This part of the river is remarkably picturesque, and the cascade scarcely yields in magnitude or beauty to the Falls of the river Chaudiere, the scenery of which is so much, and so justly, celebrated for its wild magnificence and romantic attractions. The Yamaska winds through a fertile country for upwards of 90 miles. Its medium breadth is about 400 yards, and its inland navigation of some importance, though confined to batteaux and rafts that can ascend several leagues above its discharge, at the head of Lake St. Peter. The navigation of the Chaudiere is obstructed at its entrance by rapids, and the impediments increase further up the river to the Falls, about four miles from its estuary. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yards in breadth, and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock, rising above the surface of the current just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts, that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam, and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces

in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent. The hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself, form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin; from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand. The next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former. There is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river. From the falls, the river may still be called rapid up to its source, although sections of it are navigated by small boats and canoes. The river St. Francis traverses the heart of the southern townships, and opens a communication with them and the United States through the Lakes Scaswaninipus and Memphramagog. The numerous difficulties of its navigation are surmounted by the skill and courage of battalions and canoemen, who avoid the Falls and stronger rapids by portages at carrying places, and thus, however laboriously, render this water communication available. The sources of the St. Francis, are to be traced to the large lakes of the same name in Garthby and Colraine. In the circumjacent country to these lakes, are found the sources of the largest rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, eastward from the St. Francis, and those flowing into the Chaudiere. Many of the rivers that have not yet been particularized, as the river Beaurivage, the Duchesne, La Tortue, Montreal, &c. are for the most part capable of floating light boats and canoes at certain seasons, the streams, generally speaking, on this shore of the St. Lawrence, being far less broken and rapid than on the other.

The tenure of the lands composing this section of country is two-

fold—feudal and soccage; and the lands held by the one, being so situated as to be distinctly contrasted with those held by the other, we shall first give some account of the settlements of the seigniories and fiefs, and afterwards take into consideration those of the townships.

The feudal grants occupy a superficies of about 3,800 miles, and circumscribe at all points, excepting to the southward, the tract known by the appellation of the eastern townships, having to the east and north-east the seigniories of Nouvelle Beauce, on the Chaudière, to the north and north-west those of the St. Lawrence, and to the westward the seigniories of the Yamaska and the Richelieu, and those composing the fertile tract of seigniorial lands lying between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence, to St. Regis.

In glancing at the settlements of the circuit of country thus presenting itself, those of La Beauce will be found to possess considerable interest, whether we view their advanced and flourishing condition, or their advantageous geographical position, enjoying a climate somewhat milder than the seigniories on the St. Lawrence below Lake St. Peter, and situated on a direct communication with Boston, in the United States, by the Kennebec road, which was effectually completed last autumn (1830), and is already much frequented. By this important route the distance from Quebec to Boston is essentially abridged, and the markets of the capital consequently thrown more easily open to American produce. Through this route, large importations of live stock are made into this province, and the internal trade being otherwise great and increasing, a custom-house officer was appointed at St. Mary's, which is the largest and most flourishing village on the Chaudière. The general character of the land in the seigniories of St. Mary, St. Joseph, Vaudreuil, and Aubert Gallion, is hilly and broken, but the soil is excellent in the aggregate, and very fertile, although light, and in some parts stony. The road along the Chaudière, upon the borders of which are the most improved and oldest settlements, is remarkably good, and presents various points of view extremely beautiful and picturesque.

At the mouth of the Chaudiere, the banks of the St. Lawrence still retain the characteristic boldness, for which they are remarkable at Quebec

and Point Levy; but proceeding westward, they gradually subside to a moderate elevation, till they sink into the flats of Baie du Febvre, and form the marshy shores of Lake St. Peter. Between the St. Francis and the Chaudiere, the soil and settlements of the seigniories are of various degrees of excellence and prosperity. There are, generally speaking, much larger portions of them yet covered with impervious forests, than undergoing the operations of tillage; but such as are now under process of improvement, yield abundant harvests of every description of grain; and, from the prevailing depth of the soil, would not be unfit for the growth of hemp. Flax is already raised in small quantities for the use of domestic manufactures. A number of the villages are peculiarly well built and prettily situated on the river's banks, at intervals of 3 or 4 leagues, a bright tin-spired church, invariably figuring a pleasing and conspicuous object in the landscape of a Canadian village.

The villages more worthy of note are those of De Lotbiniere, Becancour, St. Gregoire, Nicolet, St. Antoine, and St. Francis.

At Nicolet, a college was long since established by the late catholic bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Plessis, which holds the third rank in the province among institutions of a similar nature. It has of late years been placed under the management of the royal institution, but continues under the immediate direction and tutorage of the catholic clergy, though with some modifications.

The foundations of a new college were laid a few years ago, to the eastward of the existing one, exceeding by far the dimensions of the present building; but from the magnitude of its scale, its completion is likely to take up several years. Such an institution, in the heart of the province, cannot be too highly appreciated, and must spread its beneficial influence broadly, and disseminate through an extensive district, the advantages of education.

The rich and luxuriant plain, lying between the Yamaska and the St. Lawrence, and traversed centrally by the Richelieu, completes the circuit of French grants, described as confining the eastern townships. Of this tract, the only lands held in free and common soccage, are those of the townships of Hinchinbrooke, Hemmingford, and Godmanchester,



Drawn by G. H. Bouchette.

"Take care, Sir, in the River Ruckelton!"

most of the lands of Sherrington, being held *en roture* by *censitaires* of La Salle. The exuberance of the crops raised in this fertile tract of country, justifies the appellation it bears as the granary of Lower Canada; since it not only affords subsistence to a dense and large population, but is the principal source whence the export wheat is derived for the British markets. The most prevalent quality of soil, is a deep rich mould, consisting chiefly of clay, in some places combined with a black earth and marl. The lighter soil is generally to be found along the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and bordering the St. Lawrence. If any degrees of fertility, can properly be distinguished in one section of this valuable tract, over another, the seigniories in the vicinity of the basin at Chambly, seem entitled to the superiority: such are Chambly, Blairfindie, and Longueuil, that enjoy a climate several degrees milder than the seigniories on the St. Lawrence, and even sensibly milder than the fruitful country lying below them, on the Richelieu river. The main roads, following the banks of the several rivers, are very good in general; but the stage routes from St. John's, through Blairfindie, to La Prairie, or by Chambly to Longueuil, are exceedingly bad, and the latter in particular, when traversing the swamp between the villages of St. Joseph and Longueuil. By these two roads is kept up the communication with the United States, the intercourse with which is carried on, without cessation, at all seasons, rendering Chambly, Blairfindie, and La Prairie, great thoroughfares; and largely contributing to the encouragement of trade and business, and a consequent increase of the settlement and population of those places, and others situated on that route. The village of La Prairie on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about 8 miles from the city of Montreal, has the advantage of any other village of the province, as regards the extent of its trade and population. The streets are more defined, the buildings more contiguous, and not unfrequently two stories high, and many of them covered in tin; tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers, are to be seen in every direction, and much activity appears to prevail every where. The constant arrival and departure of steam boats and stages, contribute to enliven the place, and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene, occa-

sioned by the coming and going of strangers, from the States, or from Canada.

The village of St. Joseph is inferior to La Prairie in extent, but its locality is probably superior, situate as it is on the broad and beautiful basin of Chambly, at the head of which the impetuous stream of the river St. John's makes a last and violent struggle to leave its contracted bed, and dilating at the foot of the rapids, into an expansive reservoir, flows afterwards in a gentle current, through an unbroken channel, to its junction with the St. Lawrence at Sorel. Upon the rapids above the basin are situated the large corn-mills built by the late Hon. Colonel de Salabery and Samuel Hat, Esq., the respective seigneurs of West and East Chambly. The excellence of these mills, 7 in number, and working a total number of 24 sets of mill-stones, has induced the inhabitants of remote parts of the surrounding country, to bring their wheat thither yearly for grinding. Below Chambly basin, the sluggishness of the stream precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description, and in consequence wind-mills are more frequent and are to be seen in almost every parish of the Richelieu. The river Yamaska offers several excellent sites, where mills have been erected by the seignors of St. Hyacinthe, St. Ours, and the seignories lower down.

If the scenery about Quebec command our admiration for its boldness, sublimity, and grandeur, that of the Richelieu will no less do so for its champaign and picturesque beauties. The eye here dwells with peculiar delight, on the frequent succession of rich and fruitful fields, luxuriant meadows, neat and flourishing settlements, and gay villages dispersed over this beautiful plain, and adorning the banks of the Richelieu, the Yamaska, and the St. Lawrence; whilst the towering mountains of Rouville and Chambly, Rougemont, Mount Johnson, and Boucherville, are seen soaring majestically above the common level, the monarchs of the vale. The Table Rock, at the summit of the cone, or *Pin de Sucre* of Rouville mountain, has been established to be 1,100 feet above the level of the river. Its access is extremely tedious and difficult; but none will look back to their fatigues with regret, when they behold from its exalted pinnacle, the most enchanting panoramic



Drawn by Col. Bouchette

Fort Columbia

J. B. Walker sculp.

view, and the most extensive scope of country, that can be embraced at once from any spot in Lower Canada. Beneath the spectator, lies the magnificent valley from which the mountain rises; and winding amidst its numerous beauties, he can trace the Richelieu from its outlet from Lake Champlain, to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, which is also discovered at various points, till its surface is distinctly disclosed opposite Montreal. The city and mountain of Montreal are very clearly seen to the westward. To the eastward, the prospect is partially intercepted by one of the hills forming the group collectively called the Rouville mountain. With the aid of a telescope, the town of Three Rivers can be descried, in clear weather, to the N.E., and to the southward the settlements of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont, at the respective distances of about 60 and 70 miles from the spectator.

The town of William Henry, or Sorel, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, Sorel, or Chambly River (known by each appellation,) with the St. Lawrence, on the site of a fort built in the year 1665, by order of Monsieur de Tracy, similar to those erected in the neighbourhood of Montreal, &c. as a defence against the incursions of the Indians, and which received its name from Sorel, a captain of engineers, who superintended its construction; but its modern appellation it derives from our august sovereign, in honour of whom it was called William Henry, at the time His Majesty, in early life, visited that distant section of his vast empire. The plan of it covers about 120 acres of ground, although at present the number of houses does not much exceed 200, exclusive of stores, barracks, and government buildings. It is laid out with regularity, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and having in the centre a square, 170 yards on each side; the dwelling-houses are of wood, substantially and well constructed, but the protestant and the catholic churches are both stone buildings: there are eight principal streets, that are named after different branches of the royal family; the whole population is about 1500 souls. Before the town, the bank of the Richelieu is from ten to twelve feet high, having near the point two or three wharfs; the river is here 250 yards broad, with from two and a half to five and a half fathoms of water. On the opposite shore there are convenient places for building vessels, and

some of large tonnage have been constructed there; but latterly this branch of trade has not been so much attended to here as it used to be, notwithstanding the accommodations for carrying it on, would induce a belief that great encouragement would be given to it. A small distance from a little rivulet to the southward of the place is a blockhouse and an hospital, and a little further on a neat cottage or lodge, with out-houses, gardens, &c. called the Government-house, serving as an occasional residence for the Governor in summer, and sometimes for the commanding officer of the troops stationed here, usually one or two companies of infantry. The present town of Sorel was begun about the year 1785, when some loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled there; and it still continues to be the residence of many old military servants of the crown. Some trade is carried on here, but not so much as might be supposed its situation at the junction of two navigable rivers would command: the timber trade, the export of grain from this part of the country, and the interchange between the American states, might be extended to a considerable amount, and apparently with many advantages.

The seigniories of Sault St. Louis, La Salle, Chateauguay, and Beauharnois, and the townships of Sherrington, Hemmingford, Hinchinbrooke, and Godmanchester, together with the Indian lands, occupy the westernmost angle of the province on the southern shores of the St. Lawrence, and form a tract in no respect inferior to the fertile country of which we have just spoken, enjoying a climate equally mild and salubrious, a soil rich and excellent in the aggregate, whilst the land, which is abundantly watered, rises in general from the front in gradual swells, clothed with hard timber, to the province line, bounding that tract in the rear. These seigniories are remarkably well settled and, excepting Beauharnois, have by far the greater proportion of their lands improved upon: the great superficial extent of Beauharnois is likely to leave it open for some years longer, to the reception of new settlers. The village of Beauharnois, on the shores of Lake St. Louis, consists of about 40 houses, one third of which are stone, and many two stories high. It is well situated, and offers a convenient stopping-place for the steam-boat plying between the cascades and La Chine, which takes in here its daily supply of wood.

The townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrooke, and Godmanchester, after having, for many years, been left to the despoiling occupation of unauthorized settlers, were placed under the superintendency of a vigilant and zealous agent*, under whom the settlements have grown into strength, prosperity, and consequence; whilst the judicious plan of government location proved the means of *effectively* providing for a numerous class of industrious emigrants and others, who are now reaping the fruit of the bounties of the crown. Hemmingford Mountain, otherwise called Covey's Hill, in the township of Hemmingford, has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville Cone, and commands also an extensive horizon, in which are distinctly discovered the Montreal Mountain, the Pinnacle and Mansfield Mountains, and several other prominent features of the country. Its northern ascent, though somewhat abrupt, is rendered easy by the windings of the path, which is the only avenue traced to its summit.

Resuming the subject of the eastern townships, it will be found that, in the tract of country known by that name, 98 whole townships and parts of townships have been at different times laid out and subdivided by actual survey, and that about ten more remain to be admeasured and erected by letters patent, to complete the internal division of the tract. Very few, if any, of the townships thus surveyed, can be said to be wholly destitute of settlers, although by far the greater number present but unconnected and partial settlements thinly scattered over the country. The townships most settled are Ascot, Eaton, Compton, Hatley, Stansstead, Barnston, Barford, Potton, Sutton, Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Brome, Bolton, Orford, Stukeley, and Shefford, which form the mass of townships on the frontier of the province, about Lake Memphremagog and the forks of the St. Francis. On Craig's Road the townships of Ireland, Leeds, and Inverness are the most populous and improved; and on the St. Francis, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham, and Upton.

The main and, indeed, the only roads leading from the heart of these townships to the older settlements, are Craig's Road, which, from its inter-

* Mr. Bowron.

section of the St. Francis at Shipton, is open to the settlements of St. Giles; the East and West River Roads of the St. Francis, leading from Sherbrooke to the Baie St. Antoine, on Lake St. Peter; and the road through Hatley, Stanstead, Potton, Sutton, St. Armand, Dunham, and Stanbridge to the settlements of the Richelieu River. By this latter road, are opened several avenues into the state of Vermont, with which a constant intercourse is kept up. Some parts of Craig's Road are almost impassable, owing to swamps and windfalls, and particularly so between the settlements of Leeds and those of Shipton. Of the roads along the St. Francis, that on the eastern bank is the best and most generally used in summer, the other is practised preferably in winter. The worst section of the summer road lies between the seigniory of Courval and the house of a farmer, by the name of Spicer, a distance of six miles. Of this distance, four miles are called the *Savanne*, which during the wet season is dangerous and frequently impracticable. The bogs in the southern quarter of Simpson are also very bad for about half a league, but they are not of a shaking nature, from the firmness of the substratum. The road through Potton and Sutton is very rugged, broken, and otherwise bad. The minor public roads connecting the settlements of the townships circumjacent to Ascot are numerous and, generally speaking, much better, as having the advantage of receiving more frequent repairs from the settlers, to be found in greater numbers on their borders, this quarter of the tract being more closely inhabited.

Labouring under the weighty disadvantage of the want of good and convenient roads communicating with the principal market-towns of the province, the prosperity of the eastern townships can only be attributed to the enterprise, industry, and perseverance of the inhabitants, who, considering merely the mildness of the climate, the advantages of the soil, and the locality, boldly entered the wilderness originally, and have now the gratification of seeing around them, corn-fields of unrivalled luxuriance, thriving farms, and flourishing villages. The town of Sherbrooke contains about 50 dwelling-houses; it occupies a high position on both banks of the River Magog, at the forks of the St. Francis, and its settlements are connected by a bridge; the old court-house and jail are on the Ascot side. As the seat of jurisdiction of the district of

St. Francis, it is a place of general resort; besides being, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, or rather (as the head of the present navigation of the St. Francis), the place of transit through which the chief part of the township produce is conveyed to the market-towns, or elsewhere. The chief articles of trade are grain, pot and pearl ashes, and likewise horses, horned cattle, sheep, and other live stock.

At some distance from Sherbrooke, remarkably well situated, is Belvedere, the residence of the Honourable W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in Ascot and other townships, and the original promoter of the settlements of that section of the province. The surrounding positions command a delightful circuit of scenery, in which nature and art alternately share the homage of our admiration. The bold ridge of Orford and Bolton Mountains, and the high conical hill in Potton, called Owl's Head, from its singular formation, are seen in the horizon to the west and south-west; and in more remote perspective is discovered the conspicuous cone of the Pinnacle Mountain, St. Armand. To the eastward the gay spires and flourishing settlements of Eaton, and to the north of these the woodless front of the Bald Mountain, and to the south and south-east the beautiful and picturesque settlements of Compton, beyond which the majestic highlands of the Connecticut bound the view.

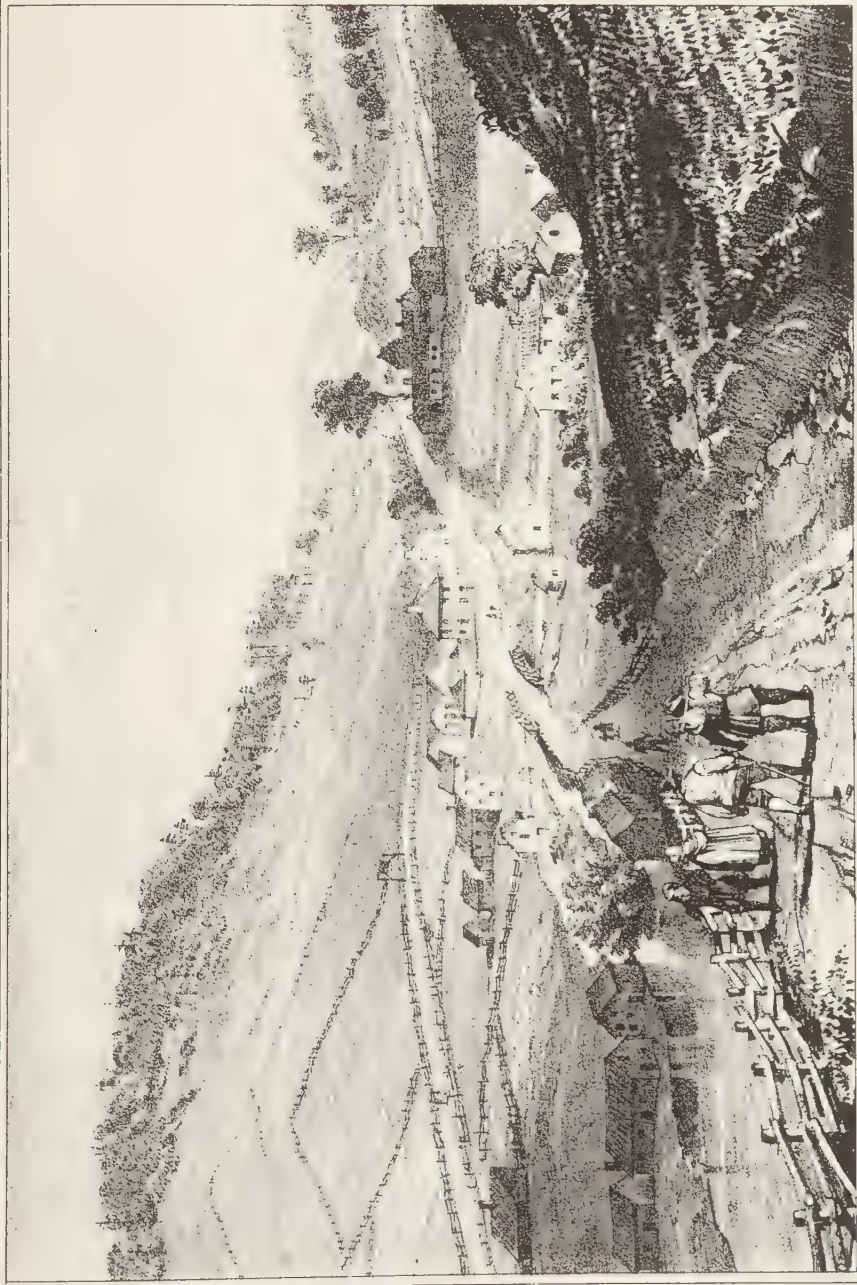
Stanstead village is the next in the scale of consequence, although in point of neatness it takes precedence of Sherbrooke. The buildings are generally more regular and tasty, many of them two stories high, and several are built of brick. The style of building throughout the townships, is very different from that followed in the French settlements of the province, and borders considerably, if it is not absolutely similar, to the American style, in the adjoining state of Vermont. Indeed, when we come to contrast the system of agriculture, as well as the plan of building, pursued in the townships, with those adopted in the seigniories by Canadian farmers, we find a striking dissimilarity, and can easily trace the analogy of appearance that prevails between the township settlements and those of the American frontier. That the American agricultural system has the advantage of the Canadian, is, we believe, generally admitted, and to this the superior produce of the township lands seems to bear abundant testimony. The domestic cleanliness usually to be met with in the houses of the inhabitants is such as

to characterise them for that virtue ; whilst domestic manufactures of every description, introduced in the country, such as homespun cloths and linens, diaper, &c., are evidence of their industry : some of the cloths and linens are of a tissue and texture, not much inferior to the common description of imported British cloths and Irish linens.

In the other townships, whose names have been previously mentioned, a number of pretty villages and hamlets are dispersed, that enliven the aspect of the country, and form, as it were, so many points whence the collective energy of the inhabitants, fostered by the aid of society, extends its influence to the surrounding country, and encourages a degree of industry that, ere many years, will convert dense forests into fertile fields.

The route to St. Armand lies across the townships Potton and Sutton, and part of the county of Richmond, in the state of Vermont. This tedious route being passed, the village of Frelighsburg is seen delightfully situated at the base of the St. Armand's Mountain, in a fair and picturesque valley, the Pinnacle rising boldly behind it to the eastward. It consists of a church and 50 dwelling-houses, about a quarter of which number is built of brick, two stories high. The village and the mountain embellish each other reciprocally ; the prospect from the Pinnacle borrowing much interest from the gay settlements below it, whilst the village itself is beautifully set off by the lofty hill, that forms a magnificent back-ground to the landscape. From the summit of Pinnacle Mountain one peculiarity, in the splendid and comprehensive view it presents, is remarkable in the prospect southward, where the Vermont hills and settlements are traced to their union with the mountains and settlements of Lower Canada, with which they are blended, as it were, under the eye of the observer, being merely divided by an imaginary line of latitude that defines the dominion of the respective powers.

The several roads to Phillipsburgh, on Missisqui Bay, in St. Armand, are tolerably good, and exhibit a pleasing variety of landscape as they wind round the base of hills, and pass over gentle acclivities. The settlements are in a flourishing condition, and the country agreeably diversified by frequent hillocks and rich swells of land. The village is neat and pleasantly situated upon the eastern shores of the bay, on the public communication between Lower Canada and the United States.



Engraved by G. H. Fisher

KILBOURN'S MILLS, STANSTEAD, U.S.A. & THE UNITED STATES SETTLEMENTS, VERMONT

South of the Province Line. Lat 46° N

W. D. Smith & Co. New York, N.Y.

Engraved by G. H. Fisher

Am. B. Co.

Old. B. Co.

Turning from this section of the eastern townships to the more northerly parts, the settlements of Ireland, Leeds, and Inverness will be considered with some interest, from the rapid progress they have made within the last few years. Those of Drummondville, on the St. Francis, will probably be found to elicit still more our surprise, from their present state of advancement. The lands composing them were granted to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of disbanded corps of royal veterans, who commenced their settlements, under the direction and superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Herriott, C. B., an officer no less distinguished for his services during the late American war, than for his zeal in forwarding the interests and prosperity of this veteran colony. The small village of Drummondville is situated in the township of Grantham, on the banks of the river St. Francis.

In dismissing the consideration of this part of the country, we would remark the broad and conspicuous distinction existing between two classes of the people of the same province, in a small comparative extent of territory, as betwixt the inhabitants of the seigneurial settlements and those of the townships, differing as they do in their language, their religion, their habits, their systems of agriculture, the tenure of their lands, and partially in their laws. The prevalent language in the townships is English, the tenure of the lands, free and common soccage, and the laws by which lands descend by inheritance, are English. The French idiom is universal in the seignories, the tenure of the lands, feudal, and the law of descent by which property is governed, is prescribed by the custom of Paris.

SOUTH SIDE *of the St. LAWRENCE.*—§ II. *Country east of the RIVER CHAUDIERE to the west bounds of the DISTRICT OF GASPE.*

This section of Lower Canada is bounded to the north-west by the St. Lawrence, which forms an extensive front of 257 miles, and to the south-east by the highlands dividing the British from the American territories in that quarter. These highlands are situated, at their nearest point, 62 miles, perpendicular distance from the St. Lawrence; but, in approaching the river Chaudière, they diverge southerly, to the sources of the Connecticut. The superficial extent of this tract of country is

about 18,802 square statute miles, and its population about 65,430 souls, chiefly occupying the borders of the St. Lawrence to the lateral depth of 9 miles, and the banks of the river Chaudière.

Of the above-mentioned superficies, however, a considerable section lies in a sort of temporary abeyance, arising from the claim set up by the government of the United States of America, to the dominion of a tract exceeding 6,000,000 of acres. The merits of this claim were succinctly taken into consideration in the first chapter of the present volume; but the recent decision of the umpire to whom this important international question was referred, having since come to light, we feel called upon to take notice of it in this place, although it is understood that neither power interested in the reference, has acquiesced in the award.

The line of boundary prescribed by the King of Holland, as adjusting the claims of Great Britain and the United States in this part of the American continent, appears to be, as far as we are informed, a continuation of the meridional line from Mars Hill (up to which point both nations are agreed) until it strikes the river St. John; thence up the middle of that river to the mouth of the St. Francis, a river falling into the St. John from the northward; thence up the St. Francis, about 18 miles; thence on a line due north or west to the table-land along which the Americans claim the boundary; and finally along that table-country to the highlands of the Connecticut. By this irregular line of boundary a tract of territory of about 1,530,000 acres is cut off from Lower Canada, and the river St. John exhibits the strange and inconvenient characters, of belonging in part to one power exclusively, and in part to another exclusively, whilst another section of the same stream is under the common dominion of both powers. The boundary is also liable to the momentous objection of approaching too near the banks of the St. Lawrence, and even the capital of British North America; and the separation, that the American claim evidently tended to effect, between the Canadas and the seaboard provinces, is not only as substantially produced by the awarded boundary, but the "wedge," besides being driven in between New Brunswick and Lower Canada, is calculated also to sever the eastern section of the latter province from the western, and thus become equally dangerous, as affecting the integrity and safety of the colonies.

The award of the umpire—dictated, no doubt, by a sincere desire of doing impartial justice to the high parties concerned—is in fact *a compromise*; and we apprehend that the question of reference did not contemplate a decision upon that principle, but was confined to the mere declaration of *what was the boundary intended and meant by the treaty of 1783*. It was in the spirit of that treaty alone that the rule of decision was to be sought for, and not in abstract theories of equity; although the matter, if decided even upon the latter principles, properly understood, must have led to a different determination, from the obvious advantage the award pronounced would, if acceded to, give to the American over the British interests. It were idle to enter here into a repetition of arguments that have been so often urged and exhausted; but the justice of the British claim, and its paramount importance as connected with the preservation of the British North American colonies, cannot be too often or too emphatically enforced; and we vainly endeavour to view the possible surrender of the tract in question, to a foreign state, in any other light than that of the first step towards the loss of those fine provinces.

Putting aside the assumptions of the American government, and viewing that tract of country as it now actually stands, forming part of the province of Lower Canada, we shall consider the Mars Hill highlands as constituting its bounds to the southward, and describe its geography accordingly.

The face of the country, though abounding with extensive valleys and flats, is decidedly hilly; but it is neither so boldn or so mountainous as the country on the opposite banks of the St. Lawrence. The land generally rises in irregular ridges from the borders of the river, towards the rear, and attains, in general, a considerable elevation at the distance of 10, 15, and 20 miles from the front, forming at its height the verge of a broad and extended tract of table-land of gentle descent towards the River St. John, beyond which it reascends again, and acquires a superior degree of altitude, towards the sources of the Allegash, merging in the range of highlands that are a continuation of the Connecticut range, stretching eastwardly, and winding round the sources of the rivers falling into the Atlantic, and those flowing into the St. Lawrence, and the St. John, in the opposite direction.

This vast tract of territory is very well watered by numerous rivers and lakes, and their tributary waters, that flow through the soil in multifarious ramifications. Of the rivers, the largest are the St. John and its principal branches, the Madawaska, Etchemin, Du Sud, Le Bras (a branch of the Du Sud), Ste. Anne, Ouelle, Du Loup, the Green River, Trois Pistolles, Rimouski, and the Great Mitis and Matane rivers. The chief lakes are those of Metapediac, Mitis, Temiscouata, Long Lake, and the Eagle Lakes ; but others of inferior magnitude are frequent, and these in general, as well as the larger lakes, abound with a variety of excellent fish.

From the high grounds of Lauzon, opposite Cape Diamond, a general and gradual declivity eastward is perceptible along the St. Lawrence as far as the River du Sud, beyond which the immediate banks of the river are moderately elevated for a considerable distance down. The River du Sud takes its source in the hills to the S.W., and winding in a general north-easterly course for about 30 miles, through a level, rich, and fruitful plain, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence 35 miles below Quebec. The richness of the harvests in the luxuriant valley it traverses had long acquired to it a reputation as the granary of Lower Canada, but it is now supposed to yield in fertility to the lands on the Richelieu river. Its scenery is soft and beautiful in the extreme. The village of St. Thomas stands on the N.W. shore of the River du Sud, near its junction with the St. Lawrence. Viewed from Chapel Hill, which lies about 3 miles to the S.W., it appears to great advantage, a conspicuous object in one of the most enchanting prospects to be seen in the province. From the insulated altitude of the rock, the spectator commands a beautiful panoramic view of the surrounding champaign country, which is in a high state of cultivation, and chequered with frequent farmhouses and extensive barns, whose dazzling whiteness is agreeably contrasted with the rich verdure or maturer hue of the field, and the luxuriant foliage of the elm. To the N. and N.E. the broad stream of the St. Lawrence is displayed in all its grandeur, the eye being able from this one point to survey its expanded surface above and below for a total distance of nearly 40 miles. The villages above St. Thomas, and particularly St. Michel and St. Vallier, are remarkably picturesque,



Drawn by J. H. M. M. M.

J. H. M. M. M.

Horner Distillery & Mill on the River Trois Larmes

and their locality peculiarly advantageous, as they are seated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, upon some agreeable eminence, and on the borders of an excellent road.

At Ste. Anne's, 24 leagues below Quebec, are first to be met with those insulated cliffs which characterize the scenery about Kamouraska. They are composed of granite, and generally rise in abrupt slopes, presenting rugged faces, thinly clad with dwarf trees. The highest of these hills is Montagne Ste. Anne, which from its towering elevation, not much unlike that of Rouville Mountain, peers above the fine country at its base. The access to its summit is precipitous and craggy, but the toils of the explorer are amply rewarded by the varied beauty of the prospect. Like Chapel Hill, near St. Thomas, it rises amidst fertile fields; but the features of the circumjacent country exhibit rather more of the varieties of hill and dale, swelling into gentle slopes, or occasionally springing up into conical hills of the same description as the Ste. Anne's Mountain, though much inferior in altitude. To the eastward the spectator views the beautiful village and settlements of River Ouelle, towards the west those of St. Roch des Annaïs: to the southward runs a bold but not very high ridge, skirting the most luxuriant fields; whilst to the northward the St. Lawrence, ever a conspicuous object in Canadian scenery, is seen proudly rolling its broad stream to the ocean, along the base of the stupendous range of mountains on the opposite shore.

At the eastern base of the mountain, very agreeably situated upon an eminence, are the small village of Ste. Anne's, the parish church, the parsonage-house, and a large stone college, 3 stories high, occupying an elevated, romantic, and very salubrious spot. To the zeal of the Rev. Messire Painchaud, the curate of the parish, in promoting the benefits of education, is entirely due the foundation of this interesting institution; and the liberal principles by which it is to be governed are in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, and such as to extend its advantages to the youth of all denominations*.

The populousness of the seigniories upon the southern bank of the

* Vide *Topographical Dictionary*, "Ste. Anne."

St. Lawrence, below Point Levi, had for some years pointed out the necessity of such a college; but some want of unanimity relative to the spot most eligible for its construction,—whether it should be Kamouraska, River Ouelle, or Ste. Anne,—and a deficiency of funds, retarded the execution of the project, until the vigorous measures pursued by Messire Painchaud led to the judicious selection of the beautiful site the college now occupies, and to its immediate construction subsequently.

The parishes on the borders of the St. Lawrence, below Ste. Anne's, are River Ouelle, Kamouraska, St. Andrew's, River du Loup, Cacona, Isle Verte, Rimouski, and Matane. Mitis, which intervenes between Rimouski and Matane, constitutes no parish of itself, but is attached to the one or the other of these. The parishes above Bic, or from Cacona inclusive, are very populous, the farms in a good state of cultivation, the soil generally excellent in its varieties, and the inhabitants in every respect easy and comfortable. One principal road, running along the river's bank, connects the whole line of flourishing settlements; whilst others, called *routes*, lead to the interior concessions and parishes, and are intersected by other front roads running parallel to the main road on the St. Lawrence's border. The roads are in general kept in good repair, and the bridges thrown over the rivers and streams are neat and substantial. At River Ouelle and River du Loup, tolls are exacted for the passage of the bridges, which are moderate enough at the latter place, but considered too high at the former.

River Ouelle and Kamouraska are the most populous villages below Ste. Anne's; and of these two Kamouraska enjoys a superiority in point of magnitude as well as situation. Both villages contain several very neat dwelling-houses, the residences of the principal inhabitants of the respective places; a few shops, and two or three good taverns. At River Ouelle is established at the mouth of the river a very productive porpoise fishery, held by several individuals in shares. Kamouraska, 90 miles distant from Quebec, is celebrated in the province for the remarkable salubrity of its atmosphere, which enjoys all the invigorating properties of sea air, arising from the breadth of the St. Lawrence, which is here upwards of 6 leagues, and the perfect sea salt of the waters. Kamouraska is now the chief watering-place in Lower Canada; and, as such, is the resort

of numerous visiters, of the first rank and respectability, during the summer months. The seignior of this highly valuable estate, Pashal Tasché, Esq., occupies the manor-house, which is very pleasantly situated at a short distance east of the village, near the borders of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of a well wooded ridge that shelters it from N.E. winds, and enhances the beauties of the situation.

The seignior is wholly settled, and indeed the redundant population occupies part of the waste lands in its depth. The front, which is generally low, abounds in those rich natural meadows to be met with in some of the parishes above, affording abundant wholesome pasturage, and enabling the farmer to produce large quantities of butter, much esteemed for its excellence in the Quebec market. The islands in front, besides embellishing the landscape, are used as the sites of extensive fisheries, the chief of which is that of the herring. Between these islands and the main shore, schooners find a safe strand at low water.

East of Kamouraska, the country continues for some distance singularly diversified, by abrupt and insulated hills, whose craggy and almost barren faces are usually contrasted with well cultivated fields. The church of St. Andrew's is first seen from the westward to emerge very prettily from behind two of these cliffs. Two leagues below St. Andrew's, Temiscouata portage strikes the main road; and about a quarter of a mile west of it stands an inn, kept by Madame Perron. The land rises here very near the river in a steep ascent to an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet, the road running by the houses at the foot of the bank, although the fields and enclosures are upon the hill, the access to the summit of which is difficult, and subjects the farmers to some inconvenience when driving their cattle to the grazing-grounds.

The portage of Temiscouata is 12 leagues long, and traverses the country from the shores of the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata. Through this communication lies the mail route to Frederickton, St. John's, and Halifax; and hence may be formed an opinion of its importance, and of the consequent expediency of improving it, to render the intercourse more easy and expeditious between the eastern and the western parts of the British colonies. It was first opened in 1783, but has since undergone, from time to time, considerable repairs; and more

recently a sum of 500*l.* was expended in its amelioration, under the direction of commissioners and the immediate superintendence of Mr. Woffe, adjutant h. p. of the 60th regiment. The road penetrates a wilderness, and is irregular and winding in its course, in order to avoid, as often as practicable, the hills that present themselves on the direct route. There is a good bridge across River du Loup, and small bridges over the minor streams, so that waggons may now pass through without interruption.

About 6 miles from the entrance of the portage, and half a mile above the mouth of the River du Loup, is the saw-mill and extensive timber establishment of Henry Caldwell, Esq., where that branch of Canadian trade is carried on upon a large scale. The mill is connected with the estuary of the river by a *dalle* or aqueduct, through which deals are transported from the mill to the basin, where schooners are laden with them. Several square-rigged vessels have also taken in cargoes of timber here; but the operation of loading can only be performed by means of scows or flat boats, the shallowness of the water rendering it necessary that ships should lie out at a considerable distance, where they are much exposed to the winds, although the anchoring-ground is sufficiently good.

The parishes of Cacona, Isle Verte, and Trois Pistolles present themselves next in order after River du Loup. Their settlements do not extend far beyond the river or front range, which exhibits neat farm-houses, large barns, and extensive enclosures that bear evidence of a good soil and industrious cultivation. After traversing these seigniories, we come to that part of the road called the Rimouski or Nine-league Portage. It is but partially settled, and the rugged aspect of the rocky ridges to the north and south of it render it a gloomy section of the road. These ridges form a valley whose breadth at its western entrance is nearly 2 miles; but tapering towards its eastern extremity, its width is contracted to not more than 800 yards. It is 27 miles long, and comes out over the bold and broken mountains of Bic, where it becomes excessively hilly, presents a series of abrupt cliffs and craggy hills, from the aspect of which, the eye is much relieved by dwelling on the mellowed landscape that offers itself in the well-dispersed settlements of

Rimouski. After passing the steep and broken high grounds of Bic, the banks of the St. Lawrence become of a moderate varying elevation, excepting at Grand Mitis, where they rise abruptly about *Anse aux Snelles*. The public road is not open beyond *Anse au Coq*, a distance of 4 leagues below the church of Rimouski, and follows in its bearings the sinuosities of the river, having on its borders comfortable farm-houses and well-cultivated fields. It passes at Father Point, a spot of much beauty, remarkable as the place of residence of most of the pilots of the St. Lawrence, several of whom are in affluent circumstances. Below *Anse au Coq* no proper road exists; but the beach is frequented as such, and the communication kept up with Mitis and Matane by that medium. The locality admits of the opening of an excellent road at trifling expense; and there is no doubt that the making of such a road would be an important encouragement to the settlements of that section of the province.

The grand river Mitis discharges itself 24 miles below Rimouski into *Anse aux Snelles*, an expansive estuary, which is easily forded at low water. Mr. Larrivé's dwelling-house and establishment stand at the mouth of the river, across which *booms* are extended to retain the deals turned off from the saw-mill, situated about two miles and a half higher up, occupying a most advantageous site. At the foot of the falls that are used in working the mill, the river forms an almost circular basin, bounded by a perpendicular rock of about 200 feet, excepting to the eastward, where the ground is woody but of equal elevation. The mill itself is awfully situated on the deep inclination of the falls, and the uproar of its rapid machinery, the loudness and beauty of the cascade, combine with the peculiar wildness of the scenery, to render the spot extremely romantic. The proprietor of this mill is generally a large timber contractor; and vessels usually receive their cargoes at Mitis, where they may lie at anchor off *Anse aux Snelles*—somewhat exposed, however, to the force of the tides and stress of weather.

From Grand to Little Mitis, the distance is only 6 miles; but there is no regular road connecting both places, the communication being kept open merely over the beach, along which a proper road might easily be traced. The banks of the river are of a moderate elevation, rising in

slopes by no means too precipitous for tillage, and possessing a light but fertile soil. The chief settlements of the seigniory of Mitis are situated at Little Mitis Bay, upon a rocky point, having to the N.W. the St. Lawrence, and to the S.E. the deep bay which receives the waters of Little Mitis River. The lands in the vicinity of the bay consist of a light but good soil, whose properties are improved by the sea-weed which abounds along the shores, and is profitably used as manure. Extensive salmon and herring fisheries are set up in the bay S.E. of the point, which yield an abundance of both articles for the Quebec market, where they generally meet with ready sale. Halibut and cod are also taken off and in the bay, where seals are to be seen in great numbers at ebb tide, basking on rocks in all directions. From the depth and breadth of Mitis Bay, its position and soundings, it will probably be found to offer essential advantages as a roadstead for vessels bound up or down the river, whether to take in a pilot or to discharge one. The opening of Kempt Road from Grand Mitis to Lake Metapediac, and thence to Ristigouche, was an undertaking of great moment to that part of the province; and at the same time that it will add to the means of communicating with New Brunswick and Gaspé, it will give an additional impulse to the settlements in the lower section of the district of Quebec.

The parish of Matane lies about 30 miles below Mitis, from which it is separated by a total wilderness. The intercourse between both places is kept by water only, or sometimes, but with considerable difficulty, by the beach. The banks of the river are almost uniformly low, and the surface of the country so level, as to offer combined facilities in making a road to connect the settlements. The timber, consisting chiefly of evergreen woods, is generally diminutive upon the skirts of the forest; but, receding from the river, the trees increase in magnitude, and the rising grounds are clothed with a more sturdy growth of hard woods. The tract of country lying between Mitis and Matane possesses all the advantages necessary to render it fit for the reception of a large colony of emigrants, and from its situation is peculiarly adapted to that purpose. The soil is sandy towards the front, but it becomes richer in the interior, if the quality of the timber be a faithful indication of the character of the land. The rivers Blanche and Turtigoo and other inferior streams flow

through it, and discharge themselves in the St. Lawrence. At the mouth of the river Blanche an excellent mill-site presents itself, and several others are to be met with on the rivers and rivulets by which this tract is so amply watered.

The chief settlements of Matane occupy both banks of Matane River, and extend about one mile above its mouth. They may be said to cover a superficies not exceeding 600 acres of cultivated land, and to contain a population of about 300 souls. A wooden church stands a few perches to the east of Mrs. M'Gibbon's manor-house, and at some distance below it is built the seigneurial mill, on a small creek. The settlements of Matane are but partially seen from the river, as they are situated rather inland, and in some measure concealed by a singularly bluff point or mound that rises abrupt and isolated to the westward of the river's entrance. A sand-bar across the mouth of the river obstructs its navigation at low water, but schooners ascend as far as the manor at high tide, a distance of eight or ten rods: further up are the rapids, which offer a propitious situation for mills, and also contribute to adorn the scenery, which is picturesque and interesting. These rapids are stated by Indians to be the only impediments to the navigation of the river, the course of which is uninterrupted beyond them. The soil of Matane is composed of a thin light bed of sand upon a rich substratum of marl, which produces excellent crops. There being no regular road along the front of the seignior, the beach, a beautiful firm sand, is used as the highway at low water, the accumulation of drifted timber above high-water mark, rendering the communication by land impracticable at any other time. A few wretched habitations are scattered along the beach as far as the eastern extremity of the seignior, below which are the settlements of Cape Chat and St. Anne's, at the respective distances of 27 and 36 miles from Matane.

Of the country in the rear of the settlements on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, much has been said, as offering an extensive field for colonization. The River St. John, flowing from its source to its confluence with the Madawaska, in a course nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, traverses the tract longitudinally, a distance of about 132 miles, presenting an almost uninterrupted boat navigation the whole

of this distance, and thus forming a grand base for the erection of a double range of townships, for the reception of the redundant population of the old French grants, and the extensive emigration that takes place annually from the mother country to these provinces. The proximity and relative situation of these lands, with the flourishing settlements of the St. Lawrence, would greatly tend to accelerate the advancement of their settlement, inasmuch as roads of communication might very easily be opened at various points between Quebec and River du Loup, it being well ascertained that a favourable locality presents itself for this purpose from L'Islet, Ste. Anne's, and other places, whence a good road might be constructed across the country to connect the St. Lawrence and the St. John's, besides the route in actual existence, by Temiscouata.

The settlements of the fiefs Madawaska and Temiscouata at the south-eastern extremity of the portage have made much progress since 1823, when Alexander Fraser, Esquire, the chief proprietor of these fiefs, first established his place of residence at the village of Kent and Strathern, on the borders of Lake Temiscouata. The lake is about 23 miles in length, varying in breadth from half a mile to two and a half miles, with a considerable depth of water. Its landscapes are remarkably romantic, bounded as it is to the eastward by a bold shore, rising to the elevation of mountains, the highest of which are Mounts Lenox and Aubigny. On the slope and at the base of the former, large quantities of excellent lime-stone are found, that supply the settlements of Madawaska, below the lake, with that useful material, which is also to be found in abundance, though inferior in quality, on the western shore, in the vicinity of the settlements. There is no doubt that the condition of the Temiscouata portage, and of the post-route to Frederickton and St. John's, must in a great measure depend on the progressive advancement of the settlements at the lake, by which the thoroughfare would be increased, the communication familiarized, and the roads kept in better repair. On a stream near the village, Colonel Fraser has erected corn and saw mills that are of great moment to the inhabitants. The lake and the rivers abound with a variety of excellent fish, the largest and most abundant species being called the Toledo, taken in the river to which it has given its name, and also in various parts of the lake. The settlement at the junction of the



Drawn by G. L. Foulkete

'Lang's' Farm on Lake Temiscanata, at the extremity of the Portage.

J. B. Walker map

Madawaska and the St. John's is largely supplied with it from Temiscouata, whither the inhabitants come up to kill it with the line and hook.

Besides the settlements that are scattered along the portage and other parts of the New Brunswick communication, and those to be found in some of the townships, the tract of country in the rear of the French grants below the River Chaudière is an absolute wilderness. Only a small portion of it has, comparatively speaking, been admeasured and subdivided into townships; and of such townships as have been laid out in whole or in part, namely, Cranbourne, Frampton, Buckland, Ashford, and Ixworth, the most forward in improvements and population is Frampton, whose settlements are rapidly increasing, and are now in a very flourishing state: the others have generally a few scattered settlements in the front ranges skirting the older grants.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

§ III.—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

The district of Gaspé is the only section of Lower Canada of which a general description remains to be given. The peninsulated tract of country so called lies between the parallels of $47^{\circ} 18'$ and $49^{\circ} 12'$ north latitude, and between $64^{\circ} 12'$ and $67^{\circ} 53'$ west longitude. It is bounded by the River St. Lawrence to the north, by the Gulf to the east, south by the Bay of Chaleurs, and by the district line dividing it from Quebec to the westward. It therefore enjoys the advantage of an extensive coast, which, including the shores of the numerous bays that indent it, may be about 350 miles, extending from Cape Chat round to the head of Ristigouche Bay. Its greatest width, from north to south, is about 90 miles.

The imperfect knowledge of the natural divisions of this district existing some years antecedently to the present period had led to the belief that it was traversed centrally by a ridge of mountains terminating at Cape Rosier; but it would appear, upon further and more accurate observation, that the central parts of the peninsula exhibit the aspect of

an elevated valley, having to the north a range of hills skirting the St. Lawrence, and another to the south, at no very remote distance from the shores of the Ristigouche River and the Bay of Chaleurs. In this valley is found a series of lakes, from whence most of the rivers flowing northward into the St. Lawrence, and southward into the Bay of Chaleurs, take their sources.

The face of the country is, generally speaking, uneven; in some parts it is decidedly mountainous, and the valleys, which are often irregular and broken, are occasionally intersected by deep ravines; but the mass of the lands is nevertheless perfectly adapted to agriculture. With the exception of some of the higher hills, that are thinly clad with a diminutive growth of timber, the country is very well wooded, the forests chiefly consisting of maple, beech, birch, pine, larch, white cedar, spruce, and hemlock; but there is a scarcity of oak, and what there is of it is inferior in size and quality.

From Port Daniel to Maria, a distance exceeding fifty miles, along the Bay of Chaleurs, the land, to the depth of about ten miles from the shores, is composed of a friable red clay soil, covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation, and producing the finest crops. This description of soil appears, as far as observation goes, to predominate in the district; excepting on the River Ristigouche, where the lands are marked by a superior degree of richness. There are on the Ristigouche many valuable spots of excellent meadow and interval land, and several good tracts on the shores of the Gulf, at Pabos, Grand and Little River, L'Anse au Beaufils, Mal Bay, Douglas Town, and Gaspé Bay.

The soil in many parts of the district is considered particularly suitable to the culture of hemp, but the infant state of agriculture, the want of mills and machinery for preparing the plant after it has been reaped, and the inability of the grower to bring forward a sufficient quantity to form an object of speculation and of export, have hitherto prevented the trial being fairly made. Flax is successfully cultivated, and raised in a proportion adequate to the wants of the inhabitants in their domestic manufactures.

The district of Gaspé is divided into two counties, Gaspé and Bonaventure, and nominally subdivided into ten townships and seven sei-

gniories and fiefs; but the townships have not yet been accurately defined, and serve merely to describe situation. There are also two other classes of descriptive names; the one derived from the rivers or bays on which different settlements have been formed, the other from distinctive appellations attached to particular places by the Roman Catholic clergy. No part of the district has yet been regularly erected into parishes.

The chief rivers by which the district is watered are the Ristigouche, that partly bounds it on the south, the Pscudy, Goummitz, Guadamgonichoue, Mistoue, and Matapediac, which fall into the Ristigouche; the Grand and Little Nouvelle, Grand and Little Cascapediac, Caplin, Bonaventure, East Novel, and Port Daniel, that discharge themselves into the Bay of Chaleurs; Grand and Little Pabos, Grand and Little River, and Mal Bay River, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the River St. John, and N.E. and S.W. branches, that fall into Gaspé Bay.

There are numerous lakes in the interior; but that part of the country being only very superficially explored, their exact position is not known. It is ascertained, however, that they, as well as the rivers, abound with a variety of fish, and that salmon, at one period very abundant in the rivers, has since several years become almost extinct.

The roads in the district of Gaspé are few and very bad, and indeed the various settlements would be wholly without the means of intercommunication but for *bridle* roads—that is, such as may be travelled on horseback—or the beach, which is in many places used as the highway. From River Novel to Port Daniel, where the country is most thickly settled, a tolerably good road of that description is opened, that may be travelled part of the way by wheel-carriages. Beyond Port Daniel the road has been traced and opened to Percé, and, although traversing a thinly settled country, is, together with other roads of the district, about being materially improved out of the funds appropriated for that object by the legislature of the province. The road acts* have hitherto been so much disregarded as to create a just degree of dissatisfaction; and the restriction, on the other hand, of the duties of the Grand Voyer to certain sections of the district, to the exclusion of others, such as Gaspé Bay, is

* 36 Geo. III. chap. 9; 48 Geo. III. chap. 25.

a considerable drawback upon the improvement of its internal communications.

The deserted state of the country from Cape Chat round to Gaspé Bay has exposed the victims of shipwreck, so frequent along that inhospitable coast, to the greatest sufferings and distress; and the Gaspé commissioners in 1820 wisely suggested in their report, the expediency of opening roads and establishing post-houses at public expense along that shore of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, by which the unfortunate might find some relief. The sum of 5000*l.*, including 1000*l.* already appropriated for the purpose by the legislature, was considered by them sufficient to accomplish so humane an object, on granting the lands on the road to actual settlers as soon as it would be opened.

“The roads which would be of the most immediate use are as follow; that is to say, from Gaspé Bay across the peninsula to Griffin’s Cove, on the St. Lawrence, about ten miles; from Lake Matapedia to Grand Mitis, on the St. Lawrence, twenty-four miles*; from the source of the Ristigouche to the River St. John, about thirteen miles; a road from the Basin of Gaspé to Percé, over ungranted lands, about twenty-four miles; from Percé to New Carlisle, over the intervening ungranted lands, about twenty-four miles; from New Carlisle to Carleton, about nine miles, over ungranted lands; from Carleton to Ristigouche, twelve miles, over ungranted lands; from Mitis to Cape Chat, sixty-six miles; from Cape Chat to Fox river, one hundred and five miles; and from thence to Griffin’s Cove, about six miles. It is to be observed, that, from Cape Chat downwards, there are several places where it would be necessary that the road should pass behind the mountains, and in some places there may be interruptions from ravines and gullies. These roads it would, at first, only be necessary to open in a rough manner; that is to say, about 22 feet wide, 12 feet of which to be clear of impediments (which might cost about 10*l.* per mile, as paid by the commissioners of internal communications in the district of Quebec for work of a similar description), leaving them to be hereafter improved by

* This road has since been properly opened under the authority of an act passed by the provincial legislature, and is now one of the most important communications in that quarter. It is called the Kempt Road.

the grantees occupying the adjacent land, as provided by the act 36th Geo. III. chap. 9. Those roads upon which it might be expedient to establish post-houses at an early period might be done with more particular care. A line of posts from that district to Quebec must, for the above as well as other manifest reasons, be of essential advantage to travellers, as well from Gaspé and Chaleurs Bay, as to those arriving from parts beyond the sea, who, on making the coast, might find it preferable to proceed by land to Quebec. From Grand Mitis to Quebec the road is already opened; and for that part of it which is near Mitis, the country is indebted to the public spirit of John Macnider, Esquire, of Quebec, who, at his own private expense, has cut several practicable parts of the road over points of land between Rimouski and Mitis, by which means the communication with the latter place is not only opened, but materially shortened. This road is connected with that opened from Rimouski to Trois Pistoles, in virtue of an act for improving the internal communications *."

There are three seigniories, Magnache, Pabos, and Grand River, the first and last of which are partially settled, the second not at all. The residue of the lands in the district is held in free and common soccage. The front ranges of the soccage lands are in several places settled, or in progress of amelioration, along the whole of the Bay of Chaleurs, a considerable distance westward up the river Ristigouche, and eastward as far as Gaspé: a few settlers have commenced improvements in the second ranges on the Bay of Chaleurs.

The population of the district, by the census of 1825, was given at about 5000 souls; and it may at present be computed, from correct data of increase, at 7,677. This population is chiefly situated between Point Mackarel and Ristigouche, and on the borders of Gaspé Bay. There are besides about 400 Indians of the Micmac tribe domiciliated at Ristigouche and Cascapédiac, who are not included in the above statement.

The principal and indeed the only villages are those of Carlisle

* Commissioners' Report, 1820. The Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau and Colonel Juchereau Duchesnay were the commissioners in question, under the 59th Geo. III. chap. 3. The secretary to the commission was Robert Christie, Esquire, and the land-surveyor Joseph Bouchette, junior, Esquire, D. S. G.

and Percé, at each of which there is a jail and a court-house, where the provincial courts and courts of general sessions of the peace are held. The courts are also held at Carleton and at Douglas Town.

The inhabitants of this district, during the earlier period of its settlements, chiefly derived their subsistence by fishing and hunting; but these resources having in some measure failed, they have more generally turned their attention to agriculture, and have succeeded so well, that they now stand in little need of those supplies they were accustomed to import. Their lands yield good harvests of wheat, barley, pease, oats, and potatoes; excellent green crops, such as turnips, carrots, &c.; and the meadows produce hay in great abundance. The usual time for sowing is May, and the reaping-season September. The Canadian breed of cattle is that most generally raised by the farmers, but its condition had for a long time been neglected, in the pursuit of other objects foreign to rural economy, and the various species had degenerated. Some enterprising individuals have, however, imported superior kinds from the United States, New Brunswick, and even from Europe, and a stimulus has thus been given that has since produced a very perceptible improvement in the department of stock-farming.

“The district abounds with lime, particularly Gaspé Bay, the north shore of which is from its entrance, including Cape Gaspé upwards, a series of capes and precipices of the best limestone. In the Bay of Chaleurs it is not so abundant, the coast in that part of the district exhibiting a chain of low capes of a red sandy stone, similar to that description of stone called pudding, which by the action of the sea and weather falls and crumbles into fine gravel and sand. At and near Percé, in certain spots, the capes appear to be partly of variegated marble, and are composed of marine petrifications. In New Carlisle, at the distance of three or four miles from the sea-side, at a small lake, is a bed of shell marl, said to be of a superior kind*.”

Indubitable indications of coal-mines have been traced in the vicinity of Gaspé Bay, on the shores of which, and at Paspebiac in the Bay of Chaleurs, are found a variety of valuable pebbles, such as cornelian,

* Evidence of Robert Christie, Esq. before the committee on the crown lands, Lower Canada.

agate, and jasper, susceptible of the highest polish, and rivalling in beauty the precious stones of the same description from India.

The climate of Gaspé, although the situation of the district is upwards of one degree north of Quebec, is not much, if at all, more rigorous than that of the other parts of Lower Canada bordering the St. Lawrence. The thermometer ranges from $\frac{0}{20}$ in winter, to 80 in summer, in the shade, the severity of the cold being generally tempered by the waters of the expansive bay, and the heat of summer moderated by a regular sea breeze in the morning and land wind at night. The skies of the bay of Chaleurs are serene, and its atmosphere is pure and clear, the fogs, so prevalent on the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, being almost unknown in the bay, past the entrance of which they are seen rolling in dense volumes, but they very rarely impair the brightness of the heavens.

The staples of the trade of the district are fish, oil, timber and furs ; and of these the two former are by far the most abundant articles of export. Of the fisheries the cod is the most extensive. It commences in May, and terminates in October, and is chiefly carried on in open barges of 18 feet keel, manned by two fishermen, who daily put out about 3 or 4 miles from shore to cast their lines. The cod fishery likewise employs small craft that venture out to greater distances than the barges, and fish for several days together on the neighbouring banks. There are about 15 vessels of this description belonging to the district managed by a complement of from 6 to 10 men each, thus employed for about 2 months in the summer season. Of the first-mentioned class of fishing boats or barges, there were in 1820, 680 ; but this number is now much augmented. The cod fisheries of Gaspé employ about 1800 * persons of both sexes, of whom about 500 are men who go thither for the season, from the parishes in the neighbourhood and below Quebec. The whole product of the cod fishery may be estimated at about 50,000 quintals of dried, and 10,000 quintals of green fish, with about 20,000 gallons of cod oil, which are exported to Quebec. The herring and salmon fisheries are the next in degree of importance, or at least produce. About 4,000† barrels of the former, smoked as well as pickled, are annually shipped to

* Commissioners' Report, 1820.

† Idem.

Quebec, and about 2,000 * of the latter, which is a considerable diminution upon the produce of former years, attributable to the deficiency of proper regulations, restricting the time of fishing to certain seasons, and otherwise regulating the mode of taking the salmon. This fishery is carried on by persons practically unconnected with the cod fishery, and its supplies are exported to Quebec, Halifax, and the West Indies.

The whale fishery gives employment to 5 or 6 large schooners, manned by from 8 to 10 men each, who are extensively engaged in this branch of the fisheries during the summer months. The produce is from 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of oil, which are chiefly exported to Quebec; and the total number of persons occupied in the fishery, whether in taking the whales or preparing the oil, amounts to nearly 200. The whale fishery particularly merits the attention of the legislature. By encouraging bounties to secure the adventurer against the serious loss consequent upon an unsuccessful voyage, the number of vessels employed would soon be considerably increased, and this important branch of trade so effectually carried on by the hardy inhabitants of Gaspé district as to compete, in some degree at least, if not rival, that of our American neighbours, who are now almost in the exclusive enjoyment of it, and carry on their enterprising fisheries at the very mouths of our bays and harbours.

Upwards of sixteen square-rigged vessels are annually employed in the export of dried fish to the south of Europe. Most of these vessels are built in the district, and are of the first class of merchants' ships. Upwards of fifty small vessels are constantly, during the summer months, employed in the coasting trade, and from thence to Quebec, Halifax, and the West Indies.

The lumber trade of the district has only commenced since 1815 or 1816. In 1818, four vessels sailed from thence, laden with timber. In 1819 and 1820 this number had much increased; and in the years 1825 and 1826, about 60 sail of vessels were engaged in the trade, and carried away about 750,000 feet of pine timber†. The vast quantities of pine

* Commissioners' Report, 1820.

† J. Crawford, Esq. From this gentleman's able answers to a series of queries, proposed by me, relative to the district of Gaspé, I have derived considerable information.

timber growing in certain parts of the district render this branch of trade susceptible of great augmentation. It is carried on to a far greater extent on the opposite shore of the bay of Chaleurs that lies within the province of New Brunswick ; and indeed frequent instances are found of inhabitants of that province coasting over to the Gaspé side, and carrying away, in defiance of the authorities of the district, large quantities of pine of great value. The prosecution of the timber trade is attended with a variety of advantages to a certain class of the people of the district, inasmuch as it gives them employment during the suspension of the fisheries in winter, at which season the Chantiers are always opened, and the timber prepared for market the following spring. The provisions of the lumber act did not extend to the bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé in 1821, and we are not aware whether its operation has yet been extended to that district.

There is a resident judge at Gaspé, whose jurisdiction is limited to suits involving a demand of 20*l.* ; and this jurisdiction is reduced to one half in cases of process against real property ; nor can the provincial judge legally issue writs of *capias* or attachment against the body of debtors. This very circumscribed jurisdiction of the court of king's bench at Gaspé has for some time been a subject of complaint by the inhabitants of the district, from the remote distance of the superior courts of the district of Quebec, to which they are compelled to resort to prosecute claims exceeding 20*l.* in amount. The administration of the criminal law of the district is more satisfactory, courts of quarter sessions being regularly holden in four different places in the district.

“ The bay of Gaspé, and particularly the *Bay des Chaleurs*, are susceptible of the most improved agriculture, and have in this respect a decided superiority over the island of Newfoundland and the islands in the Gulf. The improvement of the district will principally depend on the attention which its inhabitants bestow on the culture of the soil and the encouragement they may find in its pursuit. The fisheries may occasionally fail, and the consequent decline of trade would materially prejudice the district, unless it contain within itself sufficient resources for its own subsistence. For the establishment of emigrants, no part in

Canada offers such immediate resources of livelihood as may be derived from the fisheries. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the province were afflicted with a famine from the destruction of the harvest with frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at *Paspébiac*, nor at any other place within the level tract above-mentioned*.”

The Magdalen islands †, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are annexed to the district and county of Gaspé. They contain a population of nearly 1,000 souls, chiefly French Accadians and Catholics. Eleven English and five Irish families are settled among them, all of whom derive their principal subsistence from the fisheries. Beyond the cultivation of potatoe gardens, agriculture seems wholly unknown on the islands; but natural meadows and pasturing grounds are common, and afford wholesome sustenance to a tolerable proportion of live stock. The inhabitants are in general remarkably hale and healthy, light in complexion, with flaxen hair. They are cheerful in character, and the females remarkably modest and ingenuous. The highest range of Fahrenheit’s thermometer has been marked at 76°. It has been also observed that the islands are devoid of reptiles of any description; and that besides the fox, already noticed as inhabiting the islands, rabbits are likewise to be found‡. There are two churches on the islands and a parsonage-house for the resident missionary.

The fisheries of these islands are of considerable importance, but they could no doubt be rendered of much greater moment by judicious encouragement, inasmuch as their situation and locality materially favour their increase. An extensive description of fishery formerly carried on was that of the sea cow, an unwieldy fish, resembling the toad in form and colour, with a head something like an ox. They were generally taken in great numbers, sometimes 300 at a time, in large *echouries* or strands, where they used to collect on the various islands; but they have

* Commissioners’ Report, 1821.

† For their number and geographical position, &c. vide *Topographical Dictionary*.

‡ For these interesting particulars we are indebted to the Reverend Messire Béland, a gentleman of the Roman catholic clergy, who has resided there as missionary for some time.

deserted these places of resort, owing, as is supposed, from the well-known timidity of the animal, to the incautiousness of unskilful fishermen, the too frequent approach of boats, or the indiscreet use of fire-arms in shooting them in their strands, where they were generally surprised whilst asleep. The immense produce of the sea cow fishery rendered it an object of considerable interest and profit; and it is much to be lamented that so valuable a branch of the St. Lawrence fisheries should have been neglected and discontinued.

CHAPTER XI.

Climate of the Canadas.

AMERICA possesses a climate peculiar to itself. The temperature of its atmosphere, under the different degrees of latitude, from the equator towards the poles, is not to be deduced from the atmospheric temperature of places situated under the analagous circles of latitude on the ancient continent; and it would, therefore, be very fallacious to judge of the climate of Quebec or that of York, the capitals of Lower and Upper Canada, by those of Poitiers and Florence, although the latter places are situated in the same average latitude as the former. But what are the immediate or remote causes of the peculiarities of the American climate has not yet, we believe, been very satisfactorily demonstrated, though the subject has led to much philosophical speculation, and formed the ground-work of certain meteorological theories.

Hence it is supposed *, that the poles of the globe and the isothermal poles † are by no means coincident, and that, on the contrary, there exist two different points, within a few degrees of the poles, where the cold is greatest in both hemispheres. These points are believed by Dr. Brewster to be situated about the 80th parallel of latitude, and in the meridians of 95° east and 100° west longitude. The meridians of these isothermal poles he considers as lying nearly at right angles to the parallels of what might be called the meteorological latitudes, which, according to his theory, appear to have an obliquity of direction, as regards the equator,

* Dr. Brewster.

† These poles appear to approximate very near to the magnetic poles of the earth, and this near coincidence led Dr. Brewster to suppose that they might have some other connexion besides their accidental locality. "If so—if the centres of greatest cold be also precisely the centres of magnetic attraction, and if, from some unknown but necessary connexion, they are always coincident, then *we derive, from the known motion of the magnetic poles*, an explanation of some of the most remarkable revolutions that have taken place on the surface of the earth."—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, article *Polar Regions*.

something like the zodiac. Thus the cold circle of latitude that passes through Siberia would be the same that traverses the frigid atmosphere of Canada. This theory, which appears to us extremely rational and strongly supported by facts, would go some length towards explaining the causes of the gradual decrease of the severity of cold in the south of Europe, and lead us to the conclusion, that eventually the cold meridian of Canada may work its way westward, and leave that part of America to an enjoyment of the same temperature as those European countries situated in corresponding latitudes.

That the temperature of the air is modified by agricultural operations cannot be denied, but that these operations should of themselves be capable of producing the changes that are known to have taken place in the course of ages in Europe,—where formerly the Tyber used to be often frozen, and snow was by no means uncommon at Rome; when the Euxine Sea, the Rhone, and the Rhine were almost every year covered with ice, of sufficient thickness to bear considerable burthens,—it is scarcely possible rationally to admit: and, indeed, the meteorological observations, as far as they go in Canada, serve rather to disprove than to establish the fact.

The rigour of the cold in North America has also been ascribed to the vast extent of the continent towards the arctic pole, to the superior elevation of the land, to the immense height and continuity of its mountains, the vastness of its forests, &c.; but we believe, that although these causes, admitting the facts to be all true*, might tend to augment the frigor of the atmosphere, they seem insufficient of themselves to produce the wide discrepancy that marks the temperature of corresponding latitudes in Europe and in America.

The inhabited parts of the two Canadas lie between the 42d and 48th degrees of north latitude, and if not influenced by other considerations than their distance from the equator and the pole, should enjoy the climate of central and southern Europe. But it is otherwise: and

* The stated fact, however, that the American continent stretches farther north than Europe and Asia is incorrect; Captain Franklin, in his polar expedition, having coasted the arctic seas upwards of 600 miles, and established that continental America does not much overreach the 70th degree of north latitude.

however the beautiful skies of that portion of America may be salubrious, the atmosphere is impregnated with a considerable degree of cold in winter, and its frigidity is of much longer prevalence than would naturally be inferred from the geographical position of the country. The summers are likewise warmer; and it is perhaps correct to say, that generally, the maximum of heat, and the maximum of cold, are both greater than in European countries in the same latitude. The range of temperature is, nevertheless, very sensibly felt between the two points we have mentioned; for, in proceeding up the St. Lawrence, whose course is nearly N.E. and S.W., the climate becomes considerably milder, and adapted by degrees to the growth of fruits that thrive but in warmer atmospheres. For instance, at Quebec, in latitude $46^{\circ} 48' 49''$ north, apples are produced in plenty, but the peach and the grape are not cultivated with any success; at Montreal, latitude $45^{\circ} 30'$ north, the orchards yield apples and pears of very superior flavour; grapes are matured to great excellence, and peaches with care also arrive at perfection: at York, latitude $43^{\circ} 43'$ north, and in the Niagara and western districts of Upper Canada, still further south, all these fruits are found in the greatest luxuriance, and attain the highest perfection: the peach, the nectarine, and the grape seem here to have found their native soil, and are produced in the richest profusion. Wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, and in fact almost every species of grain are cultivated in both Canadas with every possible success, the climate being well calculated to bring them to maturity. In cold countries vegetation is necessarily rapid, and in Lower Canada it is not unusual to see the fervor of a vernal sun unfold the foliage of the forest in great luxuriance, in the short space of a fortnight; indeed 24 hours are known to have produced astonishing changes in the appearance of the woods. In Upper Canada, where the suddenness of the transition from winter to summer is not so great, the budding and blowing are rather more gradual than in the lower province, and the summers are there several weeks longer, and the winters consequently shorter. The relative temperatures of both provinces will best be seen by the following table, which is calculated from meteorological observations, taken simultaneously in Lower and Upper Canada, nearly at the most southern points of either province.

No. I.

Table showing the Highest, Lowest, and Mean Temperature of each Month, in Upper and Lower Canada, during the year 1820. Latitude about 42° north in Upper Canada, and latitude 45° north, or thereabouts, in Lower Canada.

1820.	THERMOMETER—FAHRENHEIT.						WEATHER.					
	UPPER CANADA.			LOWER CANADA.			UPPER CANADA.			LOWER CANADA.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Clear.	Rain or Snow.	Cloudy.	Clear.	Snow or Rain.	Cloudy.
							days	days	days	days	days	days
January .	48	−20	18.17	33	−23	11.14	13	8	9	23	4	4
February .	50	8	23.87	40	−29	10.69	11	10	7	21	3	5
March . .	52	0	26.94	47	−26	12.13	21	8	2	25	3	3
April . .	83	40	59.70	81	9	48.91	23	3	4	25	3	3
May . . .	92	40	67.32	92	30	67.84	22	5	4	23	4	4
June . . .	97	57	77.51	95	55	76.34	22	8		26	2	2
July . . .	103	60	81.37	103	62	82.23	25	3	3	26	3	2
August . .	99	55	73.24	100	58	74.7	21	5	5	16	12	2
September .	92	33	64.45	90	30	59.16	21	5	4	18	8	5
October . .	74	28	48.	55	9	32.24	13	8	9	16	5	8
November .	54	10	34.53	40	−13	17.44	11	14	7	14	7	10
December .	41	−2	25.43	43	−21	11.94	11	12	8	23	2	5
For the year	73.8	25.72	48.37	68.25	11.75	42.1	214	89	62	256	56	53
For the summer months, June, July, August	99.66	57.33	77.37	99.33	58.33	77.54		34 snow			21 snow	
Winter months	46.33	−4.67	22.49	38.66	−24.33	11.25		55 rain			35 rain	

From the preceding table a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the comparative merits of both climates, but it is to be regretted that we are not in possession of a complete series of similar observations anterior to 1820, and from that period up to the present time. Whether such observations exist we are not aware, but of their importance, in an agricultural as well as philosophical point of view, there can be no doubt, since the labours of the husbandman are in a great measure governed by aerial phenomena, whilst the inquiries of the meteorologist proceed upon the authority of recorded facts; and inasmuch as there are peculiarities in the climate of America, whose causes are not fully investigated, the great utility of accurate meteorological journals becomes manifest.

We are not, however, wholly without data, relative to the climate of the Canadas, for a period of upwards of 30 years back, and although they are furnished from partial observations, they serve to show, that the progressive opening of the country has not so powerful an influence upon the temperature of the atmosphere as is generally supposed, but that its chief tendency is to lengthen the summer, and thus abridge the duration of winter. That the gradual removal of the forests, to make room for open fields, contributes to augment the summer temperature is undeniably true, since it is well known, that the atmosphere itself is not heated by the direct rays of the sun, but that its warmth springs from the earth, and that the degree of this warmth is entirely governed by the quantum of heat absorbed through the earth's surface. The progressive settlement of the country may then be expected to benefit the climate, by its throwing open to the direct action of the sun a more extended surface of territory; and this benefit, it may be observed, will be the more sensibly felt at night, from the earth's having imbibed a sufficient quantity of caloric to temper the coolness of the air between the setting and rising of the sun. In an agricultural point of view, such an improvement in the climate of Canada will be of great moment, as the coldness of the nights is generally the cause of blight in tender fruits and plants; and from its equalizing the temperature, probably render the climate capable of maturing fruits that are indigenous to warm countries.

No. II.

Mean of the Thermometer at 8 A. M. for the month of July, during twenty years, from 1799 to 1818, as observed by the late Rev. A. Spark, D. D.

July, 1799	66.87	July, 1804	72.19	July, 1809	60.00	July, 1814	60.45
— 1800	66.70	— 1805	67.93	— 1810	59.16	— 1815	65.87
— 1801	66.51	— 1806	65.96	— 1811	65.32	— 1816	58.65
— 1802	68.35	— 1807	75.18	— 1812	62.16	— 1817	62.19
— 1803	69.38	— 1808	73.35	— 1813	51.41	— 1818	64.00

Hence the warmest of these years, during the month of July, was 1807, the coldest 1813.

No. III.

A View of the extremes of Heat and Cold at Quebec, for ten years, beginning with the year 1800.*

Extreme Cold.				Extreme Heat.			
1800—January	29	.....	° 6	... July	6	.....	° 96
—	30	.....	4	... —	8	.....	92
1801—January	4	.....	10	... July	31	.....	89
February	13	.....	10	... August	9	.....	89
1802—January	23	.....	15	... July	27	.....	86
February	6	.....	20	... August	10	.....	84
1803—January	4	.....	18	... July	8	.....	93
February	1	.....	14	... —	9	.....	97
1804—January	20	.....	17	... June	22	.....	90
—	21	.....	22	... —	23	.....	90
1805—January	3	.....	18	... July	14	.....	89
—	5	.....	20	... —	15	.....	91
1806—January	17	.....	8	... July	14	.....	84
February	6	.....	8	... —	15	.....	85
1807—January	22	.....	15	... July	12	.....	96
—	26	.....	20	... —	27	.....	95
1808—January	3	.....	12	... June	23	.....	91
—	16	.....	13	... July	16	.....	96
1809—January	14	.....	26	... June	27	.....	92
February	4	.....	23	... July	9	.....	90
1810—January	20	.....	26	... June	18	.....	90
February	10	.....	22	... —	19	.....	90

These observations would evidently tend to show, that no amelioration has taken place in the rigour of the climate; but it appears, on the contrary, that in the later years (No. III.), 1809 and 1810, the mercury fell lower than in any of the preceding years, as far back as 1800, and even more, for we find that, in that year, the degree of cold was the least of any of the following, up to 1810 inclusive. We also find that, in 1810, the temperature of the summer was rather less than in several years preceding, and that the thermometer did not rise, by six degrees, so high as it did ten years previously. Notwithstanding these facts, we have the assertion of some of the oldest inhabitants of the country, that the climate of Canada has become perceptibly milder within

* Taken from the Observations of Dr. Sparks.

their recollection ; and we are thus left to conciliate this traditional record with contradictory facts, and the only mode of doing so, appears to be the application of their remarks, more to the duration of the mild seasons than the degrees of cold, that were indicated by the thermometer in the course of the year.

In giving the following meteorological tables for January and July, 1828, it should be observed, that they ought not to be taken as a fair criterion of the climate of Quebec during those months, inasmuch as the weather was unusually bad and boisterous during most of that year : but from the scientific accuracy with which they were compiled on Cape Diamond, the most elevated point of the Quebec rock, they will show the meteoric phenomena that sometimes affect the skies of Lower Canada, and of the capital in particular ; and for this purpose they are laid before the reader.

No. IV.

JANUARY, 1828.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.				WIND.	WEATHER.	METEORS.	Age of the Moon.
	Morning at 7½ o'clock.	Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Morning at 7½ o'clock.	Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Highest day.	Lowest night.	Direction and Force.			
							Noon.	Noon.		
Tuesday 1	29 80	29 78	-10	11	13		None	clear		15
Wednesday 2	57	32	20	31	36		N.E. fair	ditto		16
Thursday 3	28 75	20	34	32	36		S.W. by W. moderate	ditto		17
Friday 4	29 65	62	7	22	22		None	gloomy		18
Saturday 5	30	16	26	32	35		N.E. moderate	snowing		19
Sunday 6	45	47	24	28	32		W. zephyr	cloudy	set for a storm	20
Monday 7	28 97	28 54	8	15	16		N.E. by E. a gale	stormy	snowing	21
Tuesday 8	29 61	29 80	-12	-0	-0		W.S.W. almost ditto	clear		22
Wednesday 9	30 00	30 21	-5	6	10		W. by S. moderate	ditto		23
Thursday 10	29 92	29 85	5	10	14		N.E. a gale almost	ditto		24
Friday 11	93	86	13	23	24		ditto, moderate	dim clear		25
Saturday 12	75	75	31	35	36		None	gloomy	a thick fog	26
Sunday 13	25	28	36	34	34		W. moderate	drizzling	ditto	27
Monday 14	94	55	-0	11	13		E. breeze	gloomy	snowing	28
Tuesday 15	03	41	12	10	15		S.W. by W. a gale	stormy		29
Wednesday 16	30 05	90	-12	1	6		W.S.W. moderate	dim clear		1
Thursday 17	28 85	28 95	10	11	18		ditto, stronger	clear		2
Friday 18	29 72	29 52	-5	4	10		ditto, moderate	ditto	aurora borealis	3
Saturday 19	55	31	2	11	11		N.E. by E. a gale	clouded	(wind S.W. a	4
Sunday 20	28 75	28 96	16	2	16		S.W. strong breeze	clear	[gale in the air	5
Monday 21	29 00	29 21	-20	15	12		ditto, ditto	ditto	clouding little.	6
Tuesday 22	70	83	-24	-4	-4		ditto, moderate	ditto	halo, sun 4° 4½	7
Wednesday 23	85	87	-16	4	4		ditto, ditto	ditto	[dia. halo D of	8
Thursday 24	30 11	30 31	-12	6	6		ditto, ditto	very clear	[47° dia. sun i.	9
Friday 25	29 90	29 48	-3	22	25		N.E. ditto	clear	sun, halo 46° dia.	10
Saturday 26	24	45	31	30	37		W.S.W. ditto	clearing	from fogs	11
Sunday 27	30 00	85	0	2	8		E.N.E. stronger	gloomy	set for a storm	12
Monday 28	28 42	28 37	-10	20	22		None	snowing	(inglobed ditto.	13
Tuesday 29	29 25	29 62	1	-4	1		W. moderate	very clear		14
Wednesday 30	30 00	91	-20	4	7		W.S.W. ditto	ditto		15
Thursday 31	29 20	42	6	21	21		S.W. by W. ditto	gloomy		16

No. V.

JULY, 1828.

DAYS OF THE MONTH.	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.				WIND. Direction and Force.	WEATHER.		METEORS, &c.	Moon's Age.
	Morning at 6 o'clock.	Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Morning at 6 o'clock.	Afternoon at 3 o'clock.	Highest day.	Lowest night.					
1 Tuesday	29	19	53	57	66		s.w. gale, N.E. moderate	showery		cloudy, black	20
2 Wednesd.	12	14	54	56	58		w.e. both a gale almost	ditto		gloomy	21
3 Thursday	17	20	51	52	53		s.w. by w., N. by E. gale	heavy rain		cloudy	22
4 Friday	35	47	52	60	64		various	clearing			23
5 Saturday	55	46	52	70	76		None	clear		fogs and gloomy to noon, clear after	24
6 Sunday	16	01	56	72	76		w. by N. a gale	ditto	but	set for thunder, aur. bor. show. far off	25
7 Monday	12	17	63	63	67		w. by S. faint	raining		thund. & rain came on soon af. noon	26
8 Tuesday	36	48	56	60	64		E.N.E. almost a gale	cloudy		cloudy, showery	27
9 Wednesd.	22	28	53	59	59		ditto, a strong gale	drizzling rain		showery and black after noon	28
10 Thursday	28	33	55	58	60		s.w. by w. a breeze	clearing	from	cloudy and showery	29
11 Friday	31	16	57	62	68		S.S.W., N.E., moderate	a turbulent sky & rain		black till noon nearly	30
12 Saturday	18	26	49	62	63		w.N.W. a gale	clear lately		squally, &c.	1
13 Sunday	37	42	49	64	70		s.w. stiff breeze	clear	only	thundering and showery	2
14 Monday	38	27	58	58	64		s.high, mod.N.E.by E.gale	black, dry		a few clouds in the horizon	3
15 Tuesday	32	35	56	58	58		ditto, both ditto	showery		showery	4
16 Wednesd.	41	46	55	62	62		s.w. by S. clouds, mod.	raining		a turbulent sky	5
17 Thursday	41	33	59	69	69		w. ditto	clearing		ditto, showery, thunder	6
18 Friday	32	21	56	76	76		s.w. a gale	clear		cloudy black at 6 o'clock, p.m.	7
19 Saturday	06	28	62	70	74		ditto, moderate	clearing		unsettled, gloomy, showers, &c.	8
20 Sunday	03	29	58	78	78		s.w. by S. a breeze	clear		gloomy morning, aur. bor. at night	9
21 Monday	26	23	56	81	81		S. moderate	dim-clear		thunder shower, far away, N.N.W.	10
22 Tuesday	23	11	62	76	77		N.E. breeze	clear,	but soon	squally, with thunder and rain	11
23 Wednesd.	14	12	63	76	76		w. by S. moderate	ditto		thunder and showery	12
24 Thursday	06	28	64	76	77		w.s.w. ditto	showery, with dist. thu.		halo on sun and moon	13
25 Friday	28	95	62	75	76		S. ditto	clear, unsettled		thunder and showery	14
26 Saturday	93	96	62	71	71		s.w. by S. ditto	ditto		fog and rain in the morning	15
27 Sunday	97	94	65	74	74		s.w. by w., N.E. by E. do.	showery		cloudy	16
28 Monday	29	05	55	65	66		s.w. by w. moderate	thu. cloud over a cl. sky		showery far off N.W.	17
29 Tuesday	37	50	54	69	70		ditto	ditto		ditto	18
30 Wednesd.	60	52	52	70	74		S.S.W. faint	clear		ditto	19
31 Thursday	35	24	60	64	67		s. by w. moderate	showery, unsettled		thunder and squally, &c.	20

The prevailing winds, both in Upper and Lower Canada, are the north-east, north-west, and south-west, which all have a considerable influence on the temperature of the atmosphere, and the state of the weather. The south-west wind is the most prevalent, but it is generally moderate, and accompanied by clear skies ; and the north-east and easterly winds usually bring with them continued rain in summer and snow in winter ; the north-west is remarkable for its dryness and elasticity, and from its gathering an intense degree of frigor, as it sweeps over the frozen plains and ice-bound hills in that quarter of the continent, invariably brings with it a perceptible degree of cold. Winds from due-north, south, or west are not frequent. At Quebec, the direction of the wind often changes with the tide, which is felt for nearly 60 miles higher up the stream of the St. Lawrence.

The azure of Canadian skies is beautifully transparent and pure, and the starry constellations are remarkably luminous and bright. The northern region of the heavens is very frequently glowing with the vivid coruscations of the evanescent aurora borealis, whose vertical irradiations are often of sufficient brilliancy to dispel the darker shades of night. This ærial phenomenon is sometimes so beautiful and sublime at Quebec, that it not unfrequently attracts considerable crowds on the ramparts and elevated public walks, to admire its waving and shooting splendours.

Fogs are almost unknown in Canada, but the morning dew sometimes rises in a light vapoury cloud, which is almost suddenly dispelled by the first solar rays that gild the horizon. In winter, however, when the cold is intense, a thick vapour is frequently seen on the unfrozen surface of the St. Lawrence, driving heavily before the wind, amidst masses of floating ice. In Lower Canada the winter commences about the 25th of November, in the regions about Quebec, and it may be said to last until the 25th of April, when agricultural operations are resumed. In the district of Montreal the permanent cold sets in generally a fortnight or three weeks later, and the spring is probably as much earlier, although these advantages are subject to frequent vicissitudes. It may therefore be said, that the field labours of husbandry are interrupted in the lower province for five months in the year, during which period the

farmer is employed in threshing his corn, manufacturing his domestic woollens and linens, cutting and drawing his wood for fuel, preparing materials for repairing fences, &c. In Upper Canada, the winter is considerably shorter, and the sledge or *sleighing* season, which, in Lower Canada, generally continues for five months together, scarcely lasts two in the upper province. The average depth of snow that falls in the course of the winter is about 30 inches; but it is frequently accumulated to far greater depths during snow storms and drifts that sweep the minute particles onward in violent tornados, until they are repelled by some opposing object, and there collect into high banks. The month of February is in general the most boisterous of the season, and most liable to these drifts.

In summer the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, as displayed in the vividness of lightning and the burst of loud thunders, are sometimes appalling in the extreme, and have in numerous instances been attended with very serious consequences. The destruction of extensive barns and hay stacks, and in several cases the loss of human life, are among the disasters that on some occasions result from the violence of thunder-storms in Canada, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Quebec, where it is probable the electric matter is more powerfully attracted by the elevation of the mountains, and the magnetic properties it is likely they possess.

In point of salubrity no climate in the world can perhaps be found to exceed that of Canada, which is not only a stranger naturally to contagious disorders or fatal epidemics, but extremely conducive to longevity. In the early periods of the settlement of the upper province, the fever and ague were indeed very prevalent; but as the cause of this local affection was gradually removed by the draining of marshes in the progress of cultivation, it has almost entirely disappeared. It is impossible, however, to guard on all occasions against the introduction of infectious diseases into the towns; and we therefore find that malignant fevers have in some cases crept into hospitals; but these cannot affect the general character of the climate, and the healthfulness and invigorating elasticity of the atmosphere.

As regards the relative temperature of different parts of Lower

Canada, we find from thermometrical observations taken by us in various parts of the province, and a comparison of these with remarks almost simultaneously made at Quebec, that the degree of heat during the months of August and September is pretty equable throughout the settlements along the St. Lawrence, making allowances for the southern exposure of particular spots and the local elevation of others. But these meteorological remarks being in themselves too desultory and incomplete to form a satisfactory tabular exhibit of comparative temperatures, we have merely noticed the general result to which they seem to lead.

In thus adverting to the distribution of heat and cold in various parts of Lower Canada, it may not be uninteresting to know the temperature of the air in the more northern sections of the British dominions in America, and we therefore insert the following table, framed from the thermometrical notes of Captain Franklin, R. N.

Table of the Atmospheric Temperature during the undermentioned months, at Fort Enterprise, latitude 64° 28' N., longitude 113° 2' 39" W.

Months.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.
1820.			
September	53 ⁰	16 ⁰	33 ⁰ 7
October	37	—*5	23 0
November	25	—31	— 0 7
December	6	—57	—29 7
1821.			
January	20	—49	—15 6
February	1	—51	—25 3
March	24	—49	—11 5
April	40	—32	4 6
May	68	8	32
Mean of 9 months	30 3	—27 8	0

* —5° below zero.

The temperature of the waters in the northern latitudes appears invariably to be higher than that of the air, and Sir John Franklin thus finds that the extremes of temperature of the polar sea, observed by him in August, are 53° and 35°; the general temperature 43°; whilst that of the atmosphere did not exceed an average of 37°.

It is worthy of remark that the great lakes of Upper Canada are liable to the formation of the prester or water-spout, and that several instances are recorded of the occurrence of that truly extraordinary meteoric phenomenon, the theory of which, however, is well known. Whether electricity be a cause or a consequence of this formidable meteor, appears nevertheless to be a question of some doubt among natural philosophers, Gassendi being disposed to favour the former opinion, whilst Cavallo espouses the latter.

CHAPTER XII.

Statistics of Lower Canada—Population, &c.

As far as partial enumerations go, as taken from time to time since the first settlement of the country, we find that the population of the province has gone on increasing in a various ratio, doubling itself at some periods every 25 years, and at others every 29 and 31 years, but more recently in a far greater ratio. In 1622, which is the earliest date at which any computation appears to have been made of the number of inhabitants in any section of Canada, we find that Quebec was then but a small village, and did not contain more than 50 persons * altogether; and in 1720, this number had increased to 7,000, and must therefore have doubled itself about every 14 years, admitting the augmentation to have been regular. The population of the town of Montreal in the latter year was 3,000.

The first general capitation that we find recorded is one taken in 1676†; and the following table is calculated to show the population as it was subsequently determined at different periods, and also the increase between those periods.

Population of Lower Canada, at various times, from the year 1676 to 1825 inclusive, as taken from the authority of Charlevoix, La Potheraye, and of public documents.

Year.	1676	1688	Increase in 12 yrs.	1700	Increase in 12 yrs.	1706	Increase in 6 yrs	1714	Increase in 8 yrs.	1759	Increase in 45 yrs.	1784	Increase in 25 yrs.	1825	Increase in 41 years.
Souls.	8,415	11,249	2,834	15,000	3,751	20,000	5,000	26,904	6,904	65,000	38,096	113,000	48,000	450,000 ‡	337,000

* Charlevoix, vol. i. p. 158.

† Idem.

‡ The census shows only 423,630, but it is obviously low; and the committee of the assembly in 1826 considered the population of Lower Canada to be 500,000 souls. This again, we believe, was rather high for the time, and have therefore taken what appears to us as being a correct mean.

Thus we have a total increase in the space of a century and a quarter (computing only from the year 1700) of 435,000 souls, growing out of a population of 15,000, which, dividing the whole period into four parts, gives an increase every year during the first 14 years, nearly in the ratio of 5.66 per cent.; during the ensuing 45 years, from 1714 to 1759, of about 3.15 per cent.; from 1759 to 1784, 25 years, rather less than 3 per cent.; and in the last period, from 1784 to 1825, a term of 41 years, in the proportion of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annually. The augmented ratio of increase during the last epoch is ascribable to the accession of inhabitants arising from emigration to the country, or to use a convenient modern word, immigration, which commenced about the year 1820, and has since that date progressively added considerable numbers to the population of the province.

The progress of the colony was decidedly languid under the French government, and the destructive warfare that was for many years waged by the Aborigines against the colonized Europeans was such as to impair its advancement in an eminent degree and check the increase of its population; and hence we derive some explanation why the usual periodical duplication of the population, as fixed by statistes at 12 and 14 years for early colonies, did not take place in Canada anteriorly to the conquest. Subsequently to that event, the ratio of increase appears to have become gradually greater, until it rose at once to a very high degree, by the annual accession of large families emigrating to the country from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also from the United States of America: Ireland, however, being that part of the United Kingdom whence they chiefly proceeded. The continuance of this emigration, and its tendency to increase rather than diminish, must, in a comparatively few years, give the Canadas a population of several millions, and inconceivably augment their importance as appendages to the British empire.

A collective and general view of the statistics of Lower Canada is exhibited in the following tabular statement; wherein the population, churches, mills, &c. in the province, are particularly enumerated, by counties and districts. From the extent of the country over which the population is spread, and the multitude and variety of the objects em-

braced in the table, it is very possible that some omissions may occasionally be found to have taken place in some one or other of the columns; but we have reason to believe, from the high respectability and authority of the sources* whence we have derived the materials for its composition, and the assiduity, laboriousness, and attention with which they were reduced to their tabular form, that these omissions are not of sufficient moment to impair the general accuracy of the statement; and we are sustained in this conviction by a personal knowledge of its correctness in numerous instances.

* The seigneurs and curates of the province, by the general readiness and intelligence of their replies to printed queries submitted to their consideration, have afforded a considerable portion of the information that has enabled me to compile the statistical table. The answers of the curates to the circulars of the assembly have also aided in the compilation, as regards the seigniories; whilst the principal landholders and intelligent inhabitants of the townships have been the sources of much information relative to the statistics of the soccage settlements of the province. To these were added the advantage of access to authentic documents of importance, and lastly the extensive personal knowledge of facts, relative to the statistical and agricultural state of the province, I had the means of acquiring in the course of several tours, embracing the extremities of the province, and performed in the discharge of official duties, avowedly with a view of ascertaining the resources of the colony.

*Statistical Statement of the province of Lower Canada, calculated for December, 1827, and
and Counties, pursuant to an Act of the Provincial Legislature, dated 14th of March, 1829,
mation of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, K. G. C., Administrator*

Districts.	No.	Counties.	Population.	Church		Parsonage Houses.	Church of Rome.				Total number of Houses in Towns and Villages.	Court Houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Mills.								Distilleries.	Breweries.	Foundries.	Tanneries.	Hat Manufactories.	Potteries.
				England.	Scotland.		Churches.	Caths.	Presbyteries.	Convents.					Colleges.	Towns.	Villages.	Corn.	Saw.	Carding.	Felling.	Paper.						
MONTREAL.	1	Acadie	11,470	1	...	1	1	60	...	4	2	7	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	
	2	Beauharnois	14,264	3	1	...	4	3	4	...	5	349	...	2	8	17	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...
	3	Berthier	17,795	...	...	...	7	6	6	...	4	223	...	7	6	6	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
	4	Chambly	12,982	2	...	1	6	6	6	1	1	526	...	1	3	15	5	4	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	1		
	5	La Chenaye	14,975	1	...	...	4	4	4	...	2	108	...	5	6	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	La Prairie	16,621	...	...	...	5	5	5	2	3	255	...	3	7	4	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2
	7	L'Assomption	10,246	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	2	190	...	7	4	5	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	
	8	Missisqui	7,766	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	166	...	7	12	20	5	5	...	3	3	...	2	1	2	...
	9	Montreal	39,521	1	1	...	16	10	10	5	3	6,456	1	1	33	6	2	2	2	...	1	4	...	4	...	7		
	10	Ottawa	2,488	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	30	...	3	5	11	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	
	11	Richelieu	16,967	1	...	1	5	5	5	...	1	395	1	1	8	23	7	1	1	...	...	2	2	13	...	2
	12	Rouville	16,159	2	...	1	4	4	4	...	3	110	...	15	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	2
	13	St. Hyacinthe	12,846	1	...	...	5	4	5	1	1	150	...	4	6	12	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	14	Shefford	4,467	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	...	17	6	17	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Stanstead	8,272	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	98	...	32	21	33	12	11	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	...
	16	Terrebonne	16,905	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	4	345	...	5	6	12	5	5	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	...
	17	Two Mountains	18,245	1	1	1	...	4	4	1	...	7	392	...	12	8	13	2	2	1	2	...	...	3	1	2
	18	Vaudreuil	13,897	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	4	188	...	4	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	19	Vercheres	12,695	...	...	...	6	6	6	1	...	4	136	...	7	26	8	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
19	Totals	268,681	23	3	7	47	68	71	10	6	368	10230	2	3	178	185	200	58	51	2	26	14	2	46	8	38		
QUEBEC.	1	Beauce	10,765	...	...	...	5	5	5	1	...	1	39	...	5	8	39	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	2	Bellechasse	15,065	...	...	...	7	6	7	1	...	4	160	...	6	7	30	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	3	Dorchester	11,258	1	...	1	4	3	4	...	1	3	190	...	3	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Islet	12,777	...	...	...	6	5	6	...	3	125	...	5	6	29	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	5	Kamouraska	13,844	...	...	...	4	4	4	1	1	2	78	...	6	7	22	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	6	Lotbiniere	7,762	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	1	27	...	3	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Megantic	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Montmorenci	3,788	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Orleans	4,128	...	...	...	5	4	5	1	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Portneuf	16,542	...	...	...	6	6	6	1	...	4	149	...	11	14	43	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Quebec	30,954	2	1	...	14	8	6	4	2	1	3	2,420	1	1	25	7	15	4	2	...	2	4	...	3	1	2
	12	Rimouski	7,935	...	...	...	6	3	6	...	...	4	105	...	1	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Saguenay	8,416	...	...	...	6	4	6	...	...	3	97	...	1	11	60	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Totals	143,761	3	1	1	1	73	57	64	9	3	228	3,290	1	1	70	89	288	23	18	...	2	4	...	11	1	5	

subsequently reorganized to meet the New Civil Division and Subdivision thereof, into Districts and which received his Majesty's assent the 17th of August following, promulgated by the proclamation of the Government, on the 5th October, 1829.

Potash Factories.	Pearlash Factories.	Justices of the Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River Craft.	Tonnage.	Keel Boats.	REMARKS.
3	3				5	4	35	...	...	...	2	Comprehends Isle aux Noix, a military post, and fortifications, also the site and remains of the American fort at Rouse's Point.
14	11				11	10	63	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Indian village of St. Regis, 721 souls, of which 269 were within the state of New York, by the old line, but are now comprised within the limits of the province by the new one, latitude 45° north.
5	5				25	22	158	...	2	36	5	Extensive village, population 850 souls.
...	...				22	25	190	2	4	21	5	Comprehends the fort and village of Chambly and town of Dorchester, a port of entry. The American steam-boats ply between this place and Whitehall, Burlington, and Plattsburgh, United States.
4	4				14	18	100	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the noted village of that name; two steam-boats ply between this place and Montreal.
4	3				17	22	75	1	...	...	...	Several wind-mills.
15	7				13	21	54	...	...	...	3	
7	7				23	15	90	...	...	...	...
3	2				240	233	1,395	5	9	350	15	Comprehends the city of Montreal and fortified Island of St. Helens. The population of the city is 32,000 souls; it is the last sea-port town on the St. Lawrence; comprehends also the La Chine Canal.
7	3				6	7	60	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Union Bridge across the Ottawa at Hull and By-Town.
3	2				27	22	58	...	3	50	4	Includes the town of William Henry, situated at the entrance of the Richelieu, or Sorel River; population 2,000 souls. There are in this county a number of wind-mills.
7	7				16	20	104	...	1	15	1	Comprehends the conspicuous mountains of Rouville and Mount Johnson.
3	3				11	15	59	...	...	...	...	Includes the noted village of that name, and mountains Yamaska and Rougemont.
7	6				6	6	36	...	...	...	...
23	21				17	13	80	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the handsome village of that name near the province line.
5	4				22	23	101	1	...	...	...	Includes the large village of that name; population 800 souls.
18	11				21	34	232	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the Grenville Military Canal and the Indian village of the Lake of the Two Mountains. Several boats ply on the Ottawa, between Hull, By-Town, and Grenville.
23	9				29	20	93	...	...	...	...	Comprehends the military canal at the Cascades, several locks above, also the locks and port of entry at Coteau du Lac.
...	...				15	11	93	1	1	18	1	Has about twenty windmills.
148	106	69	173	96	540	541	2,916	10	20	490	36	
4	2				14	11	99	...	...	...	...	Port of entry at St. Mary's.
...	...				23	21	130	2	4	66	9	The greater number of the mills in this county stop working in the summer, owing to a deficiency of water. This observation applies to several parts of the south side of the St. Lawrence.
...	...				12	13	87	5	5	83	11	Comprehends the town of Aubigny, opposite to Quebec.
...	...				37	25	107	2	12	193	30	Eight wind-mills.
...	...				11	12	95	3	14	377	21	Village of Kamouaska, noted for sea-bathing.
...	...				6	6	86	...	11	200	13	
...	...				2	1	5	...	2	27	2	
...	...				5	4	30	...	5	69	7	The priests, farm, and establishment at L'Joachim, calculated for the reception of the seminary of Quebec students, during the summer vacations.
...	...				9	8	47	2	2	23	13	The spot, or ship-yard, in the parish of St. Laurent, where the two large timber ships, the Columbus and the Baron of Renfrew, were built and launched.
2	...				27	25	147	4	16	504	5	The Richelieu Rapid, opposite to the church of Deschambault.
...	...				216	176	1,250	7	40	2,020	66	The capital of Lower Canada, chief sea-port, and fortified town; contains a population of 38,000 souls, including the Baulieu residence of the governor-general. Steam-boats ply from this place to Montreal; there are two steam-boats and several team-boats plying across the river to Point Levy.
...	...				9	5	87	3	9	313	41	Comprehends Temiscouata portage, the route to New Brunswick, Green Island and Light-house, and the Island of Bic. This county is the chief residence of pilots.
...	...				11	15	59	2	21	690	59	Comprehends the Saguenay River and the conspicuous, high, and diversified country of Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay, and the villages of that name.
6	2	57	171	60	382	322	2,229	30	141	4,570	277	

Districts.	No.	Counties.	Population.	Church		Personage Houses.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Church of Rome.					Total Number of Houses in Towns & Villages.	Court Houses.	Gaols.	Schools.	Mills.											
				England.	Scotland.			Churches	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Colleges.					Towns.	Villages.	Corn.	Saw.	Carding.	Felling.	Paper.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Foundries.	Tanneries.	Hat Manufactories.	Potteries.
Three Rivers.	1	Champlain	7,350	5	4	5	2	70	3	4	9	6	...	
	2	Drummond	1,907	1	...	1	...	1	1	25	2	4	7	1	1	1	...	4	...	
	3	Nicolet	12,693	1	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	1	...	...	2	89	...	...	...	6	5	1	1	...	1	...
	4	St. Maurice	15,389	2	...	...	...	6	5	5	1	...	1	...	6	627	1	1	6	11	17	4	4	...	1	...
	5	Sherbrooke	5,471	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	110	1	1	9	16	30	4	4	...	2	...
	6	Yamaska	8,847	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	2	...
	6	Totals	51,657	9	...	3	...	21	17	19	1	1	1	15	957	2	2	23	44	72	10	10	1	3	1	2	17	3
Gaspé.	1	Bonaventure	5,160	2	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	138	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Gaspé	2,617	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Totals	7,777	4	...	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	3	198	2	2	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Grand totals	471,876	39	411	5	191	144	154	20	10	6	114	14,775	7	8273	324	565	91	79	3	31	19	474	9	46			

The District of St. Francis comprehends the whole of the city of Sherbrooke, and a great part of the counties of Stanstead and in the statements of

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. The columns which have chiefly occupied our attention and time, as being a most important branch of the statistics of the province, are those of population, the clergy establishments, corn and saw-mills, factories and villages. The other columns are calculated partly from personal knowledge and partly from various sources of information that may be depended upon, and may be fairly considered as giving a correct general *aperçu* of the number of river craft, boats, artisans, &c. in the province.

2d. Of the 39 protestant churches enumerated not above 25 are attached to parishes. The parishes that may hereafter be attached to the remainder are not at present laid out or defined.

3d. Of the 191 Roman Catholic churches 4 are missionary churches; to which may be added 7 presbyteries used as chapels in as many parishes, and making up the complement of parishes in the province equal to 196, besides a few other projected parishes within the seigniories, and the site of churches fixed upon.

4th. Of the 20 convents, 6 only are extensive nunnery establishments in the towns. The remaining 14 are dispersed over the province for the education of females, and are generally governed by 2 or 3 nuns of the congregation.

5th. In the 10 enumerated colleges are comprised the extensive seminaries of Quebec, Montreal, Nicolet, M^cGill college, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, and St. Anne's in the county of Kamouraska.

6th. With the exception of 3 breweries and 1 distillery in Quebec, 4 breweries and 1 distillery in Montreal, and a brewery at La Prairie, the others are minor establishments. The distilleries are chiefly for whiskey, and are most frequent in the townships.

7th. The number of ship yards will not appear surprising, when it is recollected that 39,900 tons of shipping were built in 1827.

8th. About 65 of the enumerated river craft navigate between Quebec and Montreal, 59 between Matane and Quebec, and about 113 are employed in the St. Lawrence and Gulf fisheries. Of the keel-boats, about 713 may be employed in the fisheries of the river and gulf; 150 are pilot boats. The number of flat boats, batteaux and canoes, is not estimated, but it is known to be considerable.

9th. Exclusive of the pot and pearlash factories enumerated, many of the inhabitants of the townships keep potash kettles for making salts: their number may average 150.

10th. With few exceptions, the Roman catholic parish churches are built of stone, averaging in length from 100 to 140 feet by 50 to 60 feet in breadth. The roofs are generally covered with tin, and surmounted by spires, many of them 2 and several 3. The new cathedral church of Montreal measures 255 feet in length by 134 in width within the walls. Its estimated cost exceeds 96,000. The presbyteries are chiefly stone, and generally large and commodious. Two chapels, called Chapelles du Reposeoir, are frequently appendages to the churches in the country. About one half of them are built of stone. Their total number exceeds 300.

11th. Of the number of schools enumerated, 74 are supported under the act of the 41st Geo. III., and 50 are parish schools under the superintendence of the curés.

12th. Branch pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, 126. Branch pilots for and above the harbour of Quebec, 39.

Fora.	Factories.	Pearlash Factories.	Justice of the Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Shipyards.	River Craft.	Tonnage.	Keel Boats.	REMARKS.
1	1				5	9	45	1	5	73	6		
4	4				2	2	10	..	..	..	..
3	3				8	6	90	..	1	15	1		Comprehends the Old and New College of Nicolet.
1	11				40	30	119	3	6	203	7		Comprehends the town of Three Rivers; population .. souls, also the forges of St. Maurice. Steam-boats, plying on the St. Lawrence, stop at this place.
..	..				9	9	83	..	..	..	..		Comprehends the village of Sherbrooke, the district town of St. Francis.
..	..				2	5	54	..	..	..	..		Indian village of St. Francis.
9	19	17	80	11	66	61	401	4	12	291	14		
..	..				19	5	34	3	49	3,675	297		Both these counties are noted for the fisheries.
..	..				9	6	7	4	15	1,125	441		The Magdalen Island is annexed to the county of Gaspé.
..	..	2	32	1	28	11	41	7	64	4,800	738		
3	127	145	461	168	1,016	935	5,587	51	237	10,151	1,065		This column of grand totals is calculated up to December, 1827.

rummond, containing in all 39 townships, and a part of the township of Bolton. The statistics of this district are comprised in the superior districts.

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION, &c.

	Souls.
Population of the province, as stated above	471,876
Magdalen Islands	900
Number of men employed in the king's posts and Mingan within the province	400
Voyageurs employed in the Indian trade, sometimes sojourning in the Indian countries	300
	473,476
Average number of emigrants remaining in the province, out of the total emigration to the Canadas in the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831	28,000
Natural increase, since 1827, about	59,575
Grand Total	561,051
Exclusive of the military forces of the country and the aborigines wandering in the interior.	

From the foregoing table the statist will be able to form a competent idea of the religious and moral state of the inhabitants of the province, at least as far as inferences can be drawn from the existence of numerous houses of public worship, and of schools for the education of youth. He will also have, in some degree, the means of discovering the channels into which the industry of the people is chiefly directed, and will be enabled to form some estimate of the resources and domestic trade of the colony.

With respect to the relative proportions of the Roman catholic and the protestant population, the columns of churches do not afford a very correct criterion to judge by, inasmuch as the number of protestant churches, including presbyterian and Wesleyan, is in a far higher ratio with regard to the number of Roman catholic churches, than the whole protestant population of the province bears to the catholic; the former being about as one to three, when the latter is scarcely in the ratio of one to eight. Nor does it appear that any just inference can be drawn from the columns distinguishing the church of England from that of Scotland, as to what proportion of the protestants belongs to the one persuasion and what to the other. From documents of very respectable authority *, we are enabled to arrive at something like accuracy on this subject, and find that, although the number of episcopal churches much exceeds that of the Scottish church, the members of the latter are at least as numerous, if indeed they are not more so, than those of the former. Taking an approximate view of the proportion which the catholic, the episcopalian, the presbyterian, and dissenting population respectively bear to the whole population of the province, we shall have nearly the following result: it is, however, proper to remark, that, out of the catholic population, about 20,000 may be said to be Irish emigrants, whilst 470,917 are native Canadians:—

* MS. statement of facts in regard to religious matters in Canada, by the Reverend Dr. Harkness. 1828.

Population, Anno 1831.	Proportion of the whole Population.			
	Catholics.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Dissenters or Denominations.
561,051	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{32}$

To ascertain what numerical proportion the males bear to the females in Lower Canada, and what portion of the inhabitants is aged, whereby some light may be thrown upon the health and salubrity of the climate, we are left to resort, in the absence of any better source of information, to the imperfect census of 1825, and below will be found a recapitulation of its grand totals. It can, however, only be considered as a mere approximation to the truth, sufficiently accurate for all general purposes, though perhaps not fully satisfactory to the statist.

Totals of the Census of Lower Canada, 1825.

TOTAL	Total of Inmates in each Family.		1,450	8,2870	7,4429	2,8935	MALES.								Under 14 years of age.	FEMALES.					
	Number belonging to each Family absent from the Province.	Number of the Family under six years of age.					Number of the Family of more than six and under fourteen years of age.	Number of the Family of more than fourteen & under eighteen years of age.	Eighteen and not twenty-five.		Twenty-five and not forty.		Forty and not sixty.			Sixty and upwards.		Fourteen and not forty-five.		Forty-five and upwards.	
									Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.		Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.
423,630							23,378	5,293	7,899	31,783	2,664	23,419	1,994	9,443	68,731	39,518	52,864	6,682	1,860		

The following statement, taken from returns of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, made to the house of assembly in 1825, will show the natural annual increase of the population in the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, during a period, in the one district, of 28 years, and in the other of 32 years.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the City and the different Parishes of the District of Quebec from the year 1794 to 1821.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Increase *.
1794	2,792	624	1,291	1,501
1795	2,933	541	1,438	1,495
1796	3,150	528	1,400	1,750
1797	2,892	543	1,472	1,420
1798	2,389	529	1,452	937
1799	3,069	472	1,309	1,760
1800	3,292	562	1,438	1,854
1801	3,287	647	1,725	1,562
1802	3,554	655	1,697	1,857
1803	3,435	712	1,830	1,605
1804	3,531	681	1,682	1,849
1805	3,627	603	1,544	2,083
1806	3,648	680	1,428	2,220
1807	3,850	744	1,530	2,320
1808	4,435	771	1,895	2,540
1809	4,054	942	2,208	1,846
1810	4,916	759	1,964	2,952
1811	4,337	766	2,209	2,128
1812	4,595	1,003	2,348	2,247
1813	4,465	762	2,222	2,243
1814	4,429	739	2,089	2,340
1815	4,554	852	2,322	2,232
1816	4,824	741	1,928	2,896
1817	4,466	784	2,418	2,048
1818	5,051	815	2,310	2,741
1819	5,188	1,002	2,635	2,553
1820	5,371	994	3,488	1,893
1821	5,675	1,081	3,162	2,513

Annual average of 28 years.

Baptisms 1944
Burials 3993·18

Increase 2049·18
or about 51.31 per cent.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS

Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of Three Rivers from the year 1791 to 1822.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	Increase *.
1791	835	151	436	399
1792	887	170	409	478
1793	866	151	468	398
1794	929	209	381	548
1795	966	173	401	565
1796	954	153	435	519
1797	964	180	548	416
1798	1,018	182	457	561
1799	1,064	175	431	633
1800	1,121	199	468	653
1801	1,083	208	540	543
1802	1,170	256	600	570
1803	1,211	238	597	614
1804	1,311	201	626	685
1805	1,357	197	512	845
1806	1,342	232	575	767
1807	1,485	252	602	883
1808	1,541	274	515	1,026
1809	1,456	236	605	851
1810	1,549	226	1,072	477
1811	1,461	272	621	840
1812	1,556	311	552	1,004
1813	1,639	258	731	908
1814	1,567	253	943	624
1815	1,663	314	772	891
1816	1,646	285	636	1,010
1817	1,675	301	781	894
1818	1,827	352	623	1,204
1819	1,936	359	770	1,165
1820	1,951	388	1,065	886
1821	2,106	376	898	1,208
1822	2,109	401	884	1,225

Annual average of 32 years.

Baptisms 1,382
Burials 623

Increase 759
or near 55 per cent.

* Being the difference between the baptisms and burials for each year.

In the district of Montreal, for which no returns were yet received, the average number of births over deaths may be about the same as in the other districts.

Viewing the vast superficial extent of the province, and its comparatively small population when considered with relation to its capabilities of supporting numbers infinitely greater, we shall perceive that the number of souls to each square mile scarcely amounts to two and a half, whilst it exceeds $102\frac{1}{2}$ souls when viewed with reference to each square mile of cultivated land; thus showing, on the one hand, the density of the population compared with the lands under tillage, and, on the other, the susceptibility of the country to sustain hereafter a very considerable augmentation of inhabitants. In the following table, the contrast that is exhibited between the density of the population in the district of Three Rivers and that of the district of Gaspé stands explained by the fact that in the former are principally situated the township lands of the province, which in general are laid under cultivation in a greater ratio of increase than the population. The farms are seldom less than 100 acres, they are usually 200, and proprietors of 500 acres are common. Hence large tracts are brought under agricultural improvement by individuals, and the relative proportion of inhabitants to the square mile, becomes less than in the other districts. The remarkable density of population represented in the district of Gaspé is ascribable to the pursuits of the inhabitants, most of whom derive their subsistence less from the produce of the soil than the products of the fisheries. Some there are, however, who consider agriculture a primary object, and have good farms; but by far the greater number confine themselves to the cultivation of a few acres, chiefly devoted to the growth of roots and vegetables.

Table showing the Density of the Population of Lower Canada in the Four Districts, both with relation to the total Superficies of each District, and to the Quantum of Lands under Cultivation. 1827.

Districts.	Population.	Total superficies.	Land in culture.	Density as regards total superficies.	Density as regards lands in culture.
	Souls.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Souls per squ. mile.	Souls per squ. mile.
Quebec .	143,761	125,717	1,412	1,14	101,81
Montreal .	268,631	49,769	2,597	5,39	103,40
Three Rivers	51,657	15,811	579	3,33	89,20
Gaspé . .	7,777	7,389	15½	1,05	501,74
Total	471,876	198,686	4,603½	2,39	102,50

Lower Canada is not only the most important of the British North American provinces, from its situation and extent, but the most populous, its inhabitants being to those of the sister provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the respective ratio of 8.11 and 19 to 3, or, in other terms, nearly in the proportion of the numbers 32, 11, 8, 5; whereby we see that the population of Lower Canada alone constitutes about 4-7ths of the total population of the four provinces, and about 2-5ths of that of the whole of the dominions of Great Britain in North America.

We have not the means of establishing with precision how much of the increase of the population of the province arises from births, and how much is to be attributed to emigration. The number of families, and even the number of souls, landed at the various ports of the colonies, are indeed easily ascertained from the custom-house returns; but what is the distribution of these emigrants subsequently to their arrival, what part of them remains in the province, and what part merely passes through it, to settle eventually in Upper Canada, or in the United States, is not so satisfactorily known. That the adjunction which annually

takes place by the influx of emigration is considerable, there can be no doubt, admitting even that one-third only of the emigrants landed on the wharfs at Quebec permanently settle in Lower Canada.

Taking as data for the natural increase of the population the returns contained in the letters of the curates in reply to the circular queries of the house of assembly, it appears that the average of this increase is about 3 per cent., and that in this proportion the population of the province would double itself in about $26\frac{1}{2}$ years ; but if the adventitious increase arising from emigration, and also the natural increase growing out of it, be taken into consideration, and if we suppose the latter to be in the same ratio of 3 per cent., though it is probably more, we shall then find that the population of the province doubles itself in almost a double ratio, that is, in 14 or 15 years instead of 26 or 27. It may therefore be said, taking a mean of the increase represented in all the province, that the population of the British dominions in North America increases in a geometrical ratio every 16 years ; and hence, supposing emigration from the mother country to the colonies to continue to its present extent, the number of inhabitants in that section of the empire would in 1847 exceed 2,400,000 souls. It is sometimes useful thus to look prospectively at the increase of population, from its extending our views not only to the bare contemplation of the numerical strength of the country hereafter, but to its physical capabilities ; and viewing as we now do at a glance the vast superficies of the British transatlantic possessions, their surface, soil, and climate, and the great and important advantages they enjoy from grand internal communication by navigable waters, we are forcibly struck with a conviction of the immense resources of British America to maintain millions of inhabitants from the produce of the soil, and to become eventually distinguished for the scope of its commerce.

The geographical position and the superficies of each county and district of the province are exhibited in the following table, with which we shall conclude this chapter.

Statement of the New Subdivision of Lower Canada into Counties, showing their Geographical Position and Superficial Extent, and what proportion thereof consists of Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships, and Waste Lands respectively, also the comparative rank of each County, in Population, Territorial Extent, and Agricultural Produce, &c.

No.	COUNTIES.	Latitude of the centre of each county.	Longitude of the centre of each county.	Territorial extent. sq. miles.	Proportion thereof laid out in Seigniories and Fiefs.		Waste Lands.	Rank of each County in		Members of assembly sent by each County.	Places of Election.
					sq. miles.	Proportion in Townships surveyed in whole or part.		Population.	Agricultural Produce.		
1	Acadie . . .	45° 9' 0" N	73° 27' 0" W.	250	185	sq. miles. 65 Including the St. Regis India	sq. miles. ...	21st 13th	35th 22nd	2	St. Marguerite de Blair Fendie. St. Clement.
2	Beauharnois .	45 10 0	74 5 0	717	325	120	7,839	4th	7th	2	Berthier .
3	Berthier . . .	46 2 0	73 9 0	8,410	451	211	...	16th	37th	2	Longueuil.
4	Chambly . . .	45 28 30	73 17 30	211	211	83	...	12th	26th	2	St. Roch.
5	La Chenaye .	45 43 0	73 30 0	299	216	238	...	7th	36th	2	St. Constant.
6	La Prairie .	45 19 36	73 36 30	238	238	100	...	24th	33rd	2	St. Pierre de L'Assomption.
7	L'Assomption, vacant tract in rear of do. and co. of La	45 47 0	73 23 0	208	108	...	4,800	30th	4th	2	Vs. of Dunham & Freigleisburg.
8	Chenaye . . .	...	...	4,800	...	298	...	1st	30th	6	St. Laurent.
9	Missisquoi .	45 6 30	72 43 15	360	72	197	...	39th	2nd	1	Hull.
10	Ottawa . . .	45 31 0	73 40 0	197	197	220	30,581	5th	29th	3	St. Ours.
11	Richelieu . .	45 50 15	72 58 0	373	373	429	...	9th	28th	2	St. Marie de Monnoir.
12	Rouville . . .	45 18 30	73 15 0	429	429	477	...	17th	25th	2	St. Hyacinthe.
13	St. Hyacinthe	45 37 15	72 55 0	477	477	749	...	34th	17th	1	Frost Village Tn. of Shefford.
14	Shefford . . .	45 22 18	72 32 0	749	...	632	...	27th	23rd	2	Coppes Ferry and V. of Charlston.
15	Stanstead . .	45 9 0	72 4 0	632	...	205	2,850	6th	12th	2	T. of Hadley.
16	Terrebonne, including Isle Jesus . . .	45 39 20	73 20 0	3,169	205	341	443	3rd	18th	2	St. Rose and St. Anne des Plaines
17	Two Mountains, including I. Berard	45 31 0	74 21 30	1,086	302	22	...	14th	32nd	2	St. André and St. Eustache.
18	Vaudreuil, including Isle Perot . . .	45 21 15	74 16 0	330	288	198	...	19th	39th	2	Vaudreuil and Cadres.
19	Vercheres . .	45 42 30	73 16 0	198	198	4,515	46,513	1st	2nd	41	Vercheres.
Total .		...	...	54,802	4,515	3,774	46,513	1st	2nd	41	

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.													D. OF THREE RIVERS.													D. OF GASPE.													D. OF INFERIOR DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.												
3 Dorchester .	46 38	71 11 30	348	348	..	197	2 608	22nd	31st	25th	2	R. Eichenin and Gervais.																																							
4 Islet . . .	46 40 30	69 52	3,044	239	..	15th	13th	18th	13th	15th	2	St. Nicolas.																																							
5 Kamouraska .	47 3	69 12	4,320	247	182	9th	9th	15th	9th	11th	2	Islet.																																							
6 Lotbiniere .	46 28	71 37 30	735	735	..	29th	29th	40th	21st	29th	2	Kamouraska.																																							
7 Megantic . .	46 5 30	71 12 5	1,465	..	328	1,137	40th	36th	19th	39th	1	St. Croix.																																							
8 Montmorenci .	On the St. Lawrence.	70 53 10	7,396	576	..	8th	8th	35th	40th	36th	2	Leeds.																																							
9 Orleans . . .	On the St. Lawrence.	70 57 30	69	69	..	5th	5th	8th	40th	35th	1	St. Anne.																																							
10 Portneuf . .	46 41	71 47 0w.	8,640	572	..	8,068	8th	36th	5th	12th	2	St. Jean.																																							
11 Quebec . . .	Eastern Exty. St. Lawrence.	71 18	14,240	246	214	13,780	2nd	26th	3rd	7th	6	Des Chambault & St. Augustin.																																							
12 Rimouski . .	46 46 30	71 18	8,840	1,073	213	7,554	28th	26th	6th	34th	2	Charlesbourg.																																							
13 Saguenay, including Isle aux Coudres & Anticosti }	48 1	67 51 30	8,840	1,073	213	7,554	28th	26th	6th	34th	2	Rimouski and Isle Verte.																																							
Cap Abatis Wn. Exty.	47 12 30	70 24 30	72,700	535	42	72,123	26th	1st	33rd	2	Bay St. Paul and Murray Bay.																																								
Ance Sablon En. Exty.	51 30	55 20 0	2,390	2,390	..	..	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	2																																						
Totals	..	..	127,949	7,815	1,882	118,220	2nd	1st	2nd	23																																							
1 Champlain .	On the St. Lawrence.	72 14	783	633	150	..	31st	31st	20th	27th	2	Ferry Nr. R. St. Lawrence and Batiscan River.																																							
2 Drummond .	46 0 0	72 0 0	1,674	..	1,604	70	39th	39th	16th	37th	1	Drummondville.																																							
3 Nicolet . . .	46 20 0	72 17 30	487	275	212	..	20th	20th	26th	21st	2	Gentilly and St. Gregoire.																																							
4 St. Maurice .	On Lake St. Peter.	72 42 30	9,810	244	180	9,386	10th	10th	4th	14th	4	Yamachiche.																																							
5 Sherbrooke .	On River St. Francis r. W. estuary.	71 35 15	2,786	..	2,080	706	32nd	32nd	14th	17th	2	Sherbrooke and Richmond.																																							
6 Yamaska . . .	45 30 15	72 41 30	283	283	..	..	25th	25th	34th	30th	2	Vil. St. Francois.																																					
Totals	..	..	15,823	1,435	4,226	10,162	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	13																																						
1 Bonaventure .	On River Ristigouche	66 34 0	4,108	..	..	..	33rd	33rd	10th	38th	1	Richmond & Hope Point Peter.																																				
2 Gaspé . . .	48 2 25	65 32	3,188	..	..	..	37th	37th	11th	40th	1																																					
3 Magdalen Islds.	48 39 30	..	93	..	93	..	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	Rank of the District.	2																																								
Totals	..	..	7,389	..	..	..	4th	4th	4th	4th	2																																			
Grand Totals	..	..	205,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																
This inferior district is composed of 38 townships and a part of Bolton ; it comprehends the whole of the county of Sherbrooke, and a part of the county of Drummond, in the District of Three Rivers, and all Stanstead, except a part of Bolton, in the District of Montreal, covering the greater part of the above named superior districts, and is included in the General Tables and in the Statistical Tables ; its superficies and produce, &c. are comprised within, and form part of the above-named Superior Districts.																																																			

CHAPTER XIII.

Agriculture—Manufactures—Lands in Cultivation.

THAT agriculture is the primary source of public wealth has become an axiom in political economy, and the history of civilization serves to illustrate its truth, by showing that in all countries, first agriculture flourished, and then manufactures and commerce; but that these should be as permanent a benefit to the community appears to be doubtful, since they are considered as indicative of the decline of a state*. The agricultural age of a country may probably be considered, therefore, the most happy period of its history, and that age seems to be that of Canada just now. In stating so, we do not mean to refer to the degree of perfection attained in the agricultural arts in the colony, but to the extent and broad diffusion of husbandry, the number of inhabitants that are agriculturists, that draw from the bosom of the earth every thing necessary to supply their wants, food, raiment, and shelter, and, in fact, the absolute reliance of 7-8ths of the whole population for their sustenance and comfort upon the produce of the soil, which they industriously cultivate. The improvements that have been introduced in the European systems of agriculture are unknown in Canada, or at least have never been adopted, and the Canadian farmer is still seen guiding the old-fashioned plough used by his forefathers, unconscious or heedless of the “march of intellect” abroad, which has not only led to the invention of novel and improved implements of husbandry, but to considerable and beneficial changes in the process of cultivating the earth. The improvements in agriculture in England and elsewhere are to be ascribed to an increased density of population, which rendered it necessary to enhance, by artificial means, the fertility of the soil, that

* “In the youth of a state *arms* do flourish; in the middle age of a state, *learning*; and then both of them together for a time; in the declining age of a state, *mechanical arts* and *merchandise*.”—BACON.

its produce might be adequate to the subsistence of augmented numbers ; but in Canada, where lands are abundant and farms generally large, this necessity does not exist, and the agriculturist is satisfied with a process of tillage rude, when compared with its ameliorated condition in older countries, yet sufficiently perfect to correspond with his views, and capable of gratifying his wants.

The first striking peculiarity that presents itself in Canadian farms is their elongated shape, each farm or land called, in the language of the country, *terre*, being, in nine cases out of ten, 3 arpents wide by 30 arpents in depth. This width is often again subdivided into two or three and sometimes more sections, the divisions always running longitudinally, and forming so many elongated parallelograms, one extremity of which, called the front, generally abuts upon the public road, whilst the other terminates at what is termed the *cordon*, or division-line between one range of *concessions* or farms, and another. The farmers, —*censitaires* (for we are now speaking of the feudal lands of the province), usually build their houses at 100 or 200 yards distance from the road, and sometimes nearer ; and as the farms are, as we have just stated, very narrow, the settlements are close, and in most parts have the appearance of a continued village. The origin of this injudicious distribution of the land is no doubt to be traced to the social character of the Canadian peasant, who is singularly fond of neighbourhood, though it is also referrible to the expediency which formerly existed of concentrating as much as possible the moral and physical energies of the colony, not only with a view of mutual aid in the formation of settlements, but in order the better to be able to repel the attacks of the aborigines, who are well known to have waged a severe war against the first European settlers that established themselves in Canada. Long after the cause of the adoption of such a plan had ceased to exist, the lands continued to be parceled out in the same inconvenient manner, and a considerable degree of otherwise unnecessary labour was thus thrown upon the hands of the agriculturist. His house being in the front part of his farm, and his land all longitude, he is not only incapable, in most instances, of commanding over it that constant supervision, which is so desirable in rural economy, but is obliged to devote more of his time to its tillage, owing to the remoteness of some of his fields from his dwelling, and to

employ much labour and more materials in fencing his farm and enclosures. It is not uncommon to meet with lands in the seigniories, whose dimensions are half an arpent in front by thirty in depth, forming a rectangular farm, whose breadth is to its length in the relative proportion of 1 to 60. Nevertheless the Canadian husbandman toils with cheerfulness, and, when cultivating the remoter parts of his land, carries with him his homely fare, and only returns to his roof, after the close of his labours, at night-fall.

The scientific rotation of crops is unknown to the Canadian agriculturist; he steadily pursues the systems handed down to him by his ancestors, and nothing but the influence of example, very generally diffused, will gradually remove prejudices that are too natural not to meet with apologists, and alter usages that have been sanctioned by generations. The consequence of this desultory mode of tillage, unguided by those rules of art that renovate the vigour of the soil, has been, in some cases, a considerable diminution, and an exhaustion of the productive properties of the land. The returns of produce are nevertheless amply adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, that which is deficient in fertility being frequently made up by superficies; thus the Canadian farmer cultivates two acres, and probably three, to obtain the same amount of corn, &c. that one acre of a good English farm would be expected to yield. But this should by no means be assumed as a criterion of the productive ability of lands in Canada, the returns being in the ratio of the labour and not of the improvable fertility of the soil, it being well known, from experience, that any given quantum of land in England and in Canada, if cultivated to an equally high degree, will yield returns nearly similar.

The most usual period for sowing in spring is the end of April, in the district of Quebec, and the middle of that month in the district of Montreal; the harvesting season commences about the middle of August, and continues until the beginning of September, but these periods are liable to fluctuation, both later and earlier. Much ploughing is generally done in the autumn; its extent, however, being governed by the rigour of the weather, the operation having been sometimes arrested from that cause, early in October, when, at others, it has continued until the middle, and even to the end of November. Haymaking usually begins between the 10th and 12th of July, and lasts till the commencement of August.

The aggregate amount of the produce of the province will be seen by the following table, calculated from data, which may be relied upon, as leading at least to a very near approximation of the truth, if not to results unimpeachably correct. The mode adopted in obtaining the information necessary for the construction of such a statement, was not unlike that followed by Mr. Gourlay in the statistics of Upper Canada ; but it should be remarked, that facilities exist in Lower Canada in the means of collecting authentic facts, which the nature of things in the upper province does not allow. In the lower province, the seigniorial lands compose the mass of the settled parts of the country, and in each seigniority are to be found two or three heads or sources, where centres every requisite information relative to the agricultural and statistical resources of the feudal settlements ; these heads being usually the seigneur, the curate, and the notary, or some of the more intelligent inhabitants of the different seigniories, or parishes, who form so many different *points d'appui*, upon which much reliance may obviously be placed, from the close and immediate relation that necessarily subsists between the seigneur and his vassals, the curate and his parishioners, and the notary (who is generally considered one of the notables of the place) and the inhabitants, who very frequently resort to him. Captains of militia, and other intelligent individuals in the country, have also been consulted as to the agricultural state of the province, and we have not unfrequently, in the course of upwards of 3,000 miles of travel, in all parts of Lower Canada, entered the labourer's humble dwelling, when his family were engaged at the spinning-wheel and the loom, to ascertain the exact state of the domestic manufactures of the country. Such of the seigniories as we did not personally traverse, and these are few in number, we became almost equally well acquainted with, through the circumstantial and intelligent replies of the seigneurs and reverend curates, to circular queries transmitted to them, embracing in their purport all the objects mentioned in the agricultural statement, and also many of those comprised in the columns of the statistical table. As regards the townships, the same means, modified by circumstances, were resorted to for information, much was obtained by personal inspection in the progress of official tours, whilst the official returns of township agents, made quarterly to us, were likewise sources of the most correct and circumstantial facts, relative to the state of the new settlements of the colony.

STATEMENT, BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, LIVE STOCK, DO

PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTY UPON AN AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS.

No.	COUNTIES.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Buck Wheat. Bushels.	Indian Corn. Bushels.	Mixed Grain. Bushels.	Maple Sugar. Cwts.	Potatoes. Bushels.	Hay. Tons.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.	1 Acadie . . .	62,000	59,000	7,900	23,020	7,244	2,000	5,180	3,800	1,062	169,500	29,100
	2 Beauharnois . .	61,805	46,660	14,000	41,800	11,550	5,400	20,950	5,374	1,326	195,400	25,300
	3 Berthier . . .	117,636	159,632	14,981	38,959	5,375	2,500	3,296	4,085	1,064	470,913	64,100
	4 Chambly . . .	136,166	90,440	12,910	28,685	14,508	2,500	1,985	4,115	195	247,157	38,225
	5 La Chenaye . .	48,100	43,950	6,130	21,588	3,910	700	9,000	4,900	491	201,579	33,100
	6 La Prairie . . .	151,800	111,600	9,900	58,260	21,900	1,000	20,910	4,910	1,054	153,500	54,565
	7 L'Assomption .	56,780	39,330	1,117	15,335	3,000	500	5,600	5,200	362	161,000	25,900
	8 Missisquoi . .	86,833	93,700	12,000	35,700	6,000	20,300	36,706	4,000	581	252,000	28,200
	9 Montreal . . .	126,000	93,860	13,120	17,066		2,500	1,456	15,150	98	495,857	42,275
	10 Ottawa . . .	22,846	24,760	1,250	6,810	8,166	7,000	31,833	4,200	500	42,805	6,530
	11 Richelieu . . .	92,300	83,419	4,341	24,600	5,490	3,000	3,260	5,800	554	156,790	43,200
	12 Rouville . . .	167,216	89,740	20,200	39,900	8,220	3,020	16,975	4,910	642	140,300	45,600
	13 St. Hyacinthe .	114,771	95,400	13,706	17,072	3,220	5,107	1,844	5,250	610	69,110	50,600
	14 Shefford . . .	36,568	51,543	6,950	21,608	2,200	9,796	17,915	2,500	384	70,800	15,510
	15 Stanstead . .	90,020	85,700	14,000	18,850	1,944	2,780	25,332	2,600	531	136,100	34,100
	16 Terrebonne . .	75,764	60,442	4,772	22,170	2,312	3,000	3,284	3,990	312	305,702	53,100
	17 Two Mountains	91,350	75,880	19,275	38,100	29,750	11,000	53,760	3,750	857	167,000	37,300
	18 Vaudreuil . .	68,900	60,200	5,830	20,860		10,000	5,000	5,008	679	326,701	31,300
	19 Vercheres . .	145,531	114,600	23,290	56,400	9,020	2,500	4,880	5,610	187	359,507	34,950
Total . . .		1,752,386	1,379,856	213,672	546,783	134,809	94,603	272,266	95,152	11,489	4,121,721	692,985
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.	1 Beauce . . .	56,430	38,100	23,500	22,361	510	600	2,010	1,050	160	111,300	22,300
	2 Bellechasse . .	100,848	82,300	11,720	17,530	2,585	2,500	910	3,105	568	235,534	46,500
	3 Dorchester . .	55,000	43,500	6,450	19,000	4,058	145	7,040	5,500	1,810	93,100	29,100
	4 Islet . . .	93,806	73,500	5,714	15,824	8,669	2,100	4,550	6,568	982	247,137	41,030
	5 Kamouraska . .	109,191	41,400	32,675	22,840	10,275	1,200	5,060	12,100	1,211	241,050	32,910
	6 Lotbinière . .	59,700	42,250	1,991	11,000	2,490	1,000	1,885	4,350	647	30,440	22,210
	7 Megantic . . .	3,695	1,575	595	240	940	518	122	1,200	175	8,117	270
	8 Montmorenci . .	38,448	14,982	1,156	2,586	1,300		5,800	1,000	187	21,380	18,650
	9 Orleans . . .	31,924	20,896	2,605	16,500	3,165	2,500	315	2,195	162	106,065	16,120
	10 Portneuf . . .	94,354	84,740	6,829	28,605	4,500	4,060	2,730	3,150	1,053	340,458	42,200
	11 Quebec . . .	59,214	152,615	14,240	25,775	4,851	2,450	3,198	2,465	354	331,627	34,590
	12 Remouski . . .	34,528	14,460	10,793	6,073	6,110	1,000	60	15,864	726	19,460	16,450
	13 Saguenay . . .	56,734	16,735	5,336	4,135	3,480	2,000	3,297	3,200	296	62,736	26,500
Total . . .		793,872	627,053	123,604	192,469	52,933	20,073	36,977	61,747	8,331	1,848,404	348,875
DISTRICT OF 3 RIVERS.	1 Champlain . .	41,773	68,300	608	10,390	1,100	1,760	640	4,380	386	238,516	21,170
	2 Drummond . .	18,080	14,503	1,994	2,931	1,230	170	8,331	5,100	306	27,330	17,900
	3 Nicolet . . .	76,350	47,109	3,200	17,620	4,283		310	3,500	936	66,620	38,100
	4 Saint Maurice .	89,600	85,900	13,080	14,640	3,130	2,500	330	4,280	648	129,880	32,660
	5 Sherbrooke . .	80,871	62,910	3,619	18,230	19,043	2,291	13,260	3,180	709	103,119	30,500
	6 Yamaska . . .	56,300	39,000	3,340	17,400	1,015		638	6,150	743	40,900	29,000
Total . . .		362,974	317,722	25,841	81,261	29,801	6,721	23,509	26,590	3,728	606,365	169,330
GASPE.	1 Bonaventure . .	11,130	13,095		1,600			200	650	521	57,210	4,060
	2 Gaspé . . .	878	3,803		1,205			198	520	260	162,610	6,800
	Total . . .	12,008	16,898		2,805			398	1,170	781	219,820	10,860
Grand Total . .		2,931,240	2,341,529	363,117	823,318	217,543	121,397	333,150	184,659	24,329	6,796,310	1,228,065

STIC MANUFACTURES, AND QUANTUM OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION IN LOWER CANADA, 1827.

No.	Butter. Cwts.	LIVE STOCK.					DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.			LAND IN CULTIVATION.			
		Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cloth (Etoffe du Pays). French ells.	Flannel and Horn-spun (Petite Etoffe). French ells.	Linen. French ells.	Looms.	Under Crop. Acres.	Fallow and Meadow Land. Acres.	Total Quantum in Culture. Acres.
343	3,685	3,850	4,368	6,435	23,883	3,085	40,210	30,000	49,666	390	21,166	39,334	60,500
277	5,080	2,076	3,916	5,678	17,599	6,838	20,040	23,000	25,833	208	31,466	62,034	93,500
498	5,902	5,822	5,172	10,756	38,068	9,236	59,995	41,945	45,925	579	38,260	97,978	136,238
345	3,986	4,492	2,852	6,466	21,872	2,760	38,872	24,600	31,100	307	30,925	60,580	91,505
243	4,398	4,815	5,580	8,255	20,500	8,550	26,330	18,321	20,600	305	26,150	49,300	75,450
741	5,910	5,963	6,902	12,329	40,369	9,639	61,250	53,000	72,500	598	37,734	72,466	110,200
347	3,073	3,643	4,160	7,961	22,485	9,739	30,010	24,009	30,177	415	21,033	39,066	60,099
251	3,831	3,266	5,151	7,140	21,705	4,600	32,240	23,780	20,684	360	16,834	32,466	49,300
325	4,610	5,869	4,949	9,727	18,850	7,520	31,740	23,805	28,676	294	67,500	71,975	139,475
97	1,218	569	848	1,983	5,320	1,455	5,550	6,828	7,960	86	5,234	10,166	15,400
287	6,457	5,363	4,521	9,736	34,410	7,899	35,850	19,315	25,070	307	38,733	70,476	109,209
443	6,500	5,787	7,965	11,115	45,505	9,652	52,230	43,800	40,686	556	36,633	67,266	103,899
410	4,372	7,042	6,215	10,135	32,828	7,351	33,950	16,111	24,000	298	35,834	68,666	104,500
148	2,208	1,724	2,242	3,019	8,486	2,424	12,740	9,509	13,160	102	11,050	19,100	30,150
201	3,010	3,505	4,470	6,200	13,835	4,395	16,860	11,305	17,090	123	14,434	25,866	40,300
320	5,985	5,677	5,998	8,947	37,455	7,570	45,410	24,740	28,394	370	27,287	73,295	100,582
616	6,962	4,811	5,498	8,116	26,130	6,628	30,650	16,280	40,680	580	37,668	72,332	110,000
346	3,797	3,603	4,614	6,146	22,910	5,995	34,651	12,826	31,260	390	31,400	59,800	91,200
495	4,598	5,322	3,210	7,180	30,600	5,570	49,590	33,060	41,500	488	50,665	89,800	140,465
333	85,582	81,199	88,631	147,324	482,810	120,906	658,168	456,234	594,961	6,756	580,006	1,081,966	1,661,972
347	3,108	3,225	2,171	5,662	19,808	5,972	25,100	13,900	21,560	398	24,734	46,466	71,200
391	4,787	5,394	4,202	8,552	41,786	17,354	50,150	40,000	36,060	601	28,567	68,339	96,906
355	3,331	3,709	2,925	6,795	21,902	7,756	30,900	19,700	27,500	419	28,368	53,732	82,100
343	3,965	3,201	2,910	7,855	30,805	9,990	34,080	27,560	30,670	372	25,500	59,999	85,499
379	6,980	3,658	2,852	8,955	26,490	4,558	43,000	26,035	35,000	403	33,833	66,066	99,899
2853	2,855	2,802	1,694	5,684	17,452	6,555	33,331	27,340	32,150	416	22,440	39,810	62,250
7	228	51	116	185	196	266	933	780	408	31	694	1,086	1,780
56	1,709	1,232	3,033	4,275	9,934	4,834	13,140	10,930	14,425	206	11,217	22,134	33,351
15	1,420	1,044	1,690	2,098	6,905	4,810	11,200	8,400	10,080	90	11,939	27,061	39,000
385	4,569	5,016	5,354	11,425	23,631	7,373	38,850	31,080	34,665	518	30,910	67,500	98,410
60	3,204	4,941	3,291	7,513	19,700	5,272	23,340	11,970	14,840	252	31,904	78,950	110,854
111	2,900	2,601	2,098	4,655	12,127	3,751	23,140	14,655	15,120	204	21,367	42,034	63,401
312	3,040	2,148	3,162	5,143	17,306	8,105	25,100	20,900	23,415	405	19,930	39,266	59,196
422	42,096	39,022	35,498	78,797	248,042	86,596	352,264	253,250	300,893	4,315	291,403	612,443	903,846
79	2,432	2,353	2,422	5,749	10,948	3,482	7,040	5,443	6,446	136	19,766	38,334	58,100
52	827	716	912	1,286	3,362	1,375	4,755	3,200	4,300	98	4,090	5,180	9,279
307	5,297	5,250	2,628	7,490	25,500	7,155	47,661	27,340	57,100	595	32,600	65,200	97,800
221	3,390	4,401	4,550	7,565	29,580	6,720	24,120	16,328	19,386	418	34,100	64,900	99,000
331	2,009	3,161	3,872	5,408	11,836	4,995	24,233	20,100	35,400	395	10,180	19,940	30,120
322	3,398	2,941	4,960	4,720	12,448	6,501	27,434	22,335	39,300	431	25,166	51,334	76,500
762	17,353	18,822	19,344	32,218	93,674	30,228	135,243	94,746	161,932	2,073	125,902	244,878	370,780
8	323	427	943	1,076	3,442	3,220	5,232	3,000	608	67	3,258	3,400	6,658
4	610	962	596	600	1,154	785	2,766	1,010	302	32	1,629	1,700	3,329
12	933	1,389	1,539	1,676	4,596	4,005	7,998	4,010	910	99	4,887	5,100	9,987
29	145,964	140,432	145,012	260,015	829,122	241,735	1,153,673	808,240	1,058,696	13,243	1,002,198	1,944,387	2,946,565

By the column of land under culture we find that there are nearly 3,000,000 of acres of improved lands in the province, and that of this quantum about 1-3rd is actually under crop, and the remaining 2-3rds are partly left fallow, and partly cultivated as meadow land. We have, therefore, rather upwards of 1,000,000, viz. 1,002,198 acres, that yield the grain of the country, besides roots and vegetables, which may be considered as absorbing about 250,000 acres of that quantum. Hence it appears that the whole aggregate amount in bushels of wheat, oats, barley, pease, &c., raised in the county, i. e. 7,295,963, is the produce of 752,198 acres of tillage lands, yielding an average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; and this average, although higher than an estimate given by a very intelligent citizen * of Quebec, in his evidence before a committee of the assembly, is probably low, when it is considered that instances are not rare of one acre producing 20 bushels of wheat, and considerably more oats, maize, &c. But the apparent discrepancy can be easily conciliated by a very judicious remark of the gentleman alluded to, who considers the population of the province as having increased in a much more rapid ratio than the cultivation, which not only diminished the amount of the export of bread stuffs, but, owing to the advanced demand for them by the native population of the country, has rendered additional diligence necessary in the process of tillage, and, in some measure, forced the inhabitants, though almost imperceptibly, into agricultural improvements.

As a proof of the fact above stated, the following statements, taken from the printed reports of the crown lands committee of the house of assembly, will show that, with few exceptions, the export amount of bread stuffs from the province has considerably diminished since the year 1793.

* William Meiklejohn, Esq.

Export of Bread Stuffs from the Port of Quebec from 1793 to 1802 inclusive.*

	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Wheat . . .	487,000	414,000	395,000	3,106	31,000	92,000	129,000	217,000	473,000	1010,033
Flour (bbls.)	10,900	13,700	18,000	4,300	14,000	9,500	14,400	20,000	38,000	28,300
Biscuit (cwt.)	9,800	15,000	20,000	3,800	8,000	12,000	21,500	25,000	32,300	22,051
	Bush. Wheat,			Bbls. Flour,			Cwt. Biscuit,			
Amounting to	3,251,139			171,100			169,451			
Annual average	325,114			17,100			16,945			
Do. of Flax seed	7,500 bushels, and of Pease, Oats, and Barley						4,000			

The Exports of Bread Stuffs from the Port of Quebec for seven years, 1816 to 1822 inclusive, in something near round numbers, is as follows :*

	1816.	1817 & 1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Wheat (bush.)		546,500	37,800	320,000	318,400	145,000
Flour (bbls.)	1,137	69,100	12,100	45,000	22,600	47,700
Biscuit (cwt.)	456	22,700	11,200	8,800	11,200	13,500
	Bush. Wheat,		Bbls. Flour,		Cwt. Biscuit,	
Amounting to	1,367,700		197,637		67,856	
Annual average	195,386		28,233		9,694	

Wheat is the chief article cultivated by the Canadian farmer; yet it is not raised in much greater quantities than would be requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants, were not the import of Upper Canada flour into the lower province so extensive as to make up the deficiency that would arise by the export of corn from the port of Quebec to the British markets. The great and increasing tide of emigration to the country augments the demand for bread stuffs in a much larger ratio than their production, and it cannot therefore be expected that a dense population, under the Canadian system of husbandry, can both supply their own wants and have at the same time the means of exportation. However, as the township lands will progressively be thrown open, and

* Evidence of William Meiklejohn, Esq.

new farms are brought under cultivation, the produce will gradually assume a greater proportion to the population. And should the distillation of whiskey and beer be eventually introduced into the country, there is no doubt that the increased demand for barley and wheat, consequent upon this event, would give a new impulse to the culture of those species of grain, and render the province, in a measure, independent of foreign markets, for the disposition of its surplus corn. The cheapness of whiskey and beer, that would naturally follow the general introduction of distilleries of this description, must be considered by moralists as leading to excesses in drinking, but admitting its tendency, we cannot forget that the adulterated and deleterious beverage the people now universally drink, in the shape of rum, is not only cheap but far more pernicious than would be either whiskey or beer, and it is also without the redeeming advantage possessed by the latter, that of affording a market to the wheat of the country, and thus encouraging its cultivation.

The extent of the domestic manufactures of the province, exhibited by the table, will probably excite some surprise, but it serves to demonstrate, in a forcible manner, the resources of the country, and the independent condition of its inhabitants, as regards all the necessities of life. Some counties are rather more manufacturing than others, and not only weave woollens and linens for their own use but also for sale; generally speaking, however, the peasantry of the different parishes are satisfied with clothing themselves from the produce of their own looms, the operation of weaving universally devolving upon the female branches of the family, who are thus employed during the late autumnal and the winter months. Few farmers cultivate more than half an acre in flax-seed, the growth of which supplies them with ample materials to manufacture their house linen, and only a few articles of wearing apparel, most of these being made of flannel. Flax grows with great luxuriance in Canada, and hemp has, in all cases in which it was fairly tried, succeeded equally well. It is particularly adapted as a first crop after the clearing of new lands, the soil being generally too rich in the outset for the production of grain, and there is no doubt, that in a country where the forests are daily making way for cultivation, a considerable portion of the new lands would be appropriated to the growth of hemp, if a

market were offered to the cultivator. That the encouragement of that article in the colony is a matter of vast importance to the mother country cannot be denied, since with Canada, as the source of the naval supplies of Great Britain, not only those of timber but of hemp, England might consider herself far more independent than she now is in this particular of European commerce, and remain unhurt by prohibitory treaties that may, sooner or later, supervene to check her trade with the Baltic. The subject is one which we have always esteemed of great moment to the interests both of Great Britain and of the British provinces, and having given much time to its serious consideration, we would call the attention of the reader, who is desirous of more particular information upon this head, to the Appendix at the end of this volume, in which is printed a plan submitted to the society of arts and sciences in Canada, for encouraging the cultivation of hemp in the province, with a *vidimus* of the probable advantages to be derived by a company that might be formed for the promotion of that object.

An article in the productions of Lower Canada, which deserves to be particularized, is *maple sugar*, not only from the extent to which it is now manufactured in most parts of the province, but from the conspicuous place it holds in the estimation of the peasantry of the country. The process of obtaining it is extremely simple, and is so far, generally speaking, from being considered laborious, that the sugar season, which usually commences and ends with April, is rather deemed one of festivity than toil. The rapidity of vegetation, or more properly its cause, the almost sudden transition from cold to heat, appears essential to the production of the article, at least in any quantities, inasmuch as the copious exudation of sap from the maple-tree is the consequence of its being rapidly dissolved from a congealed state, and converted into a thin saccharine serum, which exudes through a puncture or incision made in the rind of the tree, about three or four feet from the root: in this incision a slender spigot is inserted to convey the liquid into troughs placed beneath for its collection, and thus is obtained the fluid whence the sugar is manufactured. The process of converting the sap into sugar is equally simple, and merely consists in boiling it until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, to convert the liquid into a thick syrup which,

if it be intended to preserve the sugar in solid loaves, as is the most prevalent practice, is transferred to wooden or birch-bark vessels of various sizes, that become the moulds of the sugar when it has hardened. If it be meant that the sugar assume the appearance of muscovado, the sap is constantly stirred while boiling, until the moisture appears to have quite evaporated, when the residuum becomes friable, and perfectly resembling the West India sugar.

The average weight of sugar yielded by one tree is stated to be about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and in a country where, as in Canada, maple abounds, some estimation may be made of the possible quantity of that article which could be produced. Whether, however, it would be sound policy to encourage a systematic production of maple sugar in the province, is perhaps questionable, not only from its tendency to affect the consumption of West Indian commodities of that description, but also from its being a premium upon leaving large tracts of country in forest land, instead of being converted into corn and hemp fields, which appear to us the most valuable of the two purposes to which the soil could be devoted. Maple sugar will nevertheless ever continue a favourite luxury, if not a necessary, with the Canadian peasant, who has not unaptly been considered * as having for it the same sort of natural predilection that an Englishman has for his beer, a Scotchman for his scones, and a Mexican for his pulque.

Of late years agriculture has become a subject of particular solicitude in the province, and there have in consequence been formed, in the various districts, very intelligent societies, under the patronage of government, for its promotion, whose endeavours have in general been attended with considerable success. The premiums offered by these societies extend to most articles of produce, and particularly to the amelioration of stock-farming, an important branch of rural economy, which had hitherto been greatly neglected, but which is now become a subject of almost paramount interest in the estimation of the agriculturist. The exhibitions of cattle that take place every spring, under the auspices of the agricultural societies in the three districts, show an obvious improvement

* Political and Historical Account of Lower Canada by "A Native Canadian."

in the breed of horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. The exhibition of produce is equally indicative of the progressive advancement of agriculture to higher perfection. Nor are the manufactures of the country left without some encouragement, premiums being offered for the best manufactured straw-hats, woollens, linens, &c. that usually bring out excellent specimens of the manufacturing abilities of the Canadian peasantry.

The annual and monthly reports of these societies usually contain hints and suggestions to the farmer, well calculated to aid him in his labours, if attended to. There are likewise in both cities, Quebec and Montreal, associations for the encouragement of horticulture, which have led to considerable ameliorations in the culture of garden fruits and vegetables. In fact, great pains are taken, as well by the legislature as by public associations and individuals, to promote the agriculture of the province in all its branches ; and there is no doubt, that the monies liberally voted by the house of assembly, to be laid out in premiums, under the judicious control of the agricultural societies, added to the influence of individual zeal and example, will ere long eradicate some of the older prejudices, to which the Canadian agriculturist remains still attached, and introduce the more enlightened system of cultivation now applied so successfully in Europe.

CHAPTER XIV.

Tenures in Lower Canada.

WHEN Canada was first established as a colony of France, the feudal system still prevailed in Europe, with much of its original gothic vigour, and, as might naturally be expected, its spirit as well as its practice were at once transferred to those distant possessions, and the lands therein universally granted under the feudal tenure. However, as the settlements of the country progressively acquired strength and consequence, and its government became a subject of more immediate solicitude to the French crown, a variety of modifications were, from time to time, introduced in the feudal code, that tended on the one hand to abridge the exorbitant privileges of the seigneur, and on the other to add to the independence of the vassal. These modifications, combined with the tacit relinquishment of several rights that formerly attached to feudality, but which have since become obsolete, have given to the feudal tenure in Lower Canada peculiarities that belong to itself, and which seem singularly well adapted to the local circumstances of the country.

It was not until 30 years after the conquest, in 1759, that the tenure in free and common socage was effectually introduced, although the most strenuous endeavours appear to have been used long before by the loyalists, who had emigrated from the revolted colonies to the province of Quebec, to obtain from the mother country an abandonment of the seigniorial tenures, and the adoption of those to which they had hitherto been accustomed.

The remarkable delicacy manifested by the imperial government on this subject is an instance of the magnanimity of a conqueror that cannot fail to add lustre to the British name, whilst its recollection must tend to draw the link still closer between the mother country and the colony. That it was intended to leave the inhabitants in the ample enjoyment of

their ancient usages, religiously to respect and protect their laws and institutions, and in furtherance of this intention, to propagate the original tenures of the province, is evident from the 38th article of his late most gracious majesty George the Third's instructions to Guy Carleton, Esq., the governor of the country, in 1775*.

Nor was this the only manifestation of his late majesty's most gracious pleasure on this subject, for we find that, in the 40th article of the royal instructions, given to Lord Dorchester in 1786, after directing that the loyalists and disbanded troops should receive, as a reward for their services, grants of the waste lands of the crown, his majesty distinctly prescribes that the lands so to be granted should be held *en seigneurie*†.

By the 31st George III. chap. 31, commonly called in Canada the Constitutional Act, the province of Quebec was divided into the provinces

* "By our commission to you, under our great seal of Great Britain, you are authorized and empowered, with the advice and consent of our council, to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said province of Quebec, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as now are or shall hereafter be in our power to dispose of; it is therefore our will and pleasure, that all lands which now are or hereafter may be subject to our disposal, be granted in fief or seigneurie, in like manner as was practised antecedent to the conquest of the said province, omitting however, in any grant that shall be passed of such lands, the reservation of any judicial powers or privileges whatever:—and it is our further will and pleasure, that all grants in fief or seigneurie, so to be passed by you as aforesaid, be made subject to our royal ratification or disallowance, and a due registry thereof within a limited time, in like manner as was practised in regard to grants and concessions held in fief and seigneurie under the French government."

† "Such lands to be divided into distinct seigneuries or fiefs, to extend from two to four leagues in front, and from three to five leagues in depth, if situated upon a navigable river, otherwise to be run square, or in such shape and in such quantities as shall be convenient and practicable, and in each seigneurie a glebe to be reserved and laid out in the most convenient spot, to contain not less than three hundred acres, nor more than five hundred acres; the property of which seigneuries or fiefs shall be and remain vested in us, our heirs and successors; and you shall allot such parts of the same as shall be applied for by any of our said loyal subjects, non-commissioned officers, and private men of our forces, reduced as aforesaid, in the following proportions, that is to say," &c.

"The said lands to be held under us, our heirs, and successors, seigneurs of the seigneurie or fief in which the same shall be situated, upon the same terms, acknowledgments, and services, as lands are held in our said province, under the respective seigneurs holding and possessing seigneuries or fiefs therein, and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, from and after the expiration of ten years from the admission of the respective tenants, a quit rent of one halfpenny per acre."

of Lower and Upper Canada, evidently with a view of dividing the feudal from the soccage lands of the country, in order to obviate as much as possible the confusion attendant upon a mixture of repugnant tenures. It is true that it is left *optional* with the grantee, by the 43d section of the act, to obtain his lands under the free and common soccage tenure, in the lower as well as in the upper province, but these grants were to be “subject nevertheless to such alterations with respect to the nature and consequences of such tenure of free and common soccage, as might be established by any law or laws by his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council and assembly of the province.”

Notwithstanding these repeated and powerful manifestations of the desire of the crown, to perpetuate the tenure of fief and seigniority in Lower Canada, as most consonant not only with the habits and feelings of the people, but consistent with a more uniform and systematic order of things, no fresh grants in fief were made after the conquest, if we except those of Shoolbred and Murray Bay, and the whole of the lands of the colony, not previously granted under the feudal system, are now considered as soccage lands, and are almost wholly laid out in townships.

By the ancient custom of Canada, lands were held immediately from the king *en fief*, or *en roture*, on condition of rendering fealty and homage on accession to the seigniorial property ; and, in the event of a transfer thereof, by sale or otherwise, except in hereditary succession, it was subject to the payment of a *quint*, or the fifth part of the whole purchase money, and which, if paid by the purchaser immediately, entitled him to the *rabat*, or a reduction of two-thirds of the *quint*. This custom still prevails.

The tenanciers, censitaires, or holders of lands *en roture*, are subject to some particular conditions, but they are not at all burthensome ; for instance, they pay a small annual rent, usually between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* for each arpent the farms have in front (though in many seigniories the rents of new concessions have been considerably increased) ; to this is added some article of provision, such as a couple of fowls, or a goose, or a bushel of wheat, or something else of domestic consumption. They

are also bound to grind their corn at the *moulin banal*, or the lord's mill, where one-fourteenth * part of it is taken for his use as *mouture*, or payment for grinding; to repair the highways and by-roads passing through their lands, and to make new ones, which, when opened, must be surveyed and approved by the grand voyer of the district, and established by process verbal †. Lands are sometimes held by *bail emphytéotique*, or long lease of 20, 30, 50, or any number of years, subject to a very small rent only. *Franc aleu* is a freehold, under which lands are exempt from all rights or duties to seigneurs, acknowledging no lord but the king ‡. *Censive* is a feudal tenure, subject to an annual rent, paid either in money or produce.

The seigneurs, by the old laws that have now become obsolete, were entitled to constitute courts, and preside as judges therein, in what is denominated *haute, moyenne, et basse justice*, which take cognizance of all crimes committed within their jurisdiction, except murder and treason. This privilege has lain dormant ever since the conquest, nor is it probable that it will ever be attempted to revive it, as such ample provision is made for the regular administration of the laws. The *lods et ventes* constitute part of the seigneur's revenue. It is a right to a twelfth part of the purchase money of every estate within his seigniority that changes its owner by sale, or other means equivalent to a sale. This twelfth is to be paid by the purchaser, and is exclusive of the sum agreed upon between him and the seller; for prompt payment of it a reduction of a fourth part is usually made. In cases of a sale of this nature the lord possesses the *droit de retrait*, which is the privilege of pre-emption at the highest bidden price, within forty days after the sale has taken place; it is, however, a privilege but seldom exercised. All the fisheries within a seigniority contribute to increase the proprietor's revenue, as he receives a tithe of all the fish caught, or an equivalent sum.

* It appears that the rate of *mouture* is higher in the United States, where the greatest competition obtains, and that it stands at one-twelfth.—*Land Reports, H. A. L. C.*

† In the Appendix will be found a formula of the *censitaire's* title, or *bail à cens*, which is best calculated to convey a knowledge of the precise conditions of the grant.

‡ The only two fiefs in franc aleu in the province were those of Charlesbourg, near Quebec, and 600 arpents near Three Rivers, granted to the late order of jesuits, and now reverted to the crown.—*Cugnet*.

Besides these rights, he is privileged to fell timber anywhere within his signiory for erecting mills, repairing roads, or constructing new ones, or other works of public and general utility. Lands held by Roman catholics, under any of the afore-mentioned tenures, are further subject to the payment to their curates of one twenty-sixth part of all grain produced upon them, and to occasional assessments for building and repairing churches, parsonage-houses, or other works belonging to the church.

It may be thought, from the foregoing enumeration of the obligations of the feudal tenant or *censitaire*, that his condition is by no means so happy as to render a propagation of the seignorial tenure very desirable; but, however these obligations may in theory appear numerous or oppressive, they are not at all considered so in practice, and the *habitant* of the country would not willingly forego his present modified vassalage, if indeed the independent condition of the Canadian *censitaire* can be so called, for the most absolute freehold. In looking a little farther into the comparative advantages of both systems of tenure, at least as regards the early settlements of a country, it will perhaps be found that the feudal system is the best calculated to aid and promote the first steps of colonization, from the circumstance of its requiring less capital, and of its concentrating the energies of a new settlement, in such a way as to enable the settlers mutually to assist one another, whilst, superadded to these advantages, they collectively enjoy the countenance, aid, and protection of the seigneur, who is himself interested in the prosperity of a rising colony, that is to give value to his property. The seigneur is, in some instances, bound to open roads to remote parts of his fief, and is expected to provide the settlers with the means of grinding their corn, by the erection, within the signiory, of a competent mill for that purpose.

The conditions of the title are also such as to forward the settlement of the country, from their being imperative upon the *censitaire* to cultivate and reside on the land, *tenir feu et lieu*, within a year and day from the date of the concession *. The seigneur cannot dispose, by sale, of

* “ Sont tenus tous censitaires en la province de défricher, mettre en culture et tenir feu et lieu sur les terres à eux concédées par les seigneurs, dans l’an et jour, datée de leurs titres; sous peine de réunion de leurs terres aux domaines des seigneurs.”—*Cugnet, art. 43.*

forest lands, but is bound to concede them, and, upon his refusal to do so, the applicant may obtain from the crown the concession he requires, under the usual seigniorial stipulations, in which case the rents and dues appertain to the king*. We are not aware, however, of any recorded instances of this having taken place in the colony.

It has been observed, in speaking of the agriculture of the country, that a very minute subdivision of the feudal lands in Lower Canada has taken place, arising out of the equal division of property by inheritance. But the tendency of the law which prescribes such a mode of succession, *i. e.* that of reducing farms to mere shreds, was provided against by an ordinance of the French king, dated the 28th April, 1745, registered in the province†, the provisions of which were strictly enforced up to the period of the conquest. It formally prohibited all censitaires in the seigniories from building their houses and stables upon lands that were less than one arpent and a half in front, by a depth of 30 or 40, under a penalty of, 1st, 100 livres *tournois*, to be applied to the relief of the poorer families of the place, and, 2ndly, to the demolition of such houses and stabling. They were, however, allowed to erect barns upon lots of inferior extent for the reception of produce, and even these barns, it appears‡, were to be built of wood only.

The effect of this salutary ordinance was to oblige the junior branches of the family to repair to the new lands, to bring the seigneur's estate more rapidly under cultivation, to leave the immediate ancestor, or the co-heir, in a greater degree of ease and independence: in fact, its operation was attended with consequences beneficial to all parties. It was, however, imperceptibly departed from, and the condition of the *habitant* has in most seigniories become evidently deteriorated, the increase of tillage not having kept pace with the increase of population. It is proper, nevertheless, to observe that, of later years, less reluctance has been manifested by the younger members of the Canadian peasantry to leave the paternal roof for the establishment of new farms, and the opening settlements in the remote concessions of the seigniories are evidence of the

* Cugnet, art. 44.

† Edits and Ordonnances, vol. i. p. 551.

‡ Cugnet, art. 45.

fact. Yet it cannot be said, that they have overcome all their scruples relative to the occupation of township lands, with the tenure of which they are unacquainted; but the strong aversion they have always betrayed to removing beyond the sight of the parish spire, or the sound of the parish bell, is gradually wearing away; more, however, from having become familiar with the subject and circumstances of new settlement, than a diminution of those neighbourly and social habits that characterize the honest and virtuous peasantry of the country.

The total quantity of land granted *en seigneurie* in the province exceeds 12,000,000 superficial French arpents, or about 15,390 square miles: that laid out in townships, under free and common soccage, amounts to 6,300,000 acres, but of this quantum not more than one-half is actually granted, and the residue of the province remains unsurveyed, and is generally known under the denomination of *waste lands of the crown*, and liable as such to be granted *en fief* and *seigneurie*, or in soccage at his majesty's pleasure,

The soccage tenure, which is in fact the *franc aleu roturier* of the feudal system*, is probably more in accordance with the spirit of the age than the *censive*, and it cannot be denied that in some respects it is well fitted eminently to promote individual industry and enterprise, the landholder being wholly unshackled by any condition whatsoever, neither rents, *corvées*, mutation fines, *banalité* or the obligation of grinding his corn at the seignorial mill; in fact, the soccage freeholder is bound to no other obligations than those of allegiance to the king and obedience to the laws. The township settlements of the province, although the date of their commencement is comparatively recent (1798), now compose a very flourishing and interesting section of the country, and although their population at present bears but a small proportion to the population of the whole province, the rapidity of its increase, both natural and contingent, as arising from emigration, must ere many years throw considerable weight into the scale of their importance. The inhabitants of the townships have, however, been hitherto exposed to much embarrass-

* "Franc aleu roturier est terre sans justice ou seigneurie, pour laquelle le detenteur ne doit cens, rentes, lots, et ventes, ni autres redevances." *Coutume de Paris*, art. 68, *Cugnet thereon*, art. 32.

ment, from the particular mode in which soccage lands were originally distributed, every second and third lot, alternately, in each range being reserved for the crown and the protestant clergy, whereby one-seventh of the whole township remained, appropriated by law, for the future disposition of his majesty's government, and one-seventh for the maintenance and support of the church of England in the province. We have already, in another part of this work, noticed the tendency of these reservations to interfere with the contiguity and prosperity of the settlements of the townships, and remarked the judicious change, in this respect, that took place under the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie; the chequered system having, in numerous cases, been superseded by the plan of *blocking* the reserves, that is, the appropriation of two distinct tracts within each township, one of which contains the seventh reserved for the crown, and the other the seventh reserved for the clergy, and these tracts are generally so situated as to prevent their interference with the settlements at a time when, from their infancy, great injury is sustained by the interloping of unimproved lands.

Another drawback upon the inhabitants of the townships, which has hitherto operated against the advancement of the settlements, is to be found in the extensive tracts originally granted by government to leaders and their associates*, under conditions that were never fulfilled by the grantees, who have, nevertheless, by themselves, or their representatives, continued the proprietors of the soil, which is left uncultivated, and an almost insuperable check to the progress of agricultural improvement. The indulgent forbearance of his majesty's government towards the holders of these lands originated in the knowledge of the difficulties that formerly attended the clearing and cultivating of forest land, but a due regard to the interests of actual settlers and to the progressive im-

* The term leader applies to the person who made the necessary applications, and incurred all the expenses previous to obtaining the patent, and also paid all fees that became due on the issuing of the patent for a grant of land. By the royal instructions which were made known in the year 1796, each leader had a right to make an application and obtain for himself and thirty-nine associates twelve hundred acres of land each; but, in consideration of the heavy expenses which the leader was obliged to incur, previous to his obtaining the grant, a bond was generally entered into between the leader and the associate, by which the latter bound himself to convey to the former one thousand acres out of his twelve hundred.

provement of the province, has induced his majesty's government to resort to measures calculated to compel the proprietors of the soil forthwith to settle their lands, under penalty of cancelling their letters-patent, and re-annexing the grants to the territory of the crown. For this purpose the creation of a court of escheats is provided for by 10th section of an act of the imperial parliament, 6th Geo. IV. chap. 59, which authorises the governor, lieutenant-governor, or person administering the government of the province, to constitute and appoint one or more commissioners of escheats and forfeitures of land within the said province. These commissioners are empowered to inquire from time to time, on information being made and filed by the attorney or solicitor-general of the province, into the liability of lands to escheat, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of settlement, and the verdict of a jury of twelve men, to be summoned in the usual way, is to be obtained of the fact, whereupon the forfeited lands become revested in his majesty; but it is provided, that the lands so forfeited shall not be regranted till after the expiration of one year from the date of their escheat, excepting "to the person or persons holding or claiming the same under the former letters patent thereof, or by a lawful title derived under the same." The clerk of the court is enjoined to give notice of the filing of any information within fourteen days, through the medium of the gazette, and moreover to have such notice posted in some public place, as near as possible to the lands described in such information, notifying all persons interested of the nature of the application, and the time of its investigation by the court, which time is not to exceed four months, or be less than two from the date of publishing such notice.

Under this act a commissioner of escheats has been appointed, and the court otherwise organized, but we are not aware that any case of forfeiture has yet been brought under its cognizance; but, situated as are large sections of the townships, there is no doubt that the functions of this court will not long remain inactive.

The British statute, by which the tribunal of escheats is created *,

* 6th Geo. IV. cap. lix. An Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens on lands, held à titre de fief and à titre de cens, in the province of Lower

is not confined to that object alone, but extends to matters far more general and important, as respects the tenures of the country. Its principal enactment has in contemplation the conversion of the feudal into the free and common soccage tenure, for which purpose the proprietors of fiefs and seigniories are authorised to apply to his majesty for a commutation of the burthens that attach to the tenure, and to receive a regrant of the same under free and common soccage. This commutation the seigneur is himself bound to grant to his censitaires, should any application be made to that effect, in consideration of an indemnity to be amicably agreed upon or fixed by experts or appraisers.

Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage, and for other purposes relating to the said province. 22d June, 1825.

§ I. 3 Geo. IV. c. 119. Recited, Persons holding fiefs or seigniories may, on application to his majesty, and, on surrender of the ungranted parts thereof, obtain a commutation and release of feudal burthens due to his majesty thereon. Such fief or seignior may be regranted to the proprietor in free and common soccage.

§ II. Feudal and seigniorial rights on the granted parts of such seignior not to be affected, until a commutation thereof shall be obtained as hereinafter provided.

§ III. Persons holding lands in fief, and obtaining a commutation as aforesaid, shall be bound to grant the like commutation to those holding under them, if required; for such price or indemnity as shall be fixed by experts.

§ IV. Seigniors or others refusing to grant such commutation may be impleaded in a court of law, and such commutation may be awarded by such court to the party requiring the same, on payment of the price of indemnity.

§ V. Such commutation having been voluntarily agreed upon, or awarded by a court of law, all feudal rights and burthens shall cease upon the lands for which the same shall be granted, and the tenure be converted into free and common soccage.

§ VI. Nothing herein contained to extend to discharge arrears.

§ VII. Persons applying for such commutation to give public notice to mortgagees and others having claims on such lands.

§ VIII. Lands holden in free and common soccage in Lower Canada to be subject to the laws of England.

§ IX. Certain parts of the coast of Labrador and adjacent islands reannexed to Lower Canada, 49 Geo. III. c. 27, 5 Geo. IV. c. 67.

§ X. Court of escheats may be constituted in the said province, to try forfeitures of uncultivated lands, liable to escheat to the crown. Court how to proceed. Inquests to be returned. No new grant of escheated lands to be made for one year.

§ XI. Notice to be given. Parties interested may traverse inquests.

§ XII. Certain parts of the clergy reserves in the said province may be surrendered, exchanged, and regranted for certain public uses and other purposes.

The substance of the act will be sufficiently collected from the note at the foot of the preceding page, and its title must appear abundantly explanatory of its object. It is obviously intended to effect one way, what the constitutional act was meant to accomplish another, that is, the extinction of repugnant tenures ; with this difference, however, that the 31st Geo. III., chap. 31, tended to leave to Lower Canada its ancient tenures, whilst the Canada tenures bill aims at the conversion of the seigniories into soccage lands. That it is extremely desirable to do away with the existing distinction of tenures in the province, no one can doubt, who is aware of the perplexity it produces, from the total disparity of the laws by which the different tenures are respectively governed ; but strongly attached as it is well known the Canadians are to the feudal system, it is not probable that the seignorial will yield to the soccage tenure, nor have the seigneurs of the country hitherto manifested the least desire of surrendering their present privileges, to avail themselves of the latitude given them by the act in question, of commuting the burthens which they themselves bear as the direct grantees of the crown. Since the promulgation of the law in 1825, two instances only of applications having been made, under the sanction of that act, are recorded, viz. one by the seigneur of St. Anne la Pocadiere, for the conversion, into free and common soccage, of one of the unsettled augmentations of his seigniory, and another by the seigneur of Grondines for a part of his fief. Indeed we have reason to think that applications of that description will be of rare occurrence hereafter, and that the end for which the statute was passed will in consequence be frustrated. When we reflect that a conversion of tenure carries with it a conversion of law, that the effect of a man's holding a farm in soccage instead of *en roture* is to alter the rule of descent by inheritance, to change the whole body of the law applicable to real property, and thus to introduce objects totally strange and novel to the censitaire ; it is not surprising that insuperable obstacles should bar the success of any effort to prevail on the Canadian agriculturist to forsake his old tenure, and relinquish those laws and usages to which he is from long familiarity so inveterately attached.

CHAPTER XV.

Militia of Lower Canada.

THE plan of converting the mass of the male inhabitants of a country into an organized military force, is obviously one of the vestiges of feudal government, which has been retained, divested of its feudal tyranny, as the most effectual means of combining the numerical strength and physical energies of the people to repel invasion on an emergency. By making every man a soldier, a competent degree of military spirit is kept up, which prepares the people for the defence of their country; whilst the circumstance of indiscriminately throwing into the ranks, the higher as well as the lower classes of society, seems to give a patriotic effect to the service, which adds more dignity to its character, and inspires the inferior orders, which constitute the chief body of the militia, with a greater degree of confidence and zeal.

The militia forces of Lower Canada, exclusive of volunteers, consist of 85 battalions, whose average strength ranges from 900 to 1,500 men each; their aggregate effective strength exceeding 90,000 rank and file, and the total number of officers being about 2,200. The volunteer corps consists of six troops of light cavalry, three artillery and three rifle companies, whose united numbers, including officers, do not perhaps amount to 800 men, but the martial ardour, and the spirit of discipline that characterize these corps are such as to render them very efficient, should any event occur to call their services into action. Viewed in the light of a school for military discipline, these corps are extremely useful; and as they are generally composed of young gentlemen of respectability, they may be considered as a means of supplying the militia of the province with effective and well-trained officers, capable of heading their troops and companies with honour to themselves and advantage to the service, should it ever be expedient to call out and incorporate any part of the sedentary militia of the province.

The following tabular statements will show the precise strength of the militia at four different periods, and the aggregate number in the actual possession of arms.

recapitulation of the strength of the Militia of
and 1827, from the Adjutant-General of Militia's Returns.

Year.	Staff, or Etat-Major.										Officers.				Militiamen.					Do. from 18 to 40 years.	Muskets.	
															Bearing arms.							Total.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Aide-majors & Adj.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Orderly-serjeants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Aide-majors & Adj.	Serjeants.	Married.	Unmarried.	Absent.	Infirm.	Exempt.				
1807	460	23	24	31	41	3	3	2	10	147	495	408	37	1,435	30,535	14,176	528,240	3,441	54,072	12,610	18,313	10,044
1811	478	20	25	30	34	3	4	2		436	507	412	42	1,441	31,835	14,723	517,213	3,582	55,844	13,531	18,352	10,633
1815	510	23	63	63	44	18	7	8	5	483	506	454	117	1,691	27,008	14,554	794,530	3,250	53,929	11,010	26,039	7,413

Anno 1827.

Districts, &c.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.	Staff, or Etat-Major.										Officers.				Sergeants.	Militiamen from 18 to 59 years.		Total effective under arms.	Officers non-effective.	Sergeants non-effective.	Militiamen from 60 years and upwards.	Infirm.	Absent.	Exempt by law.	Total non-effective.	Grand Total en masse.
			Staff, or Etat-Major.										Officers.					Unmarried.	Married.									
			Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Pay-masters.	Adjutants.	Quarter-masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant ditto.	Chaplains.	Aide-majors & Adj.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeant-majors.	Quarter-master-sergeants.												
Quebec . . .	20	222	25	37	612	710	1	3	52	211	234	199	9	5	682	9,890	14,781	26,164	29	72,680	1,830	402	396	5,344	31,508			
Three Rivers & St. Francis	9	94	2	8	11	1	6	2	4	2	10	85	91	77	4	3	323	4,190	5,841	10,660	34	31,009	994	125	179	2,344	13,004	
Gaspé . . .	2	15	2	3	2							13	11	13		58	634	677	1,413	4	2	31	49	9	28	123	1,536	
Montreal . . .	35	382	2	35	62	522	1320	2	3	59	359	397	350	15	8	1,164	14,426	24,363	41,305	82	203,038	2,198	517	466	6,492	47,797		
	66	713	4	70	113	1242	2234	3	8	121	668	733	639	28	16	2,227	29,140	45,662	79,542	149	326,758	5,071	1,053	1,069	14,303	93,845		

N. B.—3,262 Muskets in the possession of Militiamen of the District of Quebec.
 ditto Three Rivers and St. Francis.
 ditto Gaspé.
 ditto Montreal.

The provincial statute 10th and 11th Geo. IV. chap. 3, a temporary act which expires on the 1st of May, 1832, provides for the regulation of the militia, and under its authority a new organization of the battalions took place under the administration of His Excellency Sir James Kempt, calculated to correspond with the recent subdivision of the province into counties. The distribution of the militia effected by this re-organization will be found in page 390 *et seq.*, where the limits of the different battalions in each county and in the towns are particularly defined.

By this act every able-bodied male inhabitant of the province above 18 and under 60 years of age, having resided six months in the country, is liable to serve as a militiaman, unless exempted by law. These exemptions are numerous, and extend not only to the clergy and all civil and military officers of his majesty's government, but also to persons having served as officers of militia before the passing of the act, to physicians and surgeons, notaries, land-surveyors, ferrymen, millers, school-masters, stewards of religious communities, and students in seminaries, colleges, schools, and academies. The qualification of officers above the rank of captain, required by the 5th section, consists in being the *bonâ fide* proprietor of a real estate worth 50*l.*, Halifax currency, per annum, an estate valued at half that annual amount being sufficient to qualify any person to hold a captain's or subaltern's commission. There is but one annual muster enjoined, fixed by the act, for the same day throughout the province, (29th June), and this muster takes place by companies and not battalions. In case of war, invasion, or imminent danger, the governor is authorized to call out one-fifth of the unmarried militiamen of the province under the age of 30 years, to be drawn from the different battalions by ballot, and be liable to serve six months.

Of the efficiency of the militia forces of Lower Canada to protect the province against foreign aggression, we have already had abundant proof during the late war with the United States of America, which elicited at once the loyalty, zeal, and bravery of the inhabitants. The exploit of Chateauguay, which shed so much merited lustre upon the name of a Canadian hero, the late Honourable Colonel L. De Salaberry, C. B., the battle of Chrystler's Farm, and several other engagements, in which the militia forces gallantly participated during the campaigns of 1813 and

1814, are no equivocal testimony of their devotion and attachment to their king and their country. The alacrity with which the inhabitants thus flew to arms whenever their services were called into the field *, offers a fair estimate of the unqualified reliance to be placed upon their fidelity, should it ever be necessary again to appeal to them bravely to repel the attacks of an invader. The manifold blessings they enjoy, under the happy and free constitution and government extended to their country, are not viewed with indifference by the people, and they powerfully serve to generate and propagate the strongest attachment to the parent state ; and whatever may be the legislative differences that have unfortunately prevailed from time to time in the province, there is perhaps not one heart but what glows with an honest and loyal affection towards his august sovereign, which it would require no ordinary injury to remove, and a very subtle political poison indeed to affect.

It is perhaps not forgotten that the Canadians, during the very heat of the provincial wars in 1775, before they could have had time to familiarize themselves with their new allegiance, stood nevertheless firm in the cause of loyalty ; and that it was through the intrepidity of a party of Canadian boatmen, chosen and commanded by the late Commodore Bouchette, himself a French Canadian, that the then governor of the country, the late Lord Dorchester, was enabled, after escaping the most critical perils, to reach the capital of the province, where his arrival is well known to have alone prevented the capitulation of Quebec, and the consequent surrender of the country †. Such was the devoted feeling

* As a conspicuous instance of the zeal with which the inhabitants entered the ranks for the defence of the province, it may be stated that in less than seven weeks 157 rank and file were recruited by beat of drum in Quebec and its environs, whilst a still superior number was simultaneously raised in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, to form a corps of which I had the honour of being appointed major-commandant. The Canadian voltigeurs, so distinguished for services during the war, were levied with equal celerity.

† This exploit, which historians have related without nevertheless mentioning my late father's name, is circumstantially described in an History of Canada at the eve of publication in Montreal, by Dr. Labrie, a member of the house of assembly ; and the substance of the description was communicated in London to the United Service Journal, from which the following extract is taken. The adventure, independently of its historical worth, is not void of interest, and it is therefore inserted at length :—

“ In reverting to the history of the American revolutionary contest, no event will be found

of the people in Canada so soon after its conquest, and such is the loyal feeling that has been confirmed and propagated under the mild and beneficent government of Great Britain.

more strikingly illustrative of the extraordinary chances of war, than the perilous though fortunate adventure of the late General Sir Guy Carlton (then governor and commander-in-chief of the army in Canada), whose descent by water from Montreal to Quebec was effected with safety in the very teeth of danger, Montreal being already in the occupation of the American forces, under General Montgomery, and the shores of the St. Lawrence, for upwards of fifty miles below that city, possessed by the enemy, who had constructed armed rafts and floating batteries at the junction of the Sorel with the River St. Lawrence, to cut off the communication with the capital. Upon the successful issue of so hazardous an attempt is well known to have depended the preservation of Canada; and 'the taking of General Carlton, which appeared nearly certain, would have rendered its fate inevitable*.' But the happy arrival of the governor at Quebec at so critical a juncture, and the well-advised and active steps he immediately adopted, rescued, as it were, the country from the grasp of an enemy, and secured to Great Britain a footing on that beautiful portion of the continent of America, which circumstances threatened for ever to deny her. For this signal service Sir Guy Carlton was promoted to the peerage, with the title of Lord Dorchester."

"Foiled in several attempts to open their way to Quebec, General Carlton's armament were pursued, attacked, and driven from their anchors up the river by the provincials; 'so that as General Montgomery approached Montreal, immediately on the surrender of St. John's, the governor's situation, whether in the town or aboard the vessels, became equally critical†.' In this alarming dilemma, a clandestine escape from the surrounding enemy appeared the only alternative left; and an experienced officer, distinguished for his intrepidity and courage, was immediately sent for to concert measures for the general's precipitate departure. Captain Bouchette, the officer selected for this service, then in the command of an armed vessel in the harbour of Montreal, zealously assumed the responsible duty assigned to him, suggesting at the same time the absolute necessity of the general's disguise in the costume of a Canadian peasant‡, to increase the chances of escape, should they, as appeared probable, fall in with the enemy, whose gun-boats (chiefly captures) were cruising in various parts of the river.

"It was a dark and damp night in November. A light skiff, with muffled paddles, manned by a few chosen men, provisioned with three biscuits each, lay alongside Captain Bouchette's vessel; and under cover of the night the disguised governor embarked, accompanied by the Honourable Charles De La Naudière, his aide-de-camp, and an orderly serjeant whose name was Bouthellier. The skiff silently pushed off, the captain frequently communicating his orders in a preconcerted manner by a touch on the shoulder or the head of the man nearest him, who communicated the signal to the next, and so on. Their perplexity increased as they approached the Berthier Islands, from the knowledge that the enemy had taken up strong positions at this

* Canadian Magazine, Vol. i. No. IV. p. 294.

† Ibidem.

‡ Adolphus's History of George the Third's Reign, in relating this fact, gives the general the costume of a fisherman.

Number of Battalions of Militia in each County in the Province of Lower Canada, distinguishing the Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Light Infantry, 1830.

ACADIE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniori of De Léry. The *second* of the militia

point, especially on the islands south-west of Lake St. Peter, which commanded the channel on that side, and compelled their adoption of the other to the northward, though the alternative seemed almost equally fraught with peril, as American troops were encamped on its banks.

“The most imminent danger they experienced was passing through the narrows of Berthier, the shores of which were lined by American bivouacs, whose blazing fires, reflecting far on the surface of the waters, obliged them often to stoop, cease paddling, and allow themselves to drift down with the current, exhibiting the appearance of drifting timber, frequently seen on the St. Lawrence. So near did they approach, that the sentinel’s exulting shout, ‘All’s well!’ occasionally broke upon the awful stillness of the night, indicating their perilous situation, increased by the constant barking of dogs, that seemed to threaten them with discovery. It obviously required the greatest prudence and good fortune to escape the vigilance of an enemy thus stationed. The descent, however, was happily effected by impelling the skiff smoothly along the waters with their hands for a distance of nearly *nine miles*.

“After ascertaining that the enemy had not yet occupied Three Rivers, they repaired thither from Point du Lac, nine miles from the town; and remaining there for a short space of time to recruit from their fatigues, Lord Dorchester and the whole party narrowly escaped being made prisoners by a detachment of the American army, who were now entering the town. Overcome by exhaustion, the general, leaning over a table in an inner room at Mr. De Ton-nanceur’s, fell asleep. The clang of arms was presently heard in the outward passage, and soon afterwards American soldiers filled the apartment adjoining that in which was the general himself. The governor’s disguise proved his preservation; and Captain Bouchette, with peculiar self-possession and affected listlessness, walked into the governor’s apartment, tapped him gently on the shoulder, and beckoned him away with the greatest apparent familiarity, to elude suspicion, at the same time apprising him cautiously of the threatening danger. Captain B. led the way through the midst of the heedless guards, followed closely by the general; and, hastening to the beach, they moved off precipitately in the skiff, and reached unmolested the foot of the Richelieu Rapid, where an armed brig (the *Fell*) was fortunately found lying at anchor, which, on the arrival of the governor on board, set sail for Quebec with a favouring breeze*.”

“Arrived at the capital, the governor desired to land in Captain Bouchette’s boat, and was accompanied by him to the Château St. Louis, where the important service he had just rendered his country was generously and magnanimously acknowledged in the presence of the assembled counsellors and notables.

“The successful defeat of the invasion of Canada, with the slender forces at the disposal

* Quebec Mercury, April, 1814.

residing within the seigniority of La Colle. The *third* of the militia residing within the township of Sherrington.

BEAUCE—The militia residing within the above county form one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

BEAUHARNOIS—Forms two battalions. The *first* consists of the militia residing within the St. Regis Indian Lands, and the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, and Hemmingford. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniority of Beauharnois.

BELLECHASSE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniorities of St. Michel, Beaumont, and their augmentation, Vincennes, Livaudière, and the parish of St. Charles. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniorities of Berthier, Bellechasse, St. Vallier and augmentation, and the township of Armagh. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniority of St. Gervais and townships of Buckland and Standon.

BERTHIER—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniority of Berthier and augmentation, Du Sable or York, fief Petit Bruno or part of Maskinonge, fief Chicot, part of Lanaudière, township of Brandon, the islands of St. Ignace and Du Pads, and all the other islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said battalion, in whole or in part fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniority of La Valtrie and augmentation, and the townships of Kildare, D'Aillebout, and De Ramsay. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniorities of Lanoraye, Dautray, and their augmentation.

BONAVENTURE—Forms one battalion.

CHAMBLY—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniority of Boucherville, fief Tremblay, that part of the parish of Longueuil which is within the county, and the two

of the commander-in-chief, and at so early a period after its conquest, when the country had comparatively but a few years before been transferred from the subjection of one sovereign to the allegiance of another, is an event that has immortalized the services of the late Lord Dorchester—one of the most popular governors Lower Canada ever had, and one whose successive administrations of the government of that province are still recollected with pride and pleasure by the people.”—*United Service Journal*, No. XXVI. January, 1831.

first ranges of the seigniori of Montarville. The *second* of the militia residing within the third range of the seigniori of Montarville, and of that part of the barony of Longueuil which forms the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, known as Chambly West. The *third* of the militia residing within those parts of the parishes of St. Luke, Blairfindie, and St. John which are in the barony of Longueuil.

CHAMPLAIN—Forms one battalion.

DORCHESTER—Forms one battalion.

DRUMMOND—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

GASPE—Forms one battalion.

KAMOURASKA—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville, and La Chenaye; L'Islet du Portage, Granville, and Kamouraska; and the townships of Bungay and Woodbridge. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its augmentation, and Ste. Anne, and the township of Ixworth.

LA CHENAYE—Forms one battalion.

LA PRAIRIE—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of La Prairie de la Magdeleine and Sault St. Louis, with the islands fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Chateauguay and La Salle.

L'ASSOMPTION—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Sulpice, Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, and L'Assomption. The *second* of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Jacques and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey.

L'ISLET—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Roch des Aulnets, Reaume, St. Jean Port Joli, the township of Ashford and augmentation, the seigniories of L'Islet, Lessard, and Bonsecours. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Vincelot and its augmentation, Cape St. Ignace, Gagnier, St. Claire, Rivière du Sud, and Lepinay, with all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, and in whole or in part fronting the same.

LOTBINIERE—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the

militia residing within the seigniories of Lotbinière and augmentation, and St. Jean des Chaillons and augmentation. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles, Des Plaines, Bonsecours, and St. Croix.

MEGANTIC—Forms one battalion.

MISSISQUI—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

MONTMORENCI—Forms one battalion.

MONTREAL AND CITY—Forms eight battalions of infantry, two troops of volunteer cavalry, two companies of artillery, and two companies of rifles. The *first* battalion of infantry is composed of the militia residing within the Fauxbourg Ste. Marie, the division of Ste. Marie and St. Martin, and the division of La Visitation, country district. The *second* of the militia residing within that part of the town which is between the centre of St. Joseph-street to the south-west, Dalhousie-square, and the prolongation of Lacroix-street to the north-east; the River or Commissioner-street to the south-east; and Craig-street as far as Sanguinet-street, and from thence to the centre of St. Louis-street, Fauxbourg St. Louis, as far as Lacroix-street to the north-west; the Fauxbourg St. Louis and the division of St. Michel, country district. The *third* of the militia residing within that part of the town which is between the centre of St. Joseph-street to the north-east; to the centre of M'Gill-street and its prolongation to the south-east as well as the north-west; to the south-west of the small river, or the centre of Craig-street, to the north-west; the small river, commonly called River des Sœurs Grises, to the south-east; La Pointe à Callières and the division of the Tanneries, country district. The *fourth* of the militia residing within all that part of the suburb St. Lawrence, which is to the north-east of the centre of St. Lawrence-street, commonly called Grande Rue of the suburb of St. Laurent, as far as Sanguinet-street; 2d. the division of Ste. Catherine; 3d. the division of Côte de Notre Dames des Neiges, of the country district. The *fifth* of the militia residing within the west part of the suburb St. Lawrence, that is, all that part which is to the south-west of the centre of St. Lawrence-street, to St. Radegonde-street, and its prolongation; 2d. the suburb St. Antoine; 3d. the divisions of St. Antoine

and St. Luc, of the country district. The *sixth* of the militia residing within the suburbs St. Joseph and Ste. Anne, the divisions St. Pierre, St. Paul, and Island St. Paul, of the country district. The *seventh* of the militia residing within the parishes of Lachine, Point Claire, Ste. Anne, and Ste. G  n  vi  re. The *eighth* of the militia residing within the parishes of Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, La Riv  re des Prairies, Sault au R  collet, and St. Laurent.

The troops of cavalry and companies of artillery and rifles are composed of such militia residing within the county as may volunteer to serve in the same.

NICOLET—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Nicolet and augmentation, Godfroy, Roquetaillade, and B  cancour. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of St. Pierre les Becquets, Gentilly, Cournoyer, Dutord, and townships of Maddington and Blanford.

ORLEANS—Forms one battalion.

OTTAWA—Forms three independent divisions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the townships of Lochaber and its augmentation, or Gore, Buckingham, and Templeton. The *second* of the militia residing within the townships of Hull, Eardley, Onslow, Bristol, and Clarendon. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniorie of La Petite Nation.

PORTNEUF—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Deschambault, Lachevroti  re, La Tesserie, Francheville, Grondines, reste des Grondines, and their augmentations. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Gaudarville, Fossambault, Desmaures or St. Augustin, Guillaume Bonhomme, the seigniories Neuville or Pointe aux Trembles, Bourg Louis, B  lair and its augmentation, Dauteuil, Jacques Cartier, barony of Portneuf and Perthuis.

QUEBEC—CITY AND BANLIEUE—Forms five corps, consisting of one battalion of artillery and four battalions of infantry. The battalion of artillery composed of the militia residing within the walls of the city of Quebec. The *first* of infantry of the militia residing in the lower town, within St. Nicholas-street, the easterly side of the same inclusively, and the

line of the Banlieue, bounded on the south by the River St. Lawrence, and on the north by the height of the cape, prolonged to the said Banlieue. The *second* of the militia residing within St. Valier and St. Roch suburbs, from St. Nicholas-street, the westerly side of the same inclusively, to the Banlieue of Quebec, except on the north side, where the River St. Charles shall form its limits. The *third* of the militia residing within St. John suburbs, from Côte St. G  nevi  ve to St. Joachim-street, the north side of the same inclusively, and from the walls of the city to the line of the Banlieue. The *fourth* of the militia residing within St. Louis suburbs and that part of St. John suburbs, from Artillery-street inclusively, to St. Joachim-street, the south side of the same inclusively, and from the walls of the city to the line of the Banlieue.

The first, second, third, and fourth battalions, extending to the Banlieue, are understood to extend to the utmost limits of the Banlieue of Quebec, and to include the same, saving the exception made with respect to the second battalion.

The militia residing within that part of the county of Quebec out of the city and suburbs, on the north of the River St. Charles, form two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Anges, Dorsainville, and Lepinay, until intercepted by the Little River St. Charles, and the townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury. The *second* of the militia residing within fief Hubert, the seigniories of Sillery, St. Gabriel, and fief St. Ignace.

RICHELIEU—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia of the seigniorie of St. Ours. The *second* of the militia of the seigniories of St. Charles and St. Denis. The *third* of the militia of the seigniories of Sorel and islands Bonsecour, Bourgmarie, West Bourgchemin, and St. Charles de Yamaska.

RIMOUSKI—Forms one battalion.

ROUVILLE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniorie of Rouville and Chambly East. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniorie of Monnoir and augmentation. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan, and Foucault.

SAGUENAY—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the

militia residing within that part of the seigniory of Beaupré within the county, the seigniories of Du Gouffre, St. Croix, and Isle aux Coudres. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Eboulements, Murray Bay, Mount Murray, and the township of Settrington.

SHEFFORD—Forms one battalion.

SHERBROOKE—Forms one battalion of infantry and two troops of volunteer cavalry.

STANSTEAD—Forms one battalion of infantry and one troop of volunteer cavalry.

ST. HYACINTHE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the limits of the parishes of St. Hyacinthe, La Présentation, and St. Damase. The *second* of the remaining three parishes of the seigniory of St. Hyacinthe, St. Pie, St. Césaire, and Abbotsford. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of De Ramsay and of Bourchemin East.

ST. MAURICE—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within Ste. Marguerite, Three Rivers, and Banlieue, St. Maurice, Pointe du Lac, fief Gatineau, and the township of Caxton. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of River du Loup, Maskinongé, fief St. Jean and its augmentation, Carufel, and part of Lanaudière, and all the islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to the said county, and in whole or in part fronting the same. The *third* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Grosbois or Machiche, fief Dumontier and Grandpré, and the townships of New Glasgow and Hunterstown.

TERREBONNE—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Terrebonne, Des Plaines, augmentation of Terrebonne, Blainville, formerly part of Mille Isles, its augmentation, and the township of Abercrombie. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Isle Jésus.

TWO MOUNTAINS—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniory of Mille Isles, or Rivière du Chêne, and Isle Bizarre. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Argenteuil, the townships of Chatham, Grenville and its augmentation, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard. The

third of the militia residing within the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and augmentation thereto.

VAUDREUIL—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Vaudreuil, New Longueuil, Soulanges, Isle Perrot, and all the islands in the River St. Lawrence nearest to that part of the said battalion, and in whole or in part fronting the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniory of Rigaud, the township of Newton, and all the islands in the Grand or Ottawa River, and on the River St. Lawrence, nearest that part of the battalion, and in whole or in part fronting the same.

VERCHERES—Forms three battalions. The *first* composed of the militia of the seigniories of Vercheres, Bellevue, and the parish of Contrecoeur, with the islands in front of the same. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Varennes, St. Michel, and La Trinité, Guillaudière, St. Blain, Belœil, and its augmentation. The *third* of the militia residing within the parishes of St. Marc and St. Antoine.

YAMASKA—Forms two battalions. The *first* composed of the militia residing within the seigniories of Yamaska, Bourgmarie East, St. François, Pierreville, Deguire, and Lussaudière. The *second* of the militia residing within the seigniories of Baye St. Antoine and Courval.

CHAPTER XVI.

Outline of the Constitution, Government, and Laws of Lower Canada.

IN forming the plan of government for Canada, the broad principles of the English constitution were introduced wherever it was practicable. In the upper province no impediments to this course of proceeding were met with, but in Lower Canada some small deviations were found necessary, in order to reconcile it to the genius of a people so long accustomed to a different regime.

Here, as in the sister province, the civil department is administered by a governor, who is generally a military officer and commander of the forces, a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, a legislative council, and a house of assembly, or the representatives of the people. The governor and lieutenant-governor naturally exercise their authority under the royal commission. The members of the executive council, amounting to eleven in number, derive their appointments from the king, and this body exercises a direction over the concerns of the province nearly similar to that of the privy council in the affairs of England. The legislative council, which, by the act of the constitution, was made to consist of fifteen members, is at present increased to nearly double that number, all of whom are appointed by mandamus from the king, and constitute what may be termed the second estate of the province, which, with the governor and the house of assembly or third branch, forms the provincial parliament.

The house of assembly is composed of eighty-three members, and is a copy, on a small scale, of the house of commons of the imperial parliament. The representatives are chiefly extensive proprietors of land, who are elected for the counties by the votes of persons being actual possessors of landed property of at least forty shillings clear annual

value: for the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the boroughs of William Henry and Three Rivers, they are chosen by voters who must be possessed of a dwelling-house and piece of ground of not less annual value than five pounds sterling, or else have been domiciliated in the place for one year previous to the writs issuing, and have paid one year's rent, not under ten pounds sterling, for a house or lodging. There exists no disqualification either for the electors or the elected on account of religious tenets; for in this country, where toleration reigns in its plenitude, every one, whatever may be his faith, is eligible to fill any office or employ, provided the other qualifications required by law are not wanting.

The sittings of the legislature usually begin in January, and all the public and private business is in general gone through by the latter end of March, about which time it is prorogued, so that the session seldom exceeds the term of three months between January and April. Should parliament not be sooner dissolved, its duration is limited, by the act of the constitution, to the period of four years, when its functions expire, and writs are immediately issued for the election of another. At such a crisis, the independence and energy of the various voters, the professions and humility of the candidates, are as strikingly portrayed as in the more turbulent contests that take place on similar occasions in the mother country.

The governor is invested with power to prorogue, and in the exercise of his own discretion to dissolve, the parliament, to give or withhold the royal assent to bills passed by it, or to reserve them in cases of doubt or difficulty until his majesty's pleasure be made known thereon. Such acts as receive the governor's assent are usually put into immediate force, but his majesty may disallow any act so passed by the provincial parliament, within two years from the date of its arrival in England.

The acts that emanate from the provincial parliament are all of a local nature—such, for instance, as providing for the internal regulations of the country through the various departments; for its defence, as far as relates to enrolling and embodying the militia; and imposing taxes for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of government,

over which supplies the legislature exercises a direct control. But any acts tending to alter or affect the constitution granted in 1791, the tithes, grants of land for the maintenance of the protestant clergy, the rights of presentation to rectories or the endowments of parsonages, whatever relates to the exercise of religious worship, or disqualification on account of religious tenets, the rights of the clergy, to changes or modifications of the discipline of the church of England, or of the royal prerogative on the subject of waste crown lands, must, after having passed the provincial legislature, be submitted to the British parliament, and receive the royal assent before they can pass into laws.

There exists in Lower Canada no regular code in which the laws of the land are systematically incorporated, nor would it, indeed, be a task of ordinary difficulty to collect and condense them, so divers are their elements, and so complex their character. The jurisprudence of the country may be said to embrace the French, the English, and the Roman or civil laws, and these are all so blended in practice, that it is often doubtful whence the rule of decision will be drawn, although the line of distinction is better defined in theory. The statute law of the province may be stated under five heads:—1st, The articles of capitulation, that form part of the guaranteed rights of the inhabitants; 2d, The 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, or the constitutional act, and all other British statutes expressly extending to the colonies; 3rd, The edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the Kings of France officially registered in the province; 4th, The ordinances of the governor and council anterior to 1792; and 5th, The acts of the provincial legislature subsequent to 1792. The text-book or common law, is the custom of Paris as modified by the customs of the country, and this law was co-extensive with the whole province until the passing of the Canada tenures' bill in 1825, which restricted the application of the French law to the feudal section of the colony, and introduced bodily the English laws to the remainder of the province. The criminal law of the province is the English code as it stood in 1774, and the statutes of a declaratory or modifying nature that have since passed the local legislature.

The judiciary consists of a court of appeals, a court of king's bench for the district of Quebec, one for the district of Three Rivers, and

another for the district of Montreal, three provincial courts, a court of vice-admiralty, escheats, quarter-sessions, and other minor tribunals for civil matters. The court of appeals is the highest legal tribunal of the province : it is composed of the governor, who is *ex officio* the president, the lieutenant-governor, the chief-justice of the province, the chief-justice of Montreal, and the members of the executive council, five of whom, including the president of the court, compose a competent quorum to hear and determine appeals. These appeals are instituted from judgments pronounced in the superior courts of king's bench, and when adjudicated upon are liable, if the subject-matter in contestation exceed 500*l.*, to be carried before the king in his privy council, which is the *dernier r  solt*.

The court of king's bench combines the jurisdiction of the king's bench and common pleas at Westminster. It has a civil and a criminal side, and an appellate as well as an original jurisdiction, inasmuch as appeals to it lie, in certain cases, from the decision of the provincial judges. At Quebec the court is composed of the chief-justice of the province and three puisne judges ; at Montreal, of the chief-justice of the district and also three puisne justices ; at Three Rivers the judges of the districts of Quebec and Montreal sit by turns, conjointly with the resident provincial judge. A puisne judge presides in each of the provincial courts, the jurisdiction of which is limited in the district of Three Rivers to 10*l.* sterling, and in that of St. Francis to 20*l.*, but in the district of Gasp  , by reason of its distance from superior tribunals, it is extended to 100*l.*

The governor, by virtue of his commission, is vice-admiral of the province ; but the high and responsible duties of the vice-admiralty court, which sits at Quebec, are intrusted by commission to a judge-surrogate, who is also, though not necessarily, a judge of the court of king's bench. Of the court of escheats, as created by the 6th Geo. IV. chap. 59, a sufficient account has already been given in page 382. The quarter-sessions are courts holden in the different districts for the trial of misdemeanors, and crimes not involving capital punishment, for the regulation of the municipal policy, &c. They are governed in their jurisdiction, the form of proceeding, and the rule of decision, by the laws of England, and in fact are in almost every respect constituted as are the English courts of a similar nature.

As a consequence of the introduction of the British criminal code, the trial by jury is of course universal in all pleas of the crown; but in civil matters the appeal to the verdict of a jury is confined by statute to certain cases, viz. the demand must exceed 10*l.* sterling, the parties to the suit must be merchants or traders, and the subject-matter be grounded on debts, promises, contracts, and agreements of a mercantile nature only; or else the cause of action must arise from personal wrongs to be compensated in damages*. In all other cases, the judgment of the court is obtained both upon the fact and the law, and these cases compose about 3-4ths of the suits in the superior courts of king's bench.

The proceedings of the courts of justice, as well as those of the legislature, the printing of the laws, the publication of advertisements connected with legal process, are all, necessarily, in both languages, and it is not unusual to have party juries, one-half of whom understand English, and the other half French, only; which in general leads to the necessity of translating the address, the evidence, and the charge, and tends consequently to protract a cause to considerable length.

The judicature of the province, although not inefficient in its present state, is far from perfect; and measures are now pending in both houses of the legislature, calculated to amend it in its various branches. The distance of the seat of justice from very populous parts of the different districts, is a serious inconvenience to the inhabitants; not only by rendering suits enormously expensive, but from the loss of time consequent upon attendances in court under such circumstances. It is true that the circuit courts, which are holden every year in certain parishes of each district, meet in some degree this objection; but the jurisdiction of these courts is limited to 10*l.*, the circuits are only annual, and are in fact confined to but few places. The application of the English system of *nisi prius* would be a material improvement in the judicature of Lower Canada. It would extend the benefits of the trial by jury, give the parties an opportunity of being heard as it were on the spot, save costs, and otherwise facilitate the administration of justice.

* Provincial Order, 25th Geo. III. chap. 2.

CHAPTER XVII.

Sketch of Manners, Customs, and Character.

IN a work professing to describe topography and statistics, a description of manners and customs will not probably be expected, nor indeed had we contemplated the consideration of a subject more strictly within the province of a different class of writers. It happens, however, that we have been recently anticipated in this task in a book under the title of “A Political and Historical Account of Lower Canada, by A CANADIAN;” and although we are far from coinciding in the politics of the author, and concurring in the views which he sometimes takes of his subject, we cannot withhold the cordial expression of our testimony to the graphical truth with which he has so admirably depicted the habits, usages, and character of the Canadian peasant. An attempt to improve upon so lucid and faithful a description would, perhaps, be worse than idle, and we shall therefore take the liberty of extracting largely from the 4th chapter of the work in question, and confine ourselves to occasional remarks as we proceed.

“Of the various circumstances connected with the habits and manners of a people, the most important are, *first*, the degree of difficulty experienced by them in obtaining the means of subsistence; *secondly*, the proportions in which these means of subsistence are spread over the whole mass of the population; and, *thirdly*, the quantum of the means of comfort which the people at large deem requisite to their happiness. Where the obtaining of subsistence is not a matter of overwhelming or exceeding difficulty, where the wealth of the country is spread in nearly even portions over the whole of the inhabitants, and where the standard of enjoyment is a high one, happiness must of necessity be the lot of that people. Such is the situation of my countrymen; and, from the

experience which my travels in various parts of the globe have given me, I well know that their comfort and happiness, excepting, perhaps, in the United States of America, can find no equal; and that the unfortunate peasant of Europe, apparently degraded in mind and worn out in body, exhibits a picture of wretchedness, which to the poorest *habitant* on the banks of the St. Lawrence would appear almost utterly inconceivable, and upon which his imagination could not dwell without surprise and disgust.

“The people, with hardly an exception, are proprietors of land, and live by the produce of their own labour from their own property. By the law of the country the property is equally divided among all the children; and from the small quantity of capital yet accumulated in individual hands, the divisions of land have become somewhat minute. Among the people of the United States there exists a roving disposition, that leads them in multitudes to make new settlements in the wild lands, and thus rapidly to spread civilization over the immense unreclaimed territories which they possess. This feeling exists not in Canada: the inhabitants, generally, are far from adventurous; they cling with pertinacity to the spot which gave them birth, and cultivate with contentedness the little piece of land which, in the division of the family property, has fallen to their share. One great reason for this sedentary disposition is their peculiar situation as regards religion. In Canada, as in all catholic countries, many of the people’s enjoyments are connected with their religious ceremonies; the Sunday is to them their day of gaiety; there is then an assemblage of friends and relations; the parish church collects together all whom they know, with whom they have relations of business or pleasure; the young and old, men and women, clad in their best garments, riding their best horses, driving in their gayest *calèches*, meet there for purposes of business, love, and pleasure. The young *habitant*, decked out in his most splendid finery, makes his court to the maiden whom he has singled out as the object of his affections; the maiden, exhibiting in her adornment every colour of the rainbow, there hopes to meet *son chevalier*: the bold rider descants upon, and gives evidence of, the merits of his unrivalled pacer*; and in winter the powers of the

* The Canadians are peculiarly fond of *ambling* or *pacing* horses.

various horses are tried in sleigh or cariole racing: in short, Sunday is the grand fête—it forms the most pleasurable part of the *habitant's* life; rob them of their Sunday, you rob them of what, in their eyes, renders life most worthy of possession. Moreover, the people are a pious people, and set an extraordinary value upon the *rites* of their religion. Take them where they may be unable to participate in these observances, and you render them fearful and unhappy. The consequence of all these circumstances is, that the Canadian will never go out singly to settle in a wild territory, neither will he go where his own religious brethren are not.

“The first occupation of the spring, or rather the end of the winter, with the Canadian farmer, is the making of his sugar*.

“The remaining operations of the farmer are nearly the same as in England; inasmuch as, with the exception of maize or Indian corn, the produce of the country is the same. The chief peculiarity of the situation of the Canadian is, that what he grows is rather for his own consumption than for the purposes of sale. Hitherto, for example, he has grown flax, for the purpose of making the greater portion of his linen; his corn is for himself; his cattle are fatted to be, for the most part, eaten in his own family; in short he nearly produces, at one time perhaps entirely produced, whatever he consumed. The introduction of English luxuries, however, has in some degree altered this: tea, English broadcloths and calicoes, cutlery, &c., now form part of the Canadian's necessities, though the degree in which he is dependent solely on himself is far greater than that of an English farmer. In his own household are made the soap and candles he consumes: his shoes, or mocasins, are chiefly of his own or his wife's manufacture; so also with the greater portion of his clothing. This peculiarity, by multiplying the variety of his employments, serves in some measure to increase his sagacity, though the benefit is more than overbalanced by the loss of time necessarily attendant on this want of division of labour. Upon the whole, however, it may be safely asserted, that the means of subsistence are by the Canadian easily

* In speaking of the agriculture of the province, we have given some account of the mode of its production and manufacture.

obtained : his labour extends but through a part of the year, and during that period it is neither painful nor excessive.

“ The comforts of the people, if compared with any other nation, are wonderfully great : their food, from their French habits, consists not of animal food to the same extent as that of the richer English, but is, nevertheless, nourishing and abundant. No griping penury here stints the meal of the labourer, no wan and haggard countenances bear testimony to the want and wretchedness of the people. I may say, I believe, without exaggeration, that throughout the whole Canadian population no instance can be found of a family unprovided with the complete and comfortable means of subsistence : the food, indeed, is oftentimes coarse, but always wholesome. From the length of the winter it is found necessary to kill in the autumn such stock as is intended for the winter’s food : a great portion is immediately salted ; some part is frozen ; and thus though during the early part of the winter and the latter part of the summer the population live on fresh food, still for a great portion of the year their chief animal food is salted. With a little care, however, this might in a great measure be obviated.

“ While the Canadians are thus universally well supplied with food, they are equally fortunate as to their clothing and their habitations. Till lately, the chief clothing of the population was wholly of their own manufacture, but the cheapness of English goods has in some degree induced a partial use thereof. Canadian cloth is, however, still almost universally used ; and the gray *capot* of the *habitant* is the characteristic costume of the country. This *capot* is a large coat reaching to the knee, and is bound round the waist by a sash, which sash is usually the gayest part of the Canadian’s dress, exhibiting usually every possible bright colour within the power of the dyer. This, with a straw-hat in summer, a *bonnet rouge* or a fur cap in winter, and a pair of mocasins made out of sole leather, complete the dress of the peasant. The women are clothed nearly after the fashion of a French peasant : a cap in place of a bonnet, with a dark cloth or stuff petticoat, a jacket (*mantelet*) sometimes of a different colour, and mocasins, the same as those of the men, form their every-day dress. On the Sunday they are gaily attired, chiefly after the English fashion, with only this difference—where the English wears one

the Canadian girl wears half a dozen colours. Here, as in the case of their food, no penury is manifest : an exceeding neatness in their persons, and cleanliness, that first requisite to comfort, mark the people to be above the influence of want, and to be in that state of ease which permits them to pay due attention to decency of external appearance.

“Of the habitations of the people I have already spoken. It is impossible, perhaps it would also be unnecessary, to give a minute description of the sort of houses which the farming population generally inhabit ; suffice it to say, that they are generally constructed of wood, though, as the farmer becomes rich, he almost invariably changes his wooden for a stone house. For the number of the inhabitants, they are usually large and commodious. In the summer, from being low, they are generally uncomfortably warm, and in winter, by the aid of a stove, they are rendered completely uninhabitable by an European. The excessive heat in which the Canadian lives within doors is sufficient to kill any one, not from his infancy accustomed to that temperature. Without doors, however, the *habitant* bears with ease the piercing cold of the winter blasts,—

‘Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes;’

when any one, not a Canadian, would be compelled to take every possible precaution against its painful influence, and he passes with impunity and without pain from his house, in which the temperature is above ninety degrees of Fahrenheit, into the open air, oftentimes twenty-five or thirty degrees below zero.

“During my residence in France I failed not to visit a large number of the peasants’ houses, and to investigate somewhat narrowly into their various customs and peculiarities. The resemblance between the interior of a peasant’s dwelling in Normandy and on the banks of the St. Lawrence was, to a practised eye, close and remarkable : with the exception of the flooring, which in Canada is always of wood, in France of bricks or flat stones, every thing is nearly precisely the same ; the chimney always in the centre of the building, the partition between the kitchen and the large room in which the inhabitants dwell, at each end of which are the small sleeping-apartments. ‘Le lit principal, entourré de serge verte qui est suspendue au plancher du haut de la grande salle, par une

targette en fer, le bénitier et petit crucifix à la tête; la grande table à manger, la couchette des enfans sur des roulettes en bois au-dessous du grand lit, les différents coffres pour y déposer l'habillement du dimanche; l'ornement des poutres, la longue pipe, le tulle Français ou fusil à long calibre, la corne à poudre, le sac à plomb, etc. etc., m'ont fait penser plus d'une fois à la résidence de mon ami Jean Gilbeau de St. Joachim.'

"The houses are seldom of more than the ground floor; they are constructed sometimes of planks, sometimes of solid trees, and are universally white-washed. They are generally surrounded by a scrambling sort of garden, in which there are quantities of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, but in which the beautiful neatness of an English garden will be sought for in vain. The fence is formed of coarse pieces of split wood; the walks are but tracks traced of necessity, and without much reference to order; and the whole, though it yields abundance and comfort, yet adds little to the beauty of the scene. It is almost entirely under the management of the women, who, using in place of a spade a species of heavy hoe, called a *pioche*, may be seen labouring with laudable industry during the parching days of summer, each in the little plot of ground she designates her garden, careless of the burning influence of the sun, and ignorant that in other countries the toil she undergoes is deemed beyond the reach of female strength. In the United States of America, at least in the northern and eastern states, such a sight is never seen: there the women take little or no part in the out-door work of the farm, and seldom appear abroad without a sun-bonnet, to shade their beauty from the scorching rays of the sun.

"Although neatness, at least English neatness, is not to be found in the habitations of the Canadian peasantry, perfect cleanliness is every where apparent, and, added to this comfortable quality, an unstinted sufficiency of the various articles of furniture required for a comfortable *ménage*. Beds in abundance, linen, and all the requisite culinary utensils, all that are really wanted are there. Again here, as in the circumstance of food, a high degree of comfort and enjoyment exists, and though the means may, to a delicate European, appear somewhat rude, the grand end of happiness is completely obtained.

"Few of the amusements of the people are peculiarly characteristic,

except those of the winter. I have already said that the winter is chiefly spent in pleasure, and that the greater part of the population, at that period, cease from serious labour. The chief pleasures of the inhabitants consist at this time of *carioling* and visiting each other. As the people live, for the most part, each on his own farm, the distance between neighbours becomes oftentimes too great for a pedestrian to go over with comfort; the snow lying on the ground for at least five months in the year, would also render walking unpleasant: a cariole, or light sleigh, is therefore universally used. Church-going, visiting, purchasing, in short every journey, whether of pleasure or business, is performed in the cariole. Every farmer possesses one, sometimes two or three; and the farm-horses, being exceedingly active and light, draw his winter carriage. The whole of this is evidence of great plenty and comfort;—the horses must be fed for many months, at no small cost, and might, if their masters desired, be profitably employed. The cessation from labour also, during the greater part of the period, is another proof of the easy circumstances of the people: not only is there a cessation from labour, but a constant round of parties, and dancing, of which the whole people are passionately fond. At these parties abundance of good things is always manifest. The people assemble not merely to see one another, but with a serious intention of enjoying themselves; and to this enjoyment they wisely deem eating to be an absolutely necessary adjunct. Healthy and robust as they are, it may easily be presumed, that the *quantity* of the viands is an essential particular. Their eating, like their dancing, is no mock proceeding; they dance with spirit, and they eat with vigour. Again, this is evidence of plenty.

“At their weddings the same custom is prevalent; a dance and a feasting always succeed this happy event; and not only one dance and one feasting but, most probably, a dozen. The whole bridal *cortège* in a long string of *calèches* if in summer, of *carioles* in winter, passing from house to house; and each night, for perhaps a fortnight, renewing, with unabated vigour, both the eating and the dancing*.

* Instances have, indeed, occurred of nuptial festivities having been thus protracted, but the practice is by no means universal.

“ Thus passes the winter ; and with the summer labour returns. The out-door sports of the English have no parallel in Canada ; cricket, foot-ball, and the various gymnastic sports are there unknown ; and the summer is almost entirely passed in labour. There is one exception, however, I am unwilling to pass over—this amusement has indeed immediate reference to gain, as it consists in *fishing*. The methods practised in the various parts of the country being somewhat peculiar, may perhaps be worth describing. In the spring the fish usually run up into the thousand small creeks (in England they would be called rivers) which fall into the St. Lawrence ; these being oftentimes shallow, permit a man to wade across and along them ; one carries a bundle of dry pine or cedar bark splinters lighted, and used as a torch, another follows with a barbed spear, having a handle eight or ten feet long, and, by the aid of the torch-light, he is enabled to see the fish as they lie along the bottom of the stream ; which fish he cautiously approaches, and transfixes with his spear : when the water is too deep for him to wade, a canoe is procured ; a light iron grate is placed in the bow, and filled with dry pitchy pine splinters, which blaze vehemently, and cast a bright and ruddy glow through the water to many yards distance. The fish, as before, are by this means discovered lying at the bottom of the stream, and are caught in the same manner. Great dexterity is often evinced in the management of the spear ; and I have often seen fish of four or five feet in length caught in this manner. In the calm evenings of summer, as the night comes gradually on, canoe after canoe, with its bright and waving light, may be seen putting silently from shore, and gliding rapidly and noiselessly along the still and glossy river ; with one touch of the paddle the canoe is impelled to the spot pointed out by the gestures of the spearsman, who, waiting till the fish be within his range, darts his weapon with admirable precision upon the devoted prey, lifts it as quietly as possible into the canoe, and proceeds onward in search of further sport. The water of the St. Lawrence, clear beyond that of almost all the rivers I have seen, is admirably fitted for this purpose ; and will allow a dexterous sportsman to seize his prey, if it be tolerably large, even when the water is ten or twelve feet in depth. There are few scenes in Canada more peculiar and striking than this night fishing. Often have I stood

upon the banks of the broad and beautiful St. Lawrence, and contemplated with rapture the almost fairy picture it afforded. The still and mighty expanse of waters, spread out in glassy calmness before me, with its edges fringed by a dark mass of huge forests sweeping to the very brink of the river; and the deep *purple* shade of night closing over all, have together conjured up a scene that has held me for hours in contemplation. The song of the *voyageur* floating over the smooth and silent water, and mellowed by distance, has, in my imagination, equalled the long-lost strains of the Venetian gondolier; the glancing multitudes of waving lights, belying the homely purpose to which they were applied, have seemed a nocturnal festival; and, by the aid of a little romance in my own feelings, have not seldom cheated me into half poetical musings. The ‘garish eye of day,’ luckily, invariably dispelled the hallucination by robbing the scene of its enchanting but temporary beauty. I would, however, recommend the traveller, in those distant regions, to view the scene in a calm night of June; and I doubt not but that in a short time he will discover himself more romantic than he deemed.”

However highly coloured this burst of the romanesque may appear, there is, indeed, no fiction in it, and the beautiful portraiture it contains of the delightful scenery of the St. Lawrence would be equally applicable to the enchanting scenery of the magnificent Ottawa, and of other parts of the province, viewed under similar circumstances.

“From what I have already stated, it is almost needless for me to say, that the situation of the people, such as I have described it, is not merely the situation of a part but of the whole. Wealth and comfort are not confined to a few individuals, but the whole mass of the population have almost an equal share in the good things of this world. The division of property, by law, has, of itself, rendered this almost necessary; the ease with which the means of subsistence are obtained has also contributed to the same desirable state. Whatever may be believed to be the cause, the fact of the great approximation to equality in property is indisputable*.

* “Ce fut le partage égal des terres qui rendit Rome capable de sortir d’abord de son abaissement; et cela se sentit bien, quand elle fut corrompue.”—MONTESQUIEU, *Grandeur et Décadence des Romains*.

“ From the various circumstances I have mentioned, it will not be difficult to form something like a correct conception of the character of the people.

“ Free from the pressure of want, and unexposed to the temptations created by surrounding affluence, they are free from the vices which poverty and temptation engender ; property is perfectly safe, both from petty pilfering and open attacks. In the country, the doors of the houses are never fastened, and all sorts of property are openly and carelessly exposed. In the social relations also, the same circumstance of ease induces, to a great degree, honesty in dealing. It is to be remarked, however, that, in a country like England, where great transactions are daily carried on, great faith is often absolutely required ; this faith becomes extended to less important dealings, and a general feeling of honesty is introduced into the intercourse of the people.

“ In the kindlier affections, they, like all happy people, are eminently conspicuous ; though, from being less rich, they are perhaps less remarkable in this particular than the people of the United States. Except in those portions overrun by the Irish and Scotch settlers, the traveller never meets with a refusal to give him assistance ; and, in all parts, the distress of a neighbour is promptly and, I may say, generously relieved. No party feelings, no feelings of religion, no religious or political watch-words or signs, here break in upon the gentle tendencies of the people. The same intolerance of opposite sects is not to be found here as in Europe ; I have myself known the most perfect cordiality to exist between the priest of the parish and his Jewish neighbour ; and have heard a sentimental deist openly avow his unbelief before the same clergyman, discuss the propriety of his opinion, and be on the most perfect terms of intimacy and good feeling. This tolerance has hitherto led to no evil results, the people being one of the most pious and decorous to be found on the face of the globe ; their piety at the same time being free from austerity and bigotry, and their decorum from hypocrisy.

“ A bold spirit of independence, moreover, reigns throughout the conduct of the whole population ; happily they are yet undebased by the dominion of a rich oligarchy ; they live not in fear of any man's power or influence ; upon themselves only—on their own industry, do they

depend for subsistence ; and thus they have not, hitherto, learned to make distinctions between the welfare of the poor and the rich ; to bow down with abject servility before the powerful, and in their turn to exact a wretched prostration from those still weaker than themselves : courteous in their manners, polite in their address, they offend not by rude and rough familiarity, or indifference to the comfort of others ; neither do they forget their own dignity, even though they be poor ; they cringe not, they fawn not, nor are they, like slaves, cruel and oppressive ; they preserve an even simplicity and honest straightforwardness of manner ; alike free from servility on the one hand and bluntness on the other. In this circumstance again they differ widely from the people of the United States. The Americans, from a desire to mark their independence, their freedom from all the pernicious restraints of European despotisms, too often forget the common courtesies of life. To insult a man they sometimes consider an effective method of informing him that they are free from his control ; just as by cheating him, they believe that they save themselves from being over-reached. The Canadian, on the contrary, while acting with independence, is polite ; while guarding himself from becoming a dupe, is honest.

“ It may be said, and perhaps with truth, that the Canadian population are, for the most part, superstitious ; but this is a failing common to all uneducated persons ; and we can hardly consider it a vice, unless it lead to cruel conduct towards one another. We, however, have no ducking of poor old women, no desire to burn witches, &c. ; superstition, with us, merely multiplies the prayers of the fearful peasant, and occasions a somewhat lavish use of holy water and candles. It may, in England, be asked, how, in a catholic country, wherein a perfect freedom is allowed to the catholic priesthood to inculcate every doctrine which they are able to inculcate, a complete subjection of the people has not taken place, and a grovelling superstition and furious bigotry introduced ? The answer is easy : the catholic religion is not a state religion ; its priesthood are armed with no temporal power ; they use only the influence of the understanding ; are merely the advisers, not the rulers of their flocks. The existence of many religions, moreover, all equally under the protection of the law ; the multiplication of doctrines consequent on this state of

things, and the mutual watchfulness over each other's conduct also resulting from it; all introduce a general toleration and mildness among the various priesthoods of the various religions. The catholic religion is, in Canada, no more the instrument of the people's degradation, than is the quaker religion in Pennsylvania: but change the situation of each, erect them into state religions, and both would be equally noxious. In the present situation of the nation, however, the catholic priesthood of Canada exhibit a spectacle that others would do well to imitate; they are laborious in their duties, frugal in their living, decorous in their manners; possessed of much intelligence, and some learning, they are gentle, modest, and benevolent.

"Crimes of the more atrocious description are almost unknown among us; murder, arson, as well as attacks generally on the person, are seldom heard of. The people are, for the most part, of a mild disposition; a broil or fight at their meetings of pleasure seldom occurs: and the more fierce and deadly passions of our nature are never roused by the pressure of famine. The habit of settling differences by personal collision does not exist among them: the law affords the only remedy which they willingly adopt; and they consequently seem, and are in fact litigious*. The petty mischiefs arising from this spirit, however, are more than compensated by the absence of all those dreadful scenes which are exhibited in countries where the law is a luxury only for the rich; and where the poor man, if he wishes redress for an injury or insult, must seek it by an attack upon the person of the offender. In France, since the revolution, the practice of duelling seems to have spread through the whole population. The military spirit generated by the wars attendant on that mighty regeneration, however, was never breathed into the French Canadians;

* "The Canadians being principally of Norman origin, what William the Conqueror said of the Normans may, perhaps, be applicable to them:—

'Foler et plaisir lors convient.'

Ils aiment à faire des folies et à plaider.

But it appears to me that the modern description of the Norman character is still more applicable to the Canadians:—*'Il y a dans toute cette race Normande, un grand aplomb, une faculté de compréhension très-étendue, et ce qui est fort remarquable, à la fois beaucoup de chaleur dans la discussion des intérêts privés, et de calme dans celle des intérêts publics.'*"

and the English practice of *boxing* has not, hitherto, become a favourite diversion. The comparative cheapness of law, moreover, gives an immediate outlet to the angry passions: the slow and deadly revenge of the Indian was therefore never adopted; and thus, in spite of being derived from the French, governed by the English, and living with the Indians, the people are free from the private pugnacity of all of them: this, added to the absence of want, accounts for the almost perfect absence of all the more dreadful crimes known in other lands.

“When speaking of the education of the people, I shall have to estimate the degree of knowledge possessed by them; I may here, nevertheless, allude to their intellectual character generally. To those persons who know the English character, who understand the spirit of *fun* which reigns throughout the whole land, the sedateness, and almost mock gravity of the American native must be a matter of surprise. The American has not a particle of *fun* in his whole composition; if he jokes, it is the saddest thing in nature; if he attempts to be witty, it is by the aid of Joe Miller: he labours in a vocation to which he is unaccustomed, and for which he is by no means fitted. There is something of this sort of discrepancy between the character of the French and the Canadians*. A more good-humoured people than the latter can hardly be found; but the sparkling vivacity, the vehemence of temper, the tiger-like passion, and brilliant fiery wit of a Frenchman are not to be found among them. They are sedate, nay almost grave; have their temper under control; and still, without the gay vivacity of the French, are free also from the fierceness of their passions. They are, by this means, a happier people, though, perhaps, less attractive. Though shrewd, perhaps I might say cunning, they exhibit not the same quickness of intellect which the French peasant is possessed of; they seize not with rapidity a new idea; have little *tact* in the management of men to their purposes, not perceiving the means of winning their way by the aid of other men’s weaknesses, and moulding to their will the peculiar character and temper of each. Few nations possess this sort of power in the same extent as the Irish, and in this point

* “I speak here merely of the people: the educated classes of all nations of necessity approximate to each other. There is a greater difference between an English peasant and an English gentleman than between the latter and an educated Parisian.”

the Irish and French assimilate; but the Canadian is as incapable in this particular as an Englishman or a Scotchman. It would be a curious point of investigation, to search after the circumstances which, in the cases both of English and French colonists, have led to these differences of character."

The people of the townships form a distinct class of themselves, and are strikingly contrasted with the French-Canadian peasantry of the province. The tenure of their lands, their language, and their habits, are essentially, their laws partially, different from those of the seigneurial population, and assimilate in many respects with those of the neighbouring settlements of the United States. The origin of this similitude may be traced to the early stages of the colonization of the eastern townships, when the settlers were almost exclusively, if not altogether, natives of the adjacent country, and emigrants from the New York, Vermont, and New England States. The numerous class of British and Irish emigrants that subsequently took up crown lands in the townships, strangers in general to the mode of clearing and cultivating new lands, were naturally prone to imitate those who had preceded them in these important operations, and the American settler, proverbially dexterous and active in removing forests with the axe, thus became the model of the European emigrant. This imitation was not long confined to the mode of converting a wilderness into corn fields, but soon extended to the plan of building their houses, dividing and tilling their farms, &c. The domestic economy of the establishment and the usages of the new settlers thus gradually approximated to those of the old, and although there are now some exceptions, the manners and customs of the people of the townships, generally, bear a close analogy to the manners and customs of the Americans*.

The composition of the township population is multifarious, and the inhabitants of each class might rank, according to their numbers, in the following order: first Americans, then Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch, and Germans. We have already taken an opportunity of speaking of the industry which characterizes the people of that part of the province,

* See ante, pp. 309—311.

and it may here be observed, that the description given in the preceding pages of the ease and comforts of the Canadian peasantry is not inapplicable to the townships, though, perhaps, to a more limited extent, from the comparative infancy of the settlements. Neither do the township inhabitants yield to the French Canadians in point of loyalty; all feel equally attached to their king, their government, and their institutions.

The different elements of the population being, as we have remarked, very numerous, the same unity of feeling, customs, and character can scarcely be expected to prevail to the same degree as in the French settlements; but it is gratifying, however, to observe that there exists in the townships but little, if any, of that party-spirit, religious or political, which links one set of men against another, and destroys the harmony of society, whilst it tends to paralyse the progress of new, and affect the prosperity of old settlements.

The population of the towns is distinguished by few peculiarities that are not common to the inhabitants of populous places. Here we find the same gradations of rank, the same assumptions on the one hand, and denials of superiority on the other, that are incident to similar communities. The circumstance of the two chief places of the province being garrison towns, serves also to give a certain complexion to society, which is peculiar to the *art militaire*, whilst it, at the same time, contributes to the outward gayety, at least, of the place. However remote from the vortex of the *haut ton* on this side the Atlantic, the higher circles are by no means strangers to the delicacies, etiquette, and refinements of European society; and by the agreeable union of French and English manners, that forms so peculiar a feature of the society in Canada, a degree of vivacity prevails, which holds a medium course between the austerity of English reserve and the ebullitions of French rhapsody.

During summer, an ephemeral, and oftentimes delightful, acquisition is made to the society of the cities of Quebec and Montreal by the arrival of American fashionables, attracted thither by the celebrity of Canadian scenery. The tour they perform generally embraces the Falls of Niagara, in Upper Canada, and the Falls of Montmorenci, near Quebec, whence they return through Montreal to the United States; such, at least, has hitherto been the course pursued in their travels, but it is probable

that the recent construction of a steam-packet, which has large and elegant accommodations for passengers, and is now plying regularly between Quebec and Halifax, will induce them to continue their route down the St. Lawrence, and through the Gulf, to the capital of Nova Scotia, whence they may return home without the necessity of retracing their steps, and thus give additional novelty and interest to their travels. It is possible in this way very agreeably to circumnavigate the best part of the North American continent, by ascending the Mississippi and the Illinois, which communicates by canal with Lake Erie, thence passing through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario, and descending the St. Lawrence to Quebec, thence to Halifax, and lastly, coasting the continent, to New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi again. By starting from New York, a similar, though less extensive, circumnavigation might be performed through the Hudson River, the Grand Canal, and down the St. Lawrence as in the former case.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER I.

Boundaries—Award of the King of the Netherlands.

IN the Appendix will be found the award, at length, of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, as the umpire to whom the difficulties, arising under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, were amicably referred by Great Britain and the United States: it is an important document, which, together with the protest of the American plenipotentiary, we have copied from the public press.

The question is considered by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, under three distinct heads: 1st. The high lands; 2nd. The Connecticut River; 3rd. The 45° parallel of north latitude. Upon the first point enough has been said in the first chapter, and subsequently in pp. 312 and 313, to render unnecessary any further remarks here *. The second point appears to have been judiciously determined, and comports with the hydrography of the country. Upon the third point we do not see the necessity of fresh astronomical observations to establish the geographical position of the 45° parallel of north latitude, the astronomers of both governments having agreed in 1818, in ascertaining, with every scientific precision, various points on that circle of latitude, which it remains merely to connect by field surveys to mark, in an ostensible manner, the whole length of the boundary. The singular reservation made, relative to Rouses' point, is too important not to command particular attention, and too gratuitous to be ever carried into effect; and the Americans, judging from the dismantled and ruinous condition of the fort, appear to have considered a secession of their dominion over

* It is proper to observe, that, when writing the remarks in pp. 312 and 313, we had not seen the document referred to in the Appendix, a circumstance which will explain a trifling discrepancy between the awarded boundary, as there stated, and that described in the award itself. It may be equally fit to disclaim, for my remarks upon this subject, any official weight or import that might be presumed to attach thereto, from the office I have the honour of holding under his majesty's government.

that Point, as unavoidable. The *reputed* coincidence of the existing, with the true line, could scarcely be deemed, in such grave matters, an adequate ground to justify the construction of a fort, which should afterwards furnish an argument in favour of the surrender, by the British government, of the spot whereon it stands, especially when due weight is attached to the importance of the position, which commands the navigation, the ingress to and egress from Lake Champlain. The fact, moreover, of the *reputed coincidence* is far from standing evident; but, on the contrary, doubts are well known to have always existed, as to the correctness of the actual line; and, in 1806, Dr. Williams reported to the local government of the state of Vermont, that the boundary was grossly inaccurate, and it is unnecessary now to inquire on which side the inaccuracy lay *. The vague argument, drawn from report, must, therefore, appear very weak and inconclusive; and it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding such obvious and important advantages to the American interests, as result from this particular point, and others in the award, the United States' plenipotentiary should not have deemed himself authorised to acquiesce in the decision of the umpire.

It must be a theme of extreme regret, that such points should still be at issue between both powers, and, from the nature of the case, we feel satisfied that the boundary question can only be settled by a conciliatory and friendly compromise, in which the mutual convenience and interests of both parties will be duly, fairly, and impartially considered. And should negotiations be hereafter opened between the governments, upon those amicable terms, we look upon the St. John's river, from the point of its intersection, by the due north line, to its source, as being an ultimatum, by which the relinquishment of the United States' claim, north of that stream, would be compensated by the sacrifice of British territory to the southward of it; it would be the legitimate *do ut des* of the civil law, at least as far as naked claims can be opposed to title and possession, and offer a means of adjusting a knotty point without interrupting the harmony and good understanding that prevail between both countries, and which it is so desirable happily to perpetuate.

* In pages 278 and 279 of my *Topography of Lower Canada*, 1815, will be found the further particulars of this fact.

A P P E N D I X.

I.

Report of the Commissioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, July 3, 1822.

THE following is a copy of the report and decision of the commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, appointed by virtue of the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent :

“ The undersigned commissioners, appointed, sworn, and authorized, in virtue of the 6th article of the treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, impartially to examine, and by the report or declaration, under their hands and seals, to designate ‘ that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45° of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataragui, along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake and Lake Erie ; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron ; thence through the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron ; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior ;’ and to ‘ decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty of 1783,’ do decide and declare that the following described line, which is more clearly indicated in a series of maps accompanying this report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications, and islands, embraced by the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American with blue ; each sheet of which series of maps is identified by a certificate, subscribed by the commissioners, and by two principal surveyors employed by them, is the true boundary intended by the two before mentioned treaties, that is to say :

“ Beginning at a stone monument erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq. in the year 1817, on the south bank or shore of the said river Iroquois or Cataragui [now called the St. Lawrence], which monument bears south 74° 45′ west, and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the said river ; thence running north 35° 00′ 45″ west into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern shore, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island ; thence turning westernly, and passing around the southern and western sides of said island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores, to a point opposite to the north-west corner or angle of

said island ; thence to and along the middle of the main river, until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island ; thence northernly along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheik's Island ; thence along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart's and Sheik's Islands, to the channel called the Long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the Lower Long Sault Island ; thence westernly, crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel, until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Sault Island ; thence up the north branch of the river, keeping to the north of, and near, the Lower Sault Island, and also north of, and near, the Upper Sault, sometimes called Baxter's Island, and south of the two small islands, marked on the map * A and B, to the western extremity of the Upper Sault, or Baxter's Island ; thence passing between the two islands called the Cats, to the middle of the river above ; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the north of the small islands marked C and D, and north also of Chrystler's Island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the north-east angle of Goose Neck Island ; thence along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards from the island to the upper end of the same ; thence south of, and near, the two small islands called the Nut Islands ; thence north of, and near, the island marked F, and also of the island called Dry or Smuggler's Island ; thence passing between the islands marked G and H, to the north of the island called Isle au Rapid Platt ; thence along the north side of the last mentioned island, keeping one hundred yards from the shore to the upper end thereof ; thence along the middle of the river, keeping to the south of, and near, the islands called Cousson, or Tussin, and Presque Isle ; thence up the river, keeping north of, and near, the several Gallop Isles, numbered on the map, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and also of Tick, Tibbet's, and Chimney Islands, and south of, and near, the Gallop Isles, numbered 11, 12, and 13, and also of Duck, Drummond, and Sheep Islands ; thence along the middle of the river, passing north of island No. 14, south of 15 and 16, north of 17, south of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 28, and north of 26 and 27 ; thence along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island, and of the islands No. 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, Bluff Island, and No. 39, 44, and 45, and to the south of No. 30, 31, 36, Grenadier Island, and No. 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, and 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island ; thence to the north of Well's Island, and along the strait which divides it from Row's Island, keeping to the north of the small islands No. 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, and 61, and to the south of the small islands numbered and marked 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60, and X, until it approaches the north-east point of Grindstone Island ; thence to the north of Grindstone Island, and keeping to the north also of the small islands No. 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and to the south of No. 62, 64, 66, 69, and 71, until it approaches the southern point of Hickory Island ; thence passing to the south of Hickory Island, and of the two small islands lying near its southern extremity, numbered 79 and 80 ; thence to the south of Grand or Long Island, keeping near its southern shore, and passing the north Carlton Island, until it arrives opposite to the south-western point of said Grand Island in Lake Ontario ; thence passing to the north of Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and the Gallop Islands in Lake Ontario, and to the south of, and near, the islands called the Ducks, to the middle of the said lake ; thence, westernly, along the middle of said lake, to a point opposite

* Authenticated copies of the maps of this part of the boundary are deposits of record in the office of the secretary in Lower Canada, and it is believed in Upper Canada also.—AUTH.

the mouth of the Niagara river ; thence to and up the middle of the said river to the Great Falls ; thence up the falls, through the point of the Horse Shoe, keeping to the west of Tris or Goat Island, and of the group of small islands at its head, and following the bends of the river so as to enter the strait between Navy and Grand Islands ; thence along the middle of said strait, to the head of Navy Island ; thence to the west and south of, and near to, Grand and Beaver Islands, and to the west of Strawberry, Squaw, and Bird Islands, to Lake Erie ; thence, southerly and westernly, along the middle of Lake Erie, in a direction to enter the passage immediately south of Middle Island, being one of the easternmost of the group of islands lying in the western part of said lake ; thence along the said passage, proceeding to the north of Cunningham's Island, of the three Bass Islands, and of the Western Sister, and to the south of the islands called the Hen and Chickens, and of the Eastern and Middle Sisters ; thence to the middle of the mouth of the Detroit river, in a direction to enter the channel which divides Bois-blanc and Sugar Islands ; thence up the said channel to the west of Bois-blanc Island, and to the east of Sugar, Fox, and Stony Islands, until it approaches Fighting or Great Turkey Island ; thence along the western side and near the shore of said last mentioned island, to the middle of the river above the same ; thence along the middle of said river, keeping to the south-east of, and near Hog Island, and to the north-west of, and near the island called Isle à la Pêche, to Lake St. Clair ; thence through the middle of said lake, in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the river St. Clair, which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel ; thence along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the south-east, and Herson's Island on the north-west, to the upper end of the last mentioned island, which is nearly opposite to Point au Chênes, on the American shore ; thence along the middle of the river St. Clair, keeping to the west of, and near the islands called Belle Rivière Isle and Isle aux Cerfs, to Lake Huron ; thence through the middle of Lake Huron, in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the west, and the Little Manitou Island on the east ; thence through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned islands ; thence turning northerly and westwardly, around the eastern and northern shores of Drummond's Island, and proceeding in a direction to enter the passage between the Island of St. Joseph's and the American shore, passing to the north of the intermediate islands, No. 61, 11, 10, 12, 9, 6, 4, and 2, and to the south of those numbered 15, 13, 5, and 1.

“ Thence up the said last mentioned passage, keeping near to the island of St. Joseph's, and passing to the north and east of Isle à la Crosse, and of the small islands numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, and to the south and west of those numbered 21, 22, and 23, until it strikes a line, drawn on the map with black ink and shaded on one side of the point of intersection with blue and on the other side with red, passing across the river at the head of St. Joseph's Island, and at the foot of the Neebish Rapids, which line denotes the termination of the boundary directed to be run by the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent.

“ And the said commissioners do further decide and declare, that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water-communications between the before described boundary line and the adjacent shores of Upper Canada do, and each of them does belong to his Britannic Majesty, and that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water-communications between the said boundary line and the adjacent shores of the United States, or their territories, do, and each of them does belong to the United States of America, in conformity with the true intent of the second article of the said treaty of Ghent.

“In faith whereof, we, the commissioners aforesaid, have signed this declaration, and thereunto affixed our seals.

“Done, in quadruplicate, at Utica, in the state of New York, in the United States of America, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

“PETER B. PORTER, [L. s.]
ANTH. BARCLAY, [L. s.]”

II.

General Information for the Guidance and Benefit of Persons desirous to emigrate to Upper Canada, affixed to the Canada Company's Prospectus.

The two principal, and indeed the only usual routes are by the River St. Lawrence and by New York, both of which may be considered as inaccessible during the winter months. The navigation of the River St. Lawrence is generally closed by the ice for five months in each year, and although the harbour of New York is very seldom so closed, yet the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, which form the communication from thence to Upper Canada, are closed as regularly as the St. Lawrence, but for a shorter period of time.

The usual and the best season, however, for emigrants to proceed by either route, is in the spring, or early in the summer, when there are particular facilities in finding a passage to the St. Lawrence, because many vessels go out in ballast, in order to return with cargoes of timber and other bulky articles, the produce of Canada.

These vessels are generally of large dimensions, and, being in ballast, have extensive accommodations for steerage passengers. A steerage passage to Quebec may cost from £3 to £4 each for adults, and half that sum for children; and, where many are associated together, passages are frequently procured at a lower rate; for which, however, the vessel provides only ship-room, fuel, and water; and the passengers must lay in their own provisions, which, on the frugal scale to which many of them must be accustomed ashore, may be done for a sum not exceeding the cost of the passage.

From Quebec to Montreal steam-boats ply daily during the summer, and the passage on deck is 1 to 1½ dollars, or 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. sterling. From Montreal to York, in Upper Canada, or to any place on the shore of Lake Ontario, through means of the arrangements already mentioned to have been made by the company, emigrants recommended to the agent in Montreal will be conveyed for five dollars, or 22s. 6d. sterling each, exclusive of provisions, which may cost from two to three dollars more; so that from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom to the seat of government in Upper Canada, *the whole expense may be estimated at about ten pounds each for adults and six for children.*

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry,—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble

of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks, not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The journey or inland voyage from New York to Lake Ontario, and especially to Lake Erie, is performed in less time than from Montreal, and emigrants recommended to the company's agent at New York will obtain passage-tickets at the same rate as from Montreal, being five dollars each; but the passage from the United Kingdom to New York is more costly than that to Quebec, besides that passengers are not permitted to land at New York until security be given, that, for a specified time, they shall not become burthensome on public charity; so that the route by the St. Lawrence, although more circuitous, and perhaps tedious, is certainly the most eligible for those emigrants who have large families, and who wish to proceed at the smallest possible expense.

The company's agents at the different ports of embarkation and elsewhere will furnish such further information as may be required by persons desirous to emigrate, and to deposit their funds with the company, or to become purchasers of the company's lands.

III.

Division of the Counties in the Province of Lower Canada.

Old County Division.	No. of new Counties in the old ones.	New County Division, by Act of the Provincial Parliament, March 1829.
Bedford .	2	Rouville and Missisqui
Buckingham .	6	Yamaska, Drummond, Nicolet, Lotbiniere, Sherbrooke, and Megantic
Cornwallis .	2	Kamouraska and Rimouski
Devon .	1	Islet
Dorchester .	2	Beauce and Dorchester
Effingham .	1	Terrebonne
Gaspé .	2	Bonaventure and Gaspé
Hampshire .	1	Portneuf
Hertford .	1	Bellechasse
Huntingdon .	3	Acadie, Beauharnois, and La Prairie
Kent .	1	Chambly
Leinster .	2	L'Assomption and La Chenay
Montreal .	1	Idem
Northumberland	2	Montmorency and Saguenay
Orleans .	1	Idem
Quebec .	1	Idem
Richelieu .	4	Richelieu, Saint Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead
St. Maurice .	2	St. Maurice and Champlain
Surrey .	1	Vercheres
Warwick .	1	Berthier
York .	3	Two Mountains, Vaudreuil and Ottawa
Total	40	new counties into which the 21 old counties are divided

IV.

*List of the Members of the Honourable the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada, from the Commencement of the Constitution in 1792 up to the Year 1829 *.*

Took their seat in the Years	Names.
1792.	Chief Justice Smith.
—	J. G. Chaussegros De Léry.
—	Hugh Finlay.
—	Picotté De Bellestre.
—	Thomas Dunn.
—	Paul Roe de St. Ours.
—	Edward Harrison.
—	François Baby.
—	John Collins.
—	Joseph De Longueuil.
—	Charles De Lanaudière.
—	George Pownall.
—	R. A. De Boucherville.
—	John Fraser.
1793.	Henry Caldwell.
1795.	Right Reverend Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.
—	Chief Justice Osgoode.
—	Chief Justice Monk.
1797.	Sir John Johnson, Bart.
—	Chartier De Lotbinière.
1799.	Gabriel Elzear Taschereau.
1803.	Chief Justice Elmsley.
—	Mr. Justice Williams.
1807.	Chief Justice Allcock.
1809.	* Chief Justice Sewell.
1810.	* Charles De St. Ours.
—	* John Hale.
—	Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay.
1812.	Aubert De Gaspé.
—	* James Cuthbert.
—	* Herman Witsius Ryland.
—	J. B. M. H. De Rouville.
—	* John Caldwell.
1814.	John Blackwood.
—	William de Gillivray.
1815.	* Pierre Dominique Debaltzch.
—	* Charles William Grant.

* Those marked * now compose the Council.

Took their seat in the Years	Names.
1816.	John Richardson.
—	Louis De Salaberry.
1818.	William Burns.
—	Reverend Joseph Octave Plessis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.
—	Thomas J. P. Taschereau.
—	* Thomas Coffin.
—	William Scott.
—	Michael Henry Percival
—	Roderick M'Kenzie.
—	Olivier Perrault.
—	* Louis René Chaussegros De Léry.
—	James Irvine.
—	Louis Turgeon.
1819.	* Louis Gagy.
—	Charles de Salaberry.
1823.	* Matthew Bell.
—	* William Bowman Felton.
—	* James Kerr.
—	* Edward Bowen.
1827.	* Toussaint Pothier.
—	* John Stewart.
—	* John Forsyth.
1828.	* Jean Thomas Taschereau.
—	* Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.
1830.	* Saveuse de Beaujeu.
—	* Denis B. Vigir.
—	* Samuel Hatt.
—	* George Moffatt.
—	* Ls. Guy.

V.

*List of the Members of the House of Assembly, Province of Lower
Canada, 1831.*

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

1 Amiot, P.	14 Casgrain.
2 Archambault.	15 Carou, Ch.
3 Beaudet.	16 Cazeau.
4 Bedard.	17 Christie, R.
5 Blanchard.	18 Corneau.
6 Blanchet, F.	19 Courteau.
7 Boissonnault, N.	20 Cuvillier, Aus.
8 Bourdages, Ls.	21 Deligny, Jac.
9 Bourdages, R. S.	22 Demers.
10 Bourgia, Jos.	23 Deschamps.
11 Brooks.	24 Duval, F.
12 Bureau, P.	25 Dessaulles.
13 Caldwell, H.	26 Dewit.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 27 Dion. | 56 Neilson, J. |
| 28 Dorion, J. | 57 Nelson, R. |
| 29 Dumais, P. | 58 Nelson, W. |
| 30 Dumoulin, P. B. | 59 Noel. |
| 31 Fisher. | 60 Ogden, C. R. |
| 32 Fortin, J. B. | 61 Oil. |
| 33 Goodhue. | 62 Panet. |
| 34 Gosset. | 63 Papineau, A. |
| 35 Henry, H. | 64 Papineau, L. I. (Speaker). |
| 36 Heriot, F. G. | 65 Peck. |
| 37 Huot. | 66 Perrault, J. |
| 38 Jolliette. | 67 Poirier, J. |
| 39 Knowlton. | 68 Proulx, J. Bape. |
| 40 Labrie, J. | 69 Quisnel, F. A. |
| 41 Lafontaine. | 70 Rochon. |
| 42 Lagueux, E. C. | 71 Raymond, J. M. |
| 43 Lagueux, L. | 72 Robitaille. |
| 44 Languedoc, F. | 73 St. Ours, de R. |
| 45 Larue, F. | 74 Scott, L. |
| 46 Laterriere, M. P. S. | 75 Stuart, A. |
| 47 Lee, Th. | 76 Taschereau, E. |
| 48 Lefebvre, J. B. | 77 Taschereau, C. |
| 49 Leroux, L. | 78 Taylor. |
| 50 Leslie, J. | 79 Thibodeau. |
| 51 Letourneau, J. C. | 80 Trudel. |
| 52 Methot. | 81 Turgeon. |
| 53 Montenac, De. | 82 Valois, J. |
| 54 Morin. | 83 Wright. |
| 55 Mousseau, A. | 84 Young, Tho.— <i>Total</i> . |

VI.

Table of Appropriations for Money made by the Legislature of Lower Canada, for Roads and other local objects, from 1814 to 1827, both years inclusive.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.										DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.										DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.										DISTRICT OF GASPE.									
Distribution.										Distribution.										Distribution.										Distribution.									
Years.	Insane persons and found- lings.	Vaccination.	Ma kets.	Roads.	Courts of Justice.	Prison.	House of Correction.	Relief of distressed parishes and purchase of seed grain.	Agricultural Society.	Hospital, quarantines and emigrants.	Education in the city.	Encouragement of steam boats.	Insane persons and found- lings.	Vaccination.	Roads and Canals.	House of Industry.	Agricultural Society.	Prison.	Hospital.	La Salle (the Constables of).	Education in the city.	Vaccination.	Roads.	Prisons.	House of Correction.	Agricultural Society.	Court of Justice.	Insane persons and found- lings.	Prisons.	Vaccination.	Roads.	Agricultural Society.	For securing their lands to the Indians.						
1814	900	...	1500	4250	6700	...	...	49216	...	...	...	...	828	400	2530	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1800	...	...	...	...	...	500	1100	...	...	...	...	...
1815	1310	300	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	400	2530	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1800	...	...	...	...	...	500	1100	...	...	...	...	...
1816	1500	800	...	18650	...	1106	200	49216	...	...	...	...	1000	1000	24550	200	...	...	...	...	...	250	8800	8000	100	400	100	500	500	100	50	1000	...	...	...	
1817	1500	...	...	...	...	293	200	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	500	200	800	1200	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	100	50	1000	...	...	...	
1818	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	100	50	1000	...	...	...	
1819	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	100	50	1000	...	...	...	
1820	2300	500	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	600	25000	200	800	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1821	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1822	3635	...	...	261	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1823	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1824	1000	...	...	1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1825	2547	...	...	1500	1025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
1827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2100	50	100	...	...	...	...
22253										12869	1387	1200	24250	8330	2710	3400	3600	...	...	...	...	...	500	13461	10343	100	1333	1401	4567	4200	200	1000	250	2000	2000	455320	10	3	
Total.																														St. Francis.									
2353																														...									
20700																														...									
4050																														...									
117372																														...									
13995																														...									
6265																														...									
136068																														...									
3800																														...									
78629																														...									
7620																														...									
14300																														...									
14370																														...									
26781																														...									
455320																														...									

* For encouraging the establishment of a Steam Boat to Halifax—this money has not yet been demanded.

† For Roads in the District of Gaspe—not expended.

‡ These sums, although charged to Montreal, being for Canals, are, strictly speaking, for the general benefit of the Province, rather than of any particular District.

§ The same remark applies to this sum, which is for the Welland Canal in Upper Canada.

N. B. In the distribution for each District, fractions of pounds are omitted, though they are included in the general total.

N. B. Since 1827 upwards of 100,000l. more were voted for internal improvements.

RECAPITULATION.

District of Quebec	£133,541	11	2
Montreal	277,501	9	10
Three Rivers	34,627	16	3
Gaspe	7,650	0	0
St. Francis	2,000	0	0
Total	£455,320	10	3

VII.

Number of Sessions in each Parliament and their Duration,

PARLIAMENTS.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Counties.	17th December, 1792. 9th May, 1793. 11th November, 1793. 31st May, 1794. 5th January, 1795. 7th May, 1795. 20th November, 1795. 7th May, 1796.	24th January, 1797. 2nd May, 1797. 26th February, 1798. 18th May, 1798. 29th March, 1799. 24th June, 1799. 24th March, 1800. 29th May, 1800.	8th January, 1801. 8th April, 1801. 11th January, 1802. 5th April, 1802. 6th February, 1803. 18th April, 1803. 2nd to the 11th August, 1803. 10th February, 1804. 2nd May, 1804.	9th January, 1805. 25th March, 1805. 20th February, 1806. 19th April, 1806. 21st January, 1807. 16th April, 1807. 29th January, 1808. 14th April, 1808.	10th April, 1809. 15th May, 1809.	29th January, 1810. 26th February, 1810.
County of Gaspé	Ed. O'Hara	Ed. O'Hara	Wm. Vondenvelden	George Pyke	George Pyke	George Pyke
- Cornwallis	P. S. Panet John Digé	Pascal Tiros Alex. Menut	Joseph Boucher Alex. Menut	J. N. Perrault Alex. Roi	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille	Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille
- Devon	Frs. Dambourges Jas. Tod	N. Dorion F. Bernier	Bernard Peltier, fils F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier	J. B. Fortin F. Bernier
- Hertford	P. Marcoux Louis Dunière	P. Marcoux F. Teté	Michel Tellier Louis Blais	Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy	Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy	F. Blanchet C. F. Roy
- Dorchester	Gab. Elz. Taschereau Louis de Salaberry	Charles Begin Alex. Dumas	John Caldwell Thos. Taschereau	John Caldwell Thos. Taschereau	John Caldwell Pierre Langlois	Thos. Taschereau Pierre Langlois
- Buckinghamshire	A. Juc. Duchesnay J. M. Tonnancour Paine	John Craigie G. W. Allsopp	John Cragie Louis Gouin	Louis Proulx F. Legendre	J. B. Hebert Louis Legendre	J. B. Hebert F. Legendre
Borough of William Henry	John Barnes	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Jonathan Sewell	Edward Bowen
County of Richelieu	Pierre Guerout Benj. Cherrier	Charles Millette Benj. Cherrier	Ls. E. Hubert C. B. Livernois	Louis Bourdages Louis Brodeur	Louis Bourdages Hy. M. Delorme	Louis Bourdages Hy. M. Delorme
- Bedford	J. B. M. H. de Rouville	Nath. Coffin	John Steele	W. S. Moore	W. S. Moore	John Jones
- Surrey	Philip de Rocheblave Fran. Malhiot	Philip de Rocheblave O. Durocher	Philip de Rocheblave F. Levesque	Noél de Rocheblave Jacques Cartier	Pascal Chagnon Jacques Cartier	Pierre Bedard Jos. Beauchamp
- Kent	Réné Boileau Pierre Legras Pierreville	A. Menard Lafontaine J. Vigé	A. Menard Lafontaine Fran. Vigé	Pierre Wilbrenner Fran. Vigé	Joseph Planté L. J. Papineau, fils	P. D. Debatzsch L. J. Papineau, fils
- Huntingdon	Hypp. St. George Dupré G. C. Lorimier	J. Perinault Jos. Perrault	J. B. Raimond J. F. Perrault	J. B. Raimond Sir A. McKenzie	Louis de Salaberry J. A. Panet	Stephen Sewell J. A. Panet
- York	M. E. G. Ch. de Lotbinière P. G. de Bonne	Hubert Lacroix J. Hétier	Jos. Bedard L. C. Foucher	John Mure E. L. Dumont, fils	John Mure Jean Jos. Trestler	John Mure Pierre St. Julien
- Montreal	Jos. Papineau James Walker	J. M. Ducharme E. Guy	Jos. Papineau Thos. Walker	Benj. Frohisher L. Roi Portelance	J. B. Durocher L. Roi Portelance	J. B. Durocher L. Roi Portelance
Westward of Montreal	James M ^c Gill J. B. Durocher	Joseph Papineau D. Viger	James M ^c Gill Joseph Perinault	Jas. M ^c Gill Louis Chabouillez	Wm. M ^c Gillivray D. B. Viger	Thos. M ^c Cord D. B. Viger
Eastward of Montreal	Joseph Frohisher John Richardson	A. Auldjo L. C. Foucher	P. L. Panet F. Badgely	John Richardson J. M. Mondelet	Jas. Stuart J. M. Mondelet	James Stuart Jos. Papineau
County of Eflingham	Jacob Jordan Joseph La Croix	Jacob Jordan C. B. Bouc	André Nadon C. B. Bouc	André Nadon Thos. Porteous	Jos. Meunier Jos. Duclos	Jos. Meunier Jos. Duclos
- Leinster	Frs. Ant. Larocque Bonav. Panet	Joseph Viger Bonav. Panet	Jos. Beaumont J. Archambault	C. G. de Lanaudiere J. Archambault	Jos. E. Faribault Jos. Turgeon	Bon. Panet T. Taschereau
- Warwick	P. P. M. La Valtrie Louis Olivier	J. Cuthbert G. de Lanaudiere	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert	J. Cuthbert Ross Cuthbert
Borough of Three Rivers	John Lees Nicolas S. Martin	John Lees P. A. de Bonne	John Lees P. A. de Bonne	John Lees Ls. Chs. Foucher	Jos. Badeaux Ezekiel Hart	Jos. Badeaux Matt. Bell
County of St. Maurice	Thomas Coffin Augustin Rivard	Thos. Coffin N. Montour	Thomas Coffin Matt. Bell	David Munro Michel Carron	Thos. Coffin Michel Carron	Louis Gagy Michel Carron
- Hampshire	Matthew M ^c Nider Jean Boudreau	Joseph Planté François Huot	Joseph Planté François Huot	Joseph Planté L. A. J. Duchesnay	F. Huot L. A. J. Duchesnay	F. Huot L. A. J. Duchesnay
- Quebec	Louis de Salaberry David Lynd	John Black Louis Paquet	M. A. Berthelot Louis Paquet	M. A. Berthelot P. A. de Bonne	R. Gray P. A. de Bonne	R. Gray P. A. de Bonne
Upper Town Quebec	J. Ant. Panet William Grant	J. Ant. Panet William Grant	J. Ant. Panet A. J. Raby	J. Ant. Panet Wm. Grant	John Blackwood Claude Denechau	John Blackwood Claude Denechau
Lower Town Quebec	Robert Lester John Young	A. J. Raby John Young	Robert Lester John Young	Ls. de Salaberry John Young	Pierre Bedard John Jones	Pierre Bedard John Jones
County of Northumberland	Pierre Bedard Joseph Dufour	Pierre Bedard James Fisher	Pierre Bedard J. M. Poulin	Pierre Bedard J. M. Poulin	Augustin Carron J. M. Poulin	Jos. Drapeau Thos. Lee
- Orleans	Nic. Gaspard Boisseau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau	Jerome Martineau

from the Commencement of the Constitution in 1792.

7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
12th December, 1810. 12th March, 1811. 21st January, } 1812. 21st May, } 16th July, } 1st August, } 1812. 29th December, 1812. 15th February, 1813. 13th January, } 1814. 17th March, }	21st January, } 1815. 21st March, } 29th January, } 1816. 26th February, }	14th January, } 1817. 22nd March, } 7th January, } 1818. 1st April, } 12th January, } 1819. 24th April, }	11th to 24th April, 1820.	14th December, 1820. 17th March, 1821. 11th December, 1821. 10th February, 1822. 12th January, } 1822. 22nd March, } 24th November, 1823. 9th March, 1824.	8th January, } 1825. 22nd March, } 31st January, } 1826. 29th March, } 23rd January, } 1827. 7th March, }	20th to 22nd } 1827. November, } 21st November, 1828. 14th March, 1829.
George Pyke Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille J. B. Fortin F. Bernier F. Blanchet C. F. Roy John Caldwell Pierre Langlois J. B. Hebert F. Legendre Edward Bowen Louis Bourdages Hy. M. Delorme Alexis Desbleds Pierre Bedard Jos. Bedard P. D. Debartzsch L. J. Papineau, fils Edme Henry J. A. Panet Frans. Bellet Pierre St. Julien J. B. Durocher L. Roi Portelance E. N. St. Dezire A. N. M'Leod Stephen Sewell Jos. Papineau Jos. Meunier J. Malbreuf Jac. Archambault D. B. Viger J. Cuthbert Louis Olivier Thos. Coffin Matt. Beil Frans. Caron Michel Caron F. Huot F. X. Larue Louis Gauvreau J. Bte. Bedard James Irvine Claude Denechau John Mure Pierre Bruneau Jos. Drapeau Thos. Lee Chs. Blouin	George Browne Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille Frs. Fournier J. F. C. Després F. Blanchet C. F. Roy J. T. Taschereau John Davidson Frs. Bellet James Stuart Robt. Jones S. Cherrier F. Malhiot Henry Georgen Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois Jos. Bresse Noël Breux Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan E. N. L. Dumont Wm. Forbes Jas. Stuart Augn. Richer L. J. Papineau James Fraser Saveuse de Beaujeu George Platt Samuel Sherwood J. Malbreuf Jacques Lacombe D. B. Viger Jacques Deligny Ross Cuthbert C. R. Ogden Amable Berthelot Etienne Leblanc P. R. Vallières de St. Real F. Huot G. W. Allsopp Louis Gauvreau Peter Brehaut J. A. Panet Claude Denechau Andw. Stuart Pierre Bruneau E. C. Lagueux Thos. Lee Chs. Blouin	Jas. Cockburn Jos. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille Frs. Fournier J. F. C. Després Louis Turgeon C. F. Roy J. T. Taschereau John Davidson Frs. Bellet Jos. Badeaux Robt. Jones S. Cherrier Jean Dessaulles Thos. M'Cord Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois D. B. Viger Pierre Bruneau, sen. Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan E. N. L. Dumont J. B. Ferre Jas. Stuart Augn. Richer L. J. Papineau F. Souigny Louis Roi Portelance John Molson Samuel Sherwood J. Malbreuf Jacques Lacombe Benjn. B eaurp Jacques Deligny J. D. Bondy C. R. Ogden Pierre Vezina Etienne Mayrand Ls. Gudy F. Huot G. W. Allsopp Louis Gauvreau Peter Brehaut Geo. Vanfelson Claude Denechau Andw. Stuart Frs. Languedoc C. L. Lagueux Philippe Panet Chs. Blouin	No return J. B. Taché Jos. Robetaille Frs. Fournier J. Ba. Fortin F. Blanchet F. X. Paré Louis Lagueux John Davidson Frs. Bellet Ls. Bourdages Robt. Jones Frs. St. Onge Jean Dessaulles Jos. Franchere Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois D. B. Viger Pierre Bruneau, sen. Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan E. N. L. Dumont Aug. Perrault Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois L. J. Papineau Geo. Garden Hugues Heney Thos. Busby Jacob Oldham Frs. Tassé Jacques Lacombe Barth. Joliette Alexis Mousseau Ross Cuthbert C. R. Ogden J. T. de Tonnancour Ls. Picotte Pierre Bureau F. Huot Chs. Langerin Louis Gauvreau John Neilson Vallières de St. Real Claude Denechau Peter Burnet Thos. Lee E. C. Lagueux Philippe Panet Frs. Quirouet	J. T. Taschereau J. B. Taché Jos. Robetaille Frs. Fournier J. Ba. Fortin F. Blanchet F. X. Paré Louis Lagueux John Davidson J. B. Proulx Ls. Bourdages Robt. Jones Frs. St. Onge Jean Dessaulles John Jones, jun. Pierre Amiot Etienne Duchesnois D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel Austin Cuvillier Michael O'Sullivan E. N. L. Dumont Aug. Perrault Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois L. J. Papineau Geo. Garden Hugues Heney Thos. Thain Jacob Oldham Frs. Tassé Jacques Lacombe Michl. Prevost Alexis Mousseau Jacq. Deligny C. R. Ogden Jos. Badeaux Ls. Picotte Pierre Bureau F. Huot Chs. Langerin Louis Gauvreau John Neilson Vallières de St. Real Andw. Stuart Jean Belanger James M'Callam E. C. Lagueux Philippe Panet Frs. Quirouet	J. T. Taschereau J. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille J. C. Després J. Ba. Fortin F. Blanchet N. Boissonnault Louis Lagueux John Davidson J. B. Proulx Ls. Bourdages N. F. Uniacke Roch de St. Ours Jean Dessaulles J. R. R. H. de Rouville Pierre Amiot Almè Massue D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel Austin Cuvillier J. M. Raymond E. N. L. Dumont John Simpson Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois L. J. Papineau P. de Rocheblave Hugues Heney James Leslie Casimir de Montigny Jos. Ovide Turgeon Charles Courteau Jean Marie Rochon L. M. R. Barbier Jacq. Deligny Amab. Berthelot Etienne Ranvoyzé Chas. Caron Pierre Bureau Frans. Drolet John Cannon Michl. Clouet John Neilson Vallières de St. Real Andw. Stuart Jean Belanger Thos. A. Young M. P. de Sales Laterrière John Fraser Frs. Quirouet	Robert Christie J. L. Borgia Jos. Robetaille J. C. Letourneau J. Ba. Fortin F. Blanchet N. Boissonnault Louis Lagueux Joseph Samson J. R. Proulx Ls. Bourdages Wolfred Nelson Roch de St. Ours Jean Dessaulles J. R. R. H. de Rouville Pierre Amiot François Malhiot D. B. Viger F. A. Quesnel Austin Cuvillier J. M. Raymond Jacques Labrie J. B. Lefebvre Jos. Perrault Jos. Valois L. J. Papineau Robert Nelson Hugues Heney James Leslie Augustin Papineau Jos. Ovide Turgeon L. Leroux J. Poirier Alexis Mousseau Jacq. Deligny C. R. Ogden Dumoulin Chas. Caron Pierre Bureau F. X. Larue John Cannon Michl. Clouet John Neilson Vallières de St. Real Andw. Stuart Thos. Lee Thos. A. Young M. P. de Sales Laterrière E. C. Lagueux Frs. Quirouet

VIII.

Copy of Instructions transmitted from His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief the Earl of Dalhousie, to Lieut.-Col. Bouchette, in consequence of which he visited the old and new settlements of the province, and was enabled to collect authentic materials which greatly assisted him in the compilation of his Topographical and Statistical Work on Lower Canada.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 9th August, 1827.

SIR,

His Excellency the Governor in Chief having been called upon by his Majesty's government to furnish certain statistical information respecting this province, and having no means of procuring it except by employing a person to traverse the province for the express purpose of obtaining it, I am commanded by him to acquaint you, that relying on your local knowledge, intelligence, and activity, he has determined upon sending you on a tour, as well for the purpose of collecting materials to fill up the returns required to be transmitted to England, as to ascertain the general state of the new settlements in the townships of the province upon the plan adopted by you in 1824, when employed on a similar service.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a blank form of each of the returns called for by his majesty's government; number one relating to the agriculture of the province, and number two to its manufactures, mines, and fisheries.

It will be manifest to you, on an inspection of these forms, that it will be quite impossible this year, or for a long time to come, to obtain accurate information on all the points which they embrace; but his excellency trusts that, without attempting to fill up each column as its heading requires, you will be able to give a general idea, in the return of *agriculture*, as to the *average*, nature, and description of crops raised in each district, the average quantity of stock, the ordinary quantity of produce from each description of crop, and particularly wheat, and the average price of wheat (and of such other description of corn as can be ascertained) in different sections or districts of the country; or in counties or seigniories, if you shall find that mode of division more convenient; and it may, perhaps, be in your power to approximate, more or less, to a result as to the quantity of cultivated and uncultivated land in such different sections or divisions of the province, and the proportions in which the different seigniories are conceded or remain unconceded. In like manner, with respect to the return of manufactures, it cannot be expected that you should do more than obtain very general, and to a great degree vague, results, as to the manufactories and mills of the province and its mines and quarries; but, in passing through the different seigniories and townships which you may be able to reach, or by addressing circulars to intelligent persons in the remoter and more inaccessible parts, the general description, situation, and number of such manufactories may be sufficiently ascertained. The column relating to the working of minerals and the quantity produced will probably be found wholly inapplicable in every part of the province; and those relating to shipping and fisheries will remain to be filled up, if possible, by information obtained from other departments or sources. If, however, you should find that any shore fisheries are carried on to any considerable extent on the St. Lawrence, between St. Thomas and Mitis, or on the opposite north shore, any general information that you can procure may be inserted in the return.

With respect to the other objects of your tour, they may be confined to the following points:

You will endeavour to go through such of the townships now under agency, or which have been located or granted within the last seven years for actual settlement, as you were not able to reach in 1824; and ascertain, in a general way, the progress that has been made in the various points of actual settlement, specified as the conditions of the grants or locations; and you will adopt the same measures as you did in 1824, to ascertain and clear up any difficulties that may exist as to disputed locations, or claims by possession in such townships.

With respect to the other townships under agency already visited by you in 1824, it will only be necessary for you to ascertain the additions made to their population and cultivation since that period; and to inquire into and report upon, or if possible adjust on the spot, any new cases of disputed claims or locations that may have occurred since then.

* * * * *

In passing through the townships, or other places in which considerable new settlements have been formed and a population collected, you will please to inquire and report what measures you may consider proper to be adopted on the part of government for giving the inhabitants the means of obtaining a due execution of the laws, as far as practicable, by the appointment of justices of the peace and officers of militia: and it would be advisable that you should note the names of such persons in those townships or settlements as you may think qualified to act in those capacities.

I have only to add, that as the statistical return which his excellency is to send to his majesty's government is not to be made up until after the 1st January, 1828, it will not be necessary for you to do more on your journey than to collect materials and information to be arranged after your return to Quebec.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

A. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

Surveyor-General.

The manner in which the above service was performed is explained in the note at the foot of p. xv. of the Preface.

Extract of a printed Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, to the Right Honourable R. W. Horton, dated 17th September, 1827.

“On the 17th (July) I returned to Quebec, and immediately put myself in communication with Mr. Bouchette, the surveyor-general of Lower Canada, respecting the vacant lands throughout the province, but more particularly concerning those which had been referred to by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. The reports, plans, and other explanatory documents furnished by Mr. Bouchette are so clear and comprehensive, that a reference to them will at any time afford the fullest information; and I beg here to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Bouchette, for the pains and trouble he took to supply me, not only with all I required, but with every thing he thought might in any way prove of service; as also to offer my testimony to the extensive information, excellent arrangements, and ready assistance at all times to be met with in his office.—Having thus, as I hoped, obtained information on all the various points alluded to in my instructions, I embarked at Quebec on the 26th July, and landed in England on the 11th September.”

Appendix G,
No. 2, page 88.

IX.

*Brief and interesting Account of Public Events in Canada, from the
Discovery of America to the present Day.—Compiled by Robert
Armour, Esq.*

1492.—Christivallo Colon, or Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, under the patronage of Isabella of Spain, set sail from Palos, with three vessels and 90 men, on the 3d August. On the 11th October discovered St. Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands.

1497.—John and Sebastian Cabota, Italians in the service of Henry VII. of England, discovered Newfoundland and coasted along the continent to $67^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude. They entered and explored some part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but did not take formal possession.

1506.—Jean Denys, of Harfleur, drew a map of the Gulf and adjacent coast.

1508.—Thomas Aubert made a voyage from Dieppe to Newfoundland and sailed up the St. Lawrence.

1517.—The banks of Newfoundland are visited by at least 50 Spanish, Portuguese, French and other European ships.

1522.—Verazani, an Italian, in the service of Francis I. of France, discovered a great portion of the American continent, took formal possession in the name of his sovereign, and gave it the name of *Nouvelle France*.

1535.—Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, discovered the river of Canada, now St. Lawrence. He sailed up the river for 300 leagues, formed alliances with the natives, took possession of the territory, built a fort, and wintered in the country. He visited Hochelaga, which he named *Mont Royal*. He returned to France in 1536 with Donnaconna, a chief of the natives, and was coolly received, as he brought no gold nor silver.

1540.—François de la Roque, Lord of Roberval, Viceroy of Canada, sent out Cartier to Canada with five ships and individuals to commence the colonization of some portion of the banks of the St. Lawrence. Cartier returned to France in the fall and died in 1543, broken-hearted.

1542.—Roberval came himself this year to Canada, built a fort, and wintered 4 leagues above the Isle of Orleans.

1549.—Roberval, his brothers, and a long train of adventurers, sailed from France for Canada, but were never heard of. This so discouraged the French government and people that 50 years elapsed without any measures being taken to settle Canada.

1581.—The trade with Canada began to be renewed, which had been interrupted by Cartier's conduct to the natives in 1535.

1583.—Three ships, one of which averaged 150 tons, were employed in the Canada trade.

1591.—The walrus common in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: a fleet of ships fitted out from St. Malo for Canada to engage in the killing of those animals, whose teeth sold dearer than ivory.

1598.—Marquis de la Roche was appointed by Henry IV. Viceroy of Canada. His commission authorized him to grant lands, en fief et seigneurie, as rewards for military service. He landed his settlers on Sable Island and proceeded on his voyage of discovery, but was unable to return and withdraw the individuals he had there left. Of these, 12 only survived when visited in 1605. La Roche died shortly afterwards of vexation and remorse.

1600.—The patent of the marquis was renewed in favour of M. de Chauvin, who visited Tadoussac and returned with a valuable cargo of furs. The next year he visited Three Rivers.

1603.—Pierre de Monts succeeded Chauvin on his death and received a patent of the territory included between 40° and 46°, whereby he was constituted lieutenant-general, with power to colonise and convert the natives to Christianity. Samuel de Champlain and M. de Chatte, Governor of Dieppe, were his principal associates. Champlain visited Tadoussac this year, De Monts devoting his attention to Nova Scotia.

1607.—The patent enjoyed by De Monts revoked and then renewed on condition of forming settlements. The patentees found it, however, more advantageous to carry on trade with the Indians, and in consequence the Acadian colony was neglected and the contemplated Canadian one delayed.

1608.—Champlain persevered in his efforts to found a settlement, and succeeded this year in commencing the city of Quebec.

1611.—Champlain visited France, having already been engaged in two successful expeditions against the Indians, and was there detained in great suspense as to his future situation or relation to the colony.

1613.—Champlain returned to Quebec under the patronage of the Prince de Condé, and visited the Ottawa.

1614.—The affairs of Canada were transferred to a company of merchants in Rouen, St. Malo and Rochelle, who had induced Champlain to consent to their participation in the supposed advantages of the Canada trade.

1615.—Champlain entered into an expedition against the Indians, and was detained a winter among them.

1620.—The Prince de Condé transferred his commission to the Marshal de Montmorenci.

1621.—The Iroquois began their system of extermination, and carried on the most sanguinary and destructive warfare in the history of the world. A mission was sent to France to represent the defenceless state of the colony. The patent was transferred to William and Emeric de Caen.

1622.—The population of Quebec, though established 14 years, amounted to only 50 souls.

1623.—This and the three succeeding years were consumed in preventing alliances among the Indians—the proselytizing of some tribes by the Jesuits—and the transferring of the viceroyalty of Canada from the Marshal de Montmorenci to his nephew the Duke de Ventadour.

1627.—At the instance of Champlain, the patent enjoyed by De Caen, who devoted himself solely to the fur-trade and personal advantage, was revoked, and the colony placed in the hands of a company of 100 associates, organized under the direction of the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu.

1628.—War being then existent between England and France, Charles I. of England granted authority to David Kirk and his kinsmen to conquer the French dominions in America. Kirk appeared before Quebec, after having captured the fleet destined for that place, and ordered it to surrender. Not having the means to enforce a surrender, he retired.

1629.—Louis and Thomas Kirk, brothers of David, appeared before Quebec, the inhabitants of which having been again deprived, by the capture of another fleet for Quebec by Kirk, of their supplies, and threatened with an invasion from the Indians and starvation within the garrison, gladly surrendered to the British arms, 130 years before the memorable conquest by Wolfe.—The capitulation was so honourably fulfilled that the majority of the inhabitants preferred remaining with the captors. Champlain and most of the Jesuits returned under free passes to France.

1632 —Charles I., by the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, resigned to Louis XIII. of France all his title to Canada and Nova Scotia, then so little valuable as an appendage to the English crown. From this year is dated the commencement of a train of events which led to the loss of Canada to the French government, and of the American colonies to Great Britain. Champlain returned to Quebec as viceroy with extension of his powers and a large accession of settlers.

1635.—A college founded at Quebec by René Rohault, a Jesuit. Champlain died this year universally regretted, celebrated alike as a historian, traveller, author, mathematician, or seaman. He was succeeded by M. Montmagny.

1639.—The Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded by Madame de la Peltrie. The Hôtel Dieu at Sillery founded the preceding year.

1642.—The Island of Montreal, vested in Mr. Maisonneuve and 34 associates in 1640, and of which he was declared governor in 1641, was this year taken possession of by him and several families, with many religious ceremonies.

1644.—The island was transferred to the religious order of St. Sulpice in Paris.

1647.—Mr. Montmagny, under whose government the colony advanced languidly, was recalled and succeeded by Mr. D'Aillebout. The latter proposed to the English colonies an alliance against the Indians, which was by them rejected, as it required them to make enemies of their allies the Mohawks.

1648.—The colonies of New England proposed to the governor and council of Canada perpetual peace between the colonists, even when the parent states were at war. This proposal was unattended with success.

1649.—The Huron village of St. Ignatius, of 400 persons, was attacked by 1000 Iroquois and the inhabitants massacred.

1654.—The Iroquois this year exterminated the Erie Indians.

1658.—D'Aillebout was succeeded by Mr. Lauzon, in 1650 by the Marquis D'Argenson, and this year by the Baron D'Avengour, all of whom were severally censured for the unfavourable report of the state of the colony which they transmitted to the company.

1660.—Francis de Laval, Abbot of Monsigny, was appointed Bishop of Canada, came over and brought with him a body of clergy for the settlement.

1663.—The Baron D'Avengour had sufficient influence with the King of France to have his report relative to the state of Canada attended to. His majesty in consequence determined upon resuming his rights and erecting Canada into a royal government. The 100 associates, tired of maintaining the country at a great expense, had retired from the fur-trade, and now reduced to 45 members, willingly made a total resignation of their rights to the sovereign, who thereupon appointed Monsieur de Mesy the first Royal Governor of New France. A dreadful earthquake is mentioned by the Jesuit historians to have occurred in February of this year throughout all Canada, particularly below Quebec, but we are unaware whether geological

evidence or traditionary lore will bear out the reverend writers in their statements. During the course of the year Mr. de Mesy arrived at Quebec and put in execution a royal edict, which nominated a sovereign council for the government of Canada. This council consisted of seven members, of which were the governor, the bishop, and the intendant. The powers conferred on this body extended to the cognizance of all causes civil and criminal, to judge definitively according to the laws and ordinances of France, and the practice of the Parliament of Paris. To this were added other powers of such a nature as to render the institution of the council an era in the history of Canada.

1664.—Canada was transferred to the West India Company, who by Louis the Fourteenth were put in possession of all the territory then owned abroad by the French king. The grant did not give much satisfaction to the inhabitants of Canada, who made complaints to the company.

1665.—Mr. de Mesy was succeeded by Mr. de Courcelles.

1666.—Mr. de Tracy, the governor-general of the territories of the West India Company, visited Canada, built three forts on the Chambly river, and made a successful incursion into the territory of the Mohawks. This year the complaints of the colonists against the monopoly enjoyed by the company were appeased by an edict, granting to the inhabitants the trade in furs, subject to the payment of one-fourth of all beaver. This did not however prevent a very extensive smuggling-trade.

1667.—The West India Company were confirmed this year by the governor-general in all the rights and privileges formerly held by the company of one hundred associates.

1668.—Mr. de Talon, to encourage colonization, induced the French government to disband within the country the Carignan regiment, and to ship from France about 300 women of loose character, who were, in less than 15 days, disposed of among the inhabitants, to whom, on marriage, considerable presents were made. Pensions were also granted to all individuals who had ten children lawfully begotten.

1671.—The see of Quebec was this year established, dependent on the see of Rome. Concessions of land were also reduced to one-half of their original extent.

1672.—M. de Courcelles built a fort near the modern Kingston for the purpose of bridling the Iroquois, pretending it to be only a place of trade. This gentleman was this year superseded by the Count Frontenac.

1673.—The count completed the fort on Lake Ontario, which hereafter was known by his name. The River Mississippi was this year explored by orders of the government of Canada.

1674.—The charter of the West India Company was revoked by an edict of the French king.

1675.—The sovereign council was this year increased to 9 members and its powers extended.

1679.—An edict in council prohibited the imprisonment of any French subject except by order of the governor-general or sovereign council.

1682.—The Count Frontenac was recalled and Mr. de la Barre appointed governor, with instructions to cultivate an intercourse with the French West Indies.

1684.—Mr. de la Barre made an unsuccessful inroad into the territories of the Five Nations, with the natives of whom he entered into a treaty, and De la Barre with his whole army returned to Montreal.

1685.—The population of Canada amounted to 10,000, of which 3000 were capable of bearing arms.

1687.—The dangerous rivalry which had arisen between the inhabitants of the British and French colonies, by the erection of numerous forts by the latter, and cherishing the hostility of the Five Nations to the French by the former, received the interference of James II. of England.

1688.—The Five Nations, excited by the Rat, one of their powerful leaders, attacked the French settlement at Montreal, killing 1000 of its inhabitants and committing horrid cruelties.

1690.—The Count Frontenac, who had returned from France last year with forces to carry the war into the English provinces, was unable to effect his purpose till this year, when he attacked Schenectady and massacred its inhabitants. The alarm which this last affair had on the minds of the inhabitants of the British colonies induced them to enter into co-operative measures and decide upon an expedition to Canada. Sir W. Phipps, who was sent from Boston for that purpose, did not arrive before Quebec till Count Frontenac had sufficiently prepared for defence, and his order to surrender was soon followed by his own departure from the St. Lawrence.

1693.—Frontenac entered the territory of the Iroquois and commenced a warfare which continued for several years, and so weakened that nation that they were never afterwards able to make any impression upon Canada.

1698.—The Count Frontenac died at Quebec and was succeeded by Mr. de Callières, who succeeded in effecting peace with the Five Nations, as a power independent of Great Britain.

1702.—War was again renewed between Britain and France, and Mr. de Callières represented to his court the necessity of reinforcements, and made preparations for the defence of the colony.

1703.—Mr. de Callières died and was succeeded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, who devoted his attention to destroy the influence which the English possessed over their Indian allies.

1704.—The Bishop of Quebec, returning from France, was taken by an English frigate and kept prisoner in England to effect a release of French protestants. The negotiation was unsuccessful.

1705.—Mr. Reaudot, the intendant, introduced some improvement in the laws of the country, which had a tendency to repress the litigious spirit which prevailed within the province.

1708.—An attempt of the clergy to raise their tithe from a twenty-sixth to a thirteenth was foiled, as being too burdensome to a colony so limited in its resources.

1709.—The English colonists, incensed by the massacre of the inhabitants of Haverhill, again determined upon attacking Quebec by sea and land, and the New Englanders were only restrained from proceeding on learning that the forces intended for Canada had been required for service in Portugal.

1711.—The operations by sea which this year took place in pursuance of the original intention were unsuccessful from the inadequacy of the means, and the fleet was so damaged by tempestuous weather that the expedition was abandoned.

1713.—The treaty of Utrecht left the French in peaceable possession of Canada, and of extensive means of annoyance to the peace and commerce of the New England colonies.

1718.—This year was remarkable for the discovery in the forests of Canada of the plant ginseng, so highly valued by the Chinese.

1720.—The inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal paid taxes for improvements in the fortifications of their cities, then commenced under Mr. de Lery.

1722.—A definitive regulation of the distribution and limits of parishes took place and finally promulgated within the province.

1723.—Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec—their cargoes limited to peltries, lumber and provisions.

1725.—The Marquis de Vaudreuil closed his long and meritorious career, who was succeeded the following year by Mr. de Beauharnois, a natural son of Louis XIV.

1731.—The administration of Mr. de Beauharnois was marked by the continual erection of new forts and displays of military force, for the purpose of keeping the English traders within proper limits. His recommendation to the French government to erect a line of military establishments were successful, and this year the important and well-situated fort at Crown Point was erected.

1743.—During the long peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, several measures had been put in execution with a tendency to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country. The conduct of the nuns, so contrary to the vows they had undertaken, was repressed; several ecclesiastical decretals bearing heavily upon some portions of the people were repealed, and this year a royal edict issued, which prohibited the Jesuits and other ecclesiastics from acquiring mortmain acquisitions.

1744.—An important change was made in the law of Canada, by which only such of the laws of France as should be enregistered in the books of the superior council, by his majesty's direction, should have force in the colony. By this circumstance the French *Code Marchand* never was in force in Canada.

1745.—His majesty directed that no houses should be erected but on farms of one acre and a half in front by 40 in depth. The consequence has been that the population of Canada has been always kept confined and thickly settled, and the pernicious law of subdivision of property has had a tendency to weaken instead of strengthen families. Cape Breton was this year taken by Great Britain.

1747.—The Count de la Galissonnière, who had succeeded the Marquis de Beauharnois, having in vain sought assistance from the mother country, employed engineers to mark out and settle a line of demarcation, to restrict the English within the Alleghany mountains. He also succeeded in establishing forts beyond the limits of Nova Scotia. He was however superseded by Mr. de Jonquières.

1748.—The negotiations were finally terminated for a line of demarcation between the British and French territories in America in consequence of a clause of the treaty of peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749.—Forts were erected in the Bay of Fundy by the Governor of Nova Scotia to counteract the views of the Governor of Canada, who endeavoured to seduce the Indians and Acadians from their allegiance to the British crown. A private expedition sent out by the governor and officers of the government for the purpose of exploring a route to the Pacific Ocean terminated, as it was really intended, in a rich return of furs, of which the governor's share amounted to £12,000.

1750.—Mr. Bigot, the intendant of Canada, displayed this year much of that licence and prodigality for which he became notorious, and resorted to the most profligate means for the support of his expenses, which were lavished upon a female favourite.

1752.—Mr. de Jonquières was succeeded in the administration of the government by the Baron de Longueuil. His appointment was but temporary, for the Marquis de Quesne arrived in August as governor-general, and prepared for active warfare against the English traders on the Ohio, and offensive hostilities soon commenced. The conduct of the intendant, who had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government, was calculated to destroy the resources of the government and alienate the affections of the people, and probably by creating internal weakness and disunion effected as much of the conquest of Canada in 1759 as the valour of the invaders.

1755.—No offensive operations took place between England and France, except a small naval engagement on the banks of Newfoundland, till this year, when an expedition of regulars and colonial militia under General Braddock, for the purpose of giving a decided check to the encroachments of the French government on the Ohio, was defeated through his disregard of all precautionary measures. The troops which were brought off by the celebrated General Washington joined the provincial troops under Governor Shirley and General W. Johnson. The latter was attacked near Lake George by a large army under Baron Dieskau, whom he repulsed and forced back upon Crown Point. This success restored the spirit of the hitherto discomfited provincial troops, but circumstances did not permit their following up their success this season.

1756.—The Marquis de Montcalm arrived from France with a fine army, reduced Fort Oswego, and displayed his warlike trophies in Montreal. He also succeeded in destroying the outworks of Fort George, and the bateaux and sloops prepared for an attack on Crown Point.

1757.—Bigot continued to pursue his iniquitous career of fraud, oppression, and most nefarious conduct, while Montcalm was occupied with extensive plans of warfare. This year's campaign was signalized by the capture of Fort George and the massacre of 2000 of its inhabitants by the Indians under his command. This latter affair roused the indignation of the British government, and the determination of the English colonists to destroy French dominion in America was supported by the energy which the elder Pitt infused into the councils of his sovereign.

1758.—This year was principally spent in preparing for the blow intended at French dominion, and no means were spared to excite the people to meet the invaders, as the warfare in which France was engaged in Europe did not permit her to spare many troops to defend her colonial possessions. The clergy, who dreaded a conquest by a protestant government, lent their powerful aid towards encouraging the people to defend the country against the enemies of France and the Romish religion.

1759.—The military operations of this year form a glorious era in the history of our country, but our limits will not permit us to state them but very briefly. The British government, at the urgent request of the colonists, resolved on a decisive measure. The colonists themselves were to have an opportunity of co-operating with the regular troops, who were to attack Canada at three points. To General James Wolfe was assigned the task of attacking Quebec from sea; to Sir W. Johnson, the reduction of Fort Niagara; and General Amherst, that of Crown Point and Ticonderoga; and in case of success, a junction of the armies was to take place at Montreal. Wolfe landed in June on the Island of Orleans, with an army of 8000 men, to whom was opposed the Marquis de Montcalm with 9800 disposable forces and a reserve of 2200 men,

independent of the garrison of Quebec. The first attempt of General Wolfe on the French intrenchments at Montmorenci proved unsuccessful, and the tenour of his despatches to the British government led them to await a defeat, rather than a victory. By a council of war, a landing so as to obtain a position on the Plains of Abraham was determined, and on the 12th September the measure was fully executed with a surprising degree of secrecy, silence and address. Montcalm imprudently determined on meeting Wolfe on the Plains the next day, and after a battle remarkable for displays of courage more than scientific manœuvres, and in which the spirit of the invading army was well met by the vigour and energy of their opponents, victory declared in favour of the arms of England. Both nations had to regret their commanders. Montcalm expired ere the capitulation could be effected, and Wolfe expiring in the arms of victory received all the manifestations of public gratitude which the British government never fails to grant to the heroic character and warlike glory of her sons. The capitulation of Quebec succeeded the battle, and the effects of the termination of this portion of the expedition were, if possible, increased, by the successful reduction of Fort Niagara by Sir W. Johnson, and Crown Point and Ticonderoga by General Amherst.

1760.—The entire conquest of Canada became comparatively easy to the co-operating armies after the capitulation of Quebec and the successes which we have mentioned. Though some drawn battles and undecisive engagements took place between the French and English, the contemplated junction of the different divisions of the invading forces took place this year near Montreal in September. This event, combined with the continued misconduct of Bigot, led to the capitulation of Montreal on the 8th of that month and the complete subjection of Canada to Great Britain.

1761.—The preceding season it was announced to the people of Canada that Mr. Bigot's bills on the Treasury were dishonoured, and thereby a loss to the inhabitants of about £4,000,000, which was then in circulation. Upon an examination into the affairs of the intendant by commissioners, it was perfectly ascertained that the amount of his peculations was little less than £400,000. The only courts within the province, since the capitulation, were military tribunals within each district, and an appeal to the commanding officer.

1763.—A treaty of peace between England and France was signed at Paris on the 10th February, by which the French king renounced all pretensions which he might have had to Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. and France was by one blow deprived of every acre she possessed in North America. The king issued a proclamation on the 7th October, promising to the new settlers in Canada a variety of benefits, several of which have unfortunately never been fulfilled.

1764.—The *Quebec Gazette*, the first newspaper in Canada, established in Quebec by Messrs. Brown and Gilbert. New courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction were established by the ordinance of Governor Murray, by which also the laws of England were introduced in conformity to the provisions of the royal proclamation of 1763. An assembly of delegates from all the parishes except Quebec were called together; but the most being Roman Catholics could not conscientiously take the requisite oaths, and no proceedings were thereupon had.

1765.—The famous stamp-act passed the Imperial Parliament, so disastrous in its consequences to the peace of the New England colonies; to which, however, Canada and Nova Scotia submitted.

1766.—Several meetings of the cabinet took place in London for the purpose of imposing a

constitution upon Canada, and some of the reports made by the attorney and solicitor generals discussed. The dissolution of the Rockingham administration, and the changes that thereupon ensued, caused the affairs of Canada to be entirely forgotten.

1771.—Under the administration of Lord North, the affairs of Canada were again taken up, and the crown lawyers directed separately to report a plan of civil and criminal law for the province of Quebec.

1773.—The reports of the crown lawyers were given in ; and whatever may be said of their consequences, they are highly creditable to the talents of those officers. Meetings of the French and English inhabitants took place in Canada for the purpose of obtaining a Legislative Assembly, and petitions to that effect severally transmitted to the Imperial Legislature.

1774.—The Quebec Act, 14 Geo. III. cap. 83, was passed this year in England, by which Canada was restored to a situation entirely different from that of every other British colony, in reference to its laws, language, religion, or manners—in short, it became again a French colony, although nominally British.

1775.—The difficulties attendant upon passing the Stamp Act in 1765 were daily increasing in the New England States, and the Quebec Act did not tend to allay the rising ferment. They regarded it as favouring the catholic to the exclusion of the protestant religion, and as oppressive of the subject. The colonies, then about to demand redress of their own grievances from the mother country, called upon the Canadians to send their delegates to the Philadelphia Congress. Not so violent in seeking for redress as the New Englanders, the Canadians remained tranquil; and the declaration of independence was scarcely made public, ere an invasion of Canada was talked of by the Provincialists. The first advance of the rebel troops was remarkably successful. Chambly, St. John's, Longueuil, then posts of some importance, after some siege fell into General Montgomery's possession ; and the city of Montreal, whose inhabitants had defeated a former attempt of Colonel Allen, were obliged to capitulate in November. Montgomery followed up that success by taking possession of all the military stores and provisions, not only at Montreal, but also on board of the river craft, which surrendered about Lavaltrie. Another invasion of Canada under General Arnold had been decided upon, by the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers ; and the army of the latter officer, after 34 days' march through woods, arrived before Quebec on the 9th of November, in a state to rival Falstaff's ragged regiment. On the 14th he encamped on the Plains of Abraham, and began his operations. Governor Carlton had made every preparation for a siege, and successfully opposed the progress of his adversary till the evening of the 31st December, when an assault was made by the Provincialists during the night. The attempt was unsuccessful, Montgomery was killed, and the year terminated without the surrender of Quebec.

1776.—The arrival of reinforcements in spring enabled the Canadians successfully to contend with the Provincialists, who were now in full retreat, and before the end of June the whole province was evacuated. The number of the besieging army consisted of 1500 men, which was augmented this season to 8000 men. The British at the siege numbered about 1500 recruits, marines, seamen and militiamen, raised within a few months, with scarcely any regulars.

1777.—The Quebec Act, which had passed the House of Commons in a very hasty manner, and in opposition to the feelings of a great portion of the people of Canada, had been the subject of complaint to the British Government in petitions from the people in 1775 ; and a proposal for

its repeal, made by Lord Camden and Sir George Saville, met with little success. The act continued to excite feelings of disgust within the province, and measures were taken to effect a remedy.

1780.—The 19th May was distinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness in the northern parts of America, and is still called "*the dark day*." In most parts of the country where it prevailed, the darkness was so great that persons were unable to read common print, determine the time of day, dine, or manage their domestic business, without additional light. It commenced between 10 and 11 A. M. It appeared to grow by a succession of clouds from the northward and was most pitchy about 2 o'clock.

1783.—The province of Quebec contained by enumeration 113,000 inhabitants, English and French, exclusive of 10,000 loyalists who had preserved their allegiance to the British Crown and located themselves in the upper portions of the province.

1784.—A petition was this year presented to the Parliament by the English inhabitants, to which many Canadians united themselves, soliciting the entire repeal of the Quebec Act, and the establishment of a representative constitution, with a mixture of English and French laws, and distribution of elective suffrage to the old and new subjects.

1786.—Lord Dorchester arrived in Canada as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Quebec and the other British provinces.

1790.—The petition of 1784 was neglected till this year, when the British ministry brought before Parliament and obtained the passing of the act 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, commonly called the Constitutional Act, dividing the province of Quebec into two provinces, giving to each division a Legislature, consisting of a House of Assembly, Legislative Council, and a representative of His Majesty.

1792.—The first session of the first Parliament of Lower Canada opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke. Mr. J. A. Panet chosen Speaker. The House consisted of 39 knights, 8 citizens and 3 burgesses, in all 50 members. The session occupied principally in framing rules and regulations.

1793.—The second session opened by Lord Dorchester. The Judicature Bill, 34 Geo. III. cap. —, passed the Legislature. The assertion of the privileges of members in relation to freedom of arrest noticed in a case of Mr. Young of Quebec.

1795.—In consequence of the failure of the crops, the governor in council proclaimed an embargo, prohibiting the export of wheat, &c. A bill of indemnity for the act was passed in Parliament. Acts were passed for the making the Lachine turnpike, and the cutting the Lachine Canal.

1779.—The second Parliament met in January, and was opened by General Robert Prescott—Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker.—French emissaries employed by the French revolutionary government to disseminate orally its principles among the unlettered people of Canada were denounced by proclamation.

1798.—Great excitement in the country from the abuses attendant on the land-granting department, the members of the board of which had granted to themselves immense tracts of territory, to the injury and distress of thousands of settlers, and to the discouragement of emigration. Governor Prescott came to an open quarrel with Chief Justice Osgoode on this occasion.

1799.—The Legislature during the session pass bills for the erection of court-houses and houses of correction, and for other important measures.

1800.—The Legislature opened by Sir Robert S. Milnes, Lieutenant-Governor. C. B. Bouc, Esq. expelled the House by vote, having been found guilty and convicted of a conspiracy to defraud. Jean Casot, the last of the Jesuits, died this year.

1801.—A new Parliament meets, when Mr. Panet is a second time re-elected. C. B. Bouc again expelled the House by vote. Bills passed for the establishment of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and for removing the fortifications of Montreal.

1802.—The annual annoyance of Mr. Bouc's re-election led to a bill disqualifying him from ever sitting or voting in the House of Assembly.

1803.—The Chief Justice of Montreal rendered a decision, that as the criminal law of England and the Habeas Corpus Act were in force in Canada, no right of property in slaves could exist in Lower Canada, and the few slaves still existing in Canada were thus manumitted. In consequence of the declaration of war between France and England, the Parliament were suddenly convoked and bills passed for the exigencies of the case.

1805.—The fourth House of Assembly was opened by Sir R. S. Milnes. Mr. Panet was again elected Speaker.

1806.—The House voted Isaac Todd, Esq. the president of a public dinner at Montreal, who gave, and Edward Edwards, Esq. the proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, who published, certain toasts reflecting on the conduct of the House of Assembly in relation to the Montreal gaol, guilty of a breach of privileges, but no proceedings had thereon.

1807.—The trade of Canada was this year considerably increased in consequence of the Milan and Berlin decrees. In consequence of the appearance of approaching difficulties with the United States of America, for the affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, Sir James H. Craig, a distinguished officer, was appointed governor-general.

1808.—In consequence of the embargo laid on all American vessels by President Jefferson, an extensive contraband trade with the United States was carried on, and the exports from Canada this year were double their accustomed value. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. expelled the House for professing the Jewish religion.

1809.—Fifth Parliament met, and Mr. Panet again elected Speaker. Ezekiel Hart, Esq. again expelled by vote. Serious difficulties arose during the session between His Excellency and the Parliament, and the House was in consequence dissolved by proclamation.

1810.—The arrangement made with the American government by Mr. D. Erskine being disapproved of by the British ministry, the prospect of peace was considered exceedingly doubtful. The sixth Parliament met in the month of January, and Mr. Panet re-elected Speaker. The subjects which came under consideration were the exclusion of the judges from the House of Assembly, and other matters which had a tendency to excite angry feelings. On the 7th of February the House pledged itself to vote the necessary sums to defray the civil expenses of the Government—a pledge which Sir James H. Craig considered unprecedented, as the Legislative Council had never been consulted, and His Majesty had not made any formal demand for such an aid. The bill passed the House of Assembly for the exclusion of judges; and some amendments made by the Council thereon, in which the House could not concur; and the latter then proceeded to the expulsion of Judge Debonne by vote, which was carried. His Excellency not

wishing, as he stated, to make himself partaker in the violation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, dissolved this short and turbulent Parliament by proclamation. The *Canadian*, a newspaper, which directed its whole energies against the Executive, upon whose conduct it commented with unusual severity, was destroyed by the authority of the Executive, the press conveyed to the court-house, and the printer sent to prison. Six individuals were also taken into custody, who never were tried. These and other similar harsh proceedings on the part of the Executive caused this period to be familiarly designated as the "Reign of Terror."

1811.—The seventh Parliament, composed of nearly the old members, re-elected Mr. Panet for the seventh time their Speaker. The most of the old members were found to be component parts of the new Assembly, and the appeal to the sense of the people was any thing but favourable to the views of the Executive. The session, however, passed over in greater quiet than might otherwise have been expected from recent proceedings, and it presented all the appearances of a busy session. On the 21st March Sir James H. Craig delivered his farewell speech to the Legislature, and on the 19th June was succeeded by President Dunn. On the 14th September Sir George Prevost assumed the reins of government as governor-general.

1812.—The United States of America took the opportunity when Britain was engaged in a war in Europe to declare war against that power—at a time also, when, from various circumstances, Canada was supposed to be in such a state as to be unable to resist a powerful invading army. The whole force then in Canada scarcely exceeded 4000 men, and in consequence the Legislature was assembled to decide on the best measures to be pursued on the occasion. Government paper bearing interest was issued, battalions ordered home were detained, the militia drafted for active service, the garrisons placed in a state of defence, and in less than a month after the news of the declaration was made known, the lower province was prepared to meet the assailant. The first movement of the enemy was the army under General Hull crossing into Upper Canada in July, with his retreat to Detroit in August, after hearing of some reverses at Amherstburgh and Michilimackinac. General Brock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, however, attacked Hull on the 16th August, and his whole force was marched captive into Montreal within two months after the breaking out of the war. The enemy by November collected a large additional force on the Niagara frontier.—They crossed into Upper Canada at Queenston, where they were again defeated by General Brock, whose death followed the wounds he received in the engagement. In November the Americans under General Smyth invaded the country near Fort Erie, the British naval force made an attack on Sacket's harbour, but neither were attended with any important result.

1813.—In January the American General Winchester was taken at Detroit by General Proctor, with 500 other prisoners. An attack on Ogdensburgh by the British forces failed of success. On the 27th April the Americans landed at York, and burnt and destroyed the whole town, and afterwards proceeded to Niagara. Towards the close of May the whole Niagara frontier was in their possession. General Proctor captured about this time an additional 500 Americans on the Miami river. At Burlington Heights the Americans were on the 6th June defeated by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, and driven back to Fort George, and the Niagara frontier again restored to the British troops. An attack upon Sacket's harbour by Sir George Prevost completely failed of success, and became one of the charges against the military conduct of that general. On the 3rd June two vessels were captured at Isle aux Noix by Lieut.-Col. Taylor, and in July Black Rock and the barracks at Plattsburgh were destroyed

by the British troops. On the 10th September Commodore Perry captured the whole British force on Lake Erie under Captain Barclay, which was followed by the partial defeat of General Proctor on the 5th October near Detroit. These disasters compelled the British commander to fall back on Burlington Heights. In October the people of Lower Canada were called out to repel the American army then threatening to invade Montreal in two directions.—General Hampton, with an army of 7000 men, entered the province by the Chateauguay, on the banks of which his advance was met by the Canadian militia, under Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry, and defeated, and Hampton obliged to retire to Plattsburgh.—General Wilkinson commenced his descent in November, on the 11th of which month Colonel Morrison, with about 800 men, attacked General Boyd at Chrystler's Farm, and drove them to their boats. The whole army retreated by the Salmon River to Plattsburgh and Sacket's harbour. Before the close of this season, the Americans had deserted the American frontier and burnt Newark, the British took Niagara, and General Riall destroyed Black Rock and Buffalo.

1814.—In March the American army under Wilkinson again entered Lower Canada, was defeated at Lacolle by Major Handcock, and retired to the States. General Brown crossed in July into Upper Canada, and captured Fort Erie. The Niagara frontier during the months of July and August was the scene of several engagements between the American troops under General Brown and the detachments under Generals Drummond and Riall, and success seemed rather to favour the American arms. Reinforcements were however added to the British army at the close of the latter month. Sir George Prevost in September, with an army of 11,000 men, entered the United States, attacked Plattsburgh, defended by 1500 regulars and some militia, on the 11th, and retreated with considerable loss on the 13th. At the same time the British flotilla on Lake Champlain was defeated by Commodore Macdonough. The conduct of Sir George Prevost was loudly censured and became one of the serious charges with which he stood accused. In November the Americans had evacuated every military post they possessed in Canada; and when several of their forts and stations had been captured, the command of the Lakes secured, and large reinforcements added to the strength of the inhabitants, a treaty of peace between the two powers was signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814—a termination inglorious to both nations, and particularly to Great Britain.

It has often been remarked with great truth, that history becomes deficient in interest during times of peace, and that the annalist finds ample materials for comment in the sanguinary details of war. Since the termination of the last American war, few circumstances have occurred that merit particular notice: it will suffice merely to mention the proclamation of peace, the commencement of hostilities between the rival fur-trading Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, and the impeachments of Chief Justice Sewell and Monk by the House of Assembly in 1815; the administration of the government by Sir Gordon Drummond, John Wilson and Sir John Coape Sherbrooke in 1816; the impeachment of Judge Foucher by the House of Assembly in 1817; the arrival of the Duke of Richmond as the governor-in-chief, the payment of the civil list by the province, and the commencement of those financial difficulties which have since unfortunately too much disturbed the tranquillity of the country in 1818; the unfortunate termination of the Duke of Richmond's career on the Ottawa in 1819; the assumption of the

reins of government by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1820; the discussion of the union of the provinces as proposed to the Imperial Parliament in 1822; the administration of the government by Sir Francis Burton in the absence of Lord Dalhousie, the launch of the mammoth vessel the Columbus, in 1824; the unsatisfactory nature of the financial arrangements by the Legislature, and the return of Lord Dalhousie to Canada, in 1825; the dissolution of the House of Assembly, the elections of the new members, and the prorogation of the Legislature in consequence of the difficulties which had arisen in relation to the appointment of Mr. Papineau as Speaker of the Lower House in 1827; the reference of the affairs of Canada to a Committee of the House of Commons, the departure of Lord Dalhousie from the province and the assumption of the government by Sir James Kempt as administrator in 1828.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Since the erection of the Royal Government in 1663.

Sieur de Mésy	.	.	.	May 1,	1663.
Sieur de Courcelles	.	.	.	Sept. 23,	1665.
Sieur de Frontenac	.	.	.	Sept. 12,	1672.
Sieur de Barre	.	.	.	Oct. 9,	1682.
Sieur Marquis de Nonville	.	.	.	Aug. 3,	1685.
Sieur de Frontenac	.	.	.	Nov. 28,	1689.
Sieur Chevalier de Callières	.	.	.	Sept. 14,	1699.
The Marquis de Vaudreuil	.	.	.	Sept. 17,	1703.
The Marquis de Beauharnois	.	.	.	Sept. 2,	1726.
Sieur Comte de la Galissionière	.	.	.	Sept. 25,	1749.
Sieur de la Jonquière	.	.	.	Aug. 16,	1749.
The Marquis du Quesne de Menneville	.	.	.	Aug. 7,	1752.
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal	.	.	.	July 10,	1755.
James Murray	.	.	.	Nov. 21,	1765.
Paulus Emilius Irving, <i>President</i>	.	.	.	June 30,	1766.
Guy Carleton, <i>Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i>	.	.	.	Sept. 24,	1766.
Guy Carleton	.	.	.	Oct. 26,	1774.
Hector T. Cramahé, <i>President</i>	.	.	.	Aug. 9,	1770.
Guy Carleton	.	.	.	Oct. 11,	1774.
Frederick Haldimand	.	.	.	—	1778.
Henry Hamilton, <i>Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i>	.	.	.	—	1774.
Henry Hope, <i>Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i>	.	.	.	—	1775.
Lord Dorchester, <i>Governor-General</i>	.	.	.	—	1776.
Alured Clarke, <i>Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i>	.	.	.	—	1791.
Lord Dorchester	.	.	.	Sept. 24,	1793.
Robert Prescott	.	.	.	—	1796.

Sir Robert S. Milnes, Bart., <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>	July 31,	1799.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, <i>President</i>	July 31,	1805.
Sir J. H. Craig, K. B., <i>Governor-General</i>	Oct. 24,	1807.
Hon. Thomas Dunn, <i>President</i>	June 19,	1811.
Sir George Prevost, Bart., <i>Governor-General</i>	Sept. 14,	1811.
Sir G. Drummond, G. C. B., <i>Administrator-in-Chief</i>	April 4,	1815.
John Wilson, <i>Administrator</i>	May 22,	1817.
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G. C. B., <i>Governor-General</i>	July 12,	1816.
Duke of Richmond, K. C. B., <i>Governor-General</i>	July 30,	1818.
Hon. James Monk, <i>President</i>	Sept. 20,	1819.
Sir Peregrine Maitland	—	1820.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., <i>Governor-General</i>	June 18,	1820.
Sir Frs. Nath. Burton, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>	June 7,	1824.
Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., <i>Governor-General</i>	Sept. 23,	1825.
Sir James Kempt, G. C. B., <i>Administrator</i>	Sept. 8,	1828.
Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., <i>Administrator</i>	Oct,	1830.

X.

Rates of Pilotage for the River St. Lawrence.

FROM BIC TO QUEBEC.

	Per Foot.
From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£1 0 6
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 18 0
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 3 0
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 8 0

FROM QUEBEC TO BIC.

From the 2d to the 30th April, inclusive	£0 18 3
From the 1st May to the 10th November, inclusive	0 15 9
From the 11th to the 18th November, inclusive	1 0 9
From the 19th November to the 1st March, inclusive	1 5 9

Rates of pilot water and poundage on pilot money are payable at the Naval Office, by masters and commanders of vessels, viz. :—

For every foot of water for which masters or commanders of vessels are bound to pay their pilots, from Bic to Quebec, and from Quebec to Bic, 2s. 6d. currency per foot.

For vessels going to Three Rivers or Montreal,

• of 100 to 150 tons inclusive,	£2	currency.
of 151 to 200 tons inclusive,	£3	do.
of 201 to 250 tons inclusive,	£4	do.
of 251 tons and upwards,	£5	do.

On settling with pilots, masters or commanders of vessels, or the consignees of such vessels, are to deduct 1s. in the pound for the amount of the sums to be paid for pilotage, which will be exacted by the naval officer at clearing out, the same being funded by law, under the direction of the Trinity House, for the relief of decayed pilots, their widows and children.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF PILOTAGE ABOVE BIC TO QUEBEC.

At or above the anchorage of the Brandy Pots.	}	Two-thirds of the present rate for a full pilotage.	
Above the Point of St. Roc		.	½d do.
Above the Point aux Pins, on the Isle aux Grues and below Patrick's Hole	.	.	¼th do.
At and above Patrick's Hole	.	.	£1 3 4
For shifting a vessel from one wharf to another, between Bréhaut's wharf and Pointe à Carcis, or from or to the stream from or to any of the above wharfs	}	£0 11 8	
For shifting a vessel from the stream or from either of the above wharfs to St. Patrick's Hole or to the Basin of Montmorency, or to the ballast-ground, the basin of the Chaudière, Wolfe's Cove and as far as the river Cap Rouge		£1 3 4	

RATES ABOVE THE HARBOUR OF QUEBEC.

From Quebec to Port Neuf, £4 currency	}	For vessels of register measurement	}	To Quebec from Port Neuf,
£5		not exceeding 200 tons		£2 10s. currency.
£6	.	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	.	£3 10s. do.
To Three Rivers, or above Port Neuf, £6 currency	}	If above 250 tons	.	£4 do.
£7		For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	}	From Three Rivers, and above Port Neuf, £4 currency.
£8	.	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons		£4 10s.
To Montreal and above Three Rivers, £11 cur- rency	}	If above 250 tons	.	£5 10s.
£13		For vessels not exceeding 200 tons	}	From Montreal, and above Three Rivers, £7 10s. cur- rency.
£16	.	If above 200 and not exceeding 250 tons		£8 15s. currency.
	.	If above 250 tons	.	£10 15s. currency.

Pilots are at liberty to leave vessels forty-eight hours after they arrive at the place of their destination.

LIGHTHOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND IN THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

The lantern of the lighthouse on Green Island shows a light every evening, from sun-set to sunrise the next morning, from the fifteenth day of April to the tenth day of December inclusive; and the following are the bearings of it, by compass, from the respective places here-under mentioned, viz.:—

Red Island	.	.	E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
White Island	.	.	E. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Brandy Pots	.	.	N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Apple Island	.	.	W. S. W.
Basque Island	.	.	W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
The shoal at the N. E. end of Green Island, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.			
The shoal at the west end of Green Island, N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.			

RATES OF TOWING VESSELS FROM QUEBEC TO MONTREAL,

by the Hercules and John Molson tow and passage boats.

Breadth of beam.	9 feet draft to pay each upwards.	For each additional foot over 9 feet.	Draft of water on each vessel.															
			10 Feet.			11 Feet.			12 Feet.			13 Feet.			14 Feet.			15 Feet.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20 Feet.	26 13 4	2 13 4	29 6 8	32 0 0	34 13 4	37 6 8	40 0 0	42 13 4										
21 Ditto.	28 0 0	3 0 0	31 0 0	34 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0	43 0 0	46 0 0										
22 Ditto.	29 6 8	3 6 8	32 13 4	36 0 0	39 6 8	42 13 4	46 0 0	46 6 8										
23 Ditto.	30 13 4	3 13 4	34 6 8	38 0 0	41 13 4	45 6 8	49 0 0	52 13 4										
24 Ditto.	32 0 0	4 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	52 0 0	56 0 0										
25 Ditto.	33 6 8	4 6 8	37 13 4	42 0 0	46 6 8	50 13 4	55 0 0	59 6 8										
26 Ditto.	34 13 4	4 13 4	39 6 8	44 0 0	48 13 4	53 6 8	58 0 0	62 13 4										
27 Ditto.	36 0 0	5 0 0	41 0 0	46 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	61 0 0	66 0 0										
28 Ditto.	37 6 8	5 6 8	42 13 4	48 0 0	53 6 8	58 13 4	64 0 0	69 6 8										

The downward towing is one-half of the upward rate.

Any vessel taking the boat at any intermediate distance between Quebec and the church at Batiscan pays the full towage, as if towed from Quebec. If taken in tow between Batiscan Church and the wharf at Three Rivers, pays three-fourths of the full towage. If taken in tow between the wharf at Three Rivers and Sorel, pays two-thirds of the full towage. If taken in tow between Sorel and the church at Pointe aux Trembles, pays one-half the full towage; and from the church at Pointe aux Trembles, or any intermediate place above said pointe, to Montreal, pays one-third the full towage.

All vessels under 9 feet draft pay at the rate of 80s. per foot.

Schooners are taken in tow on reasonable terms, according to their tonnage and the cargo they have on board, by applying to the masters.

The proprietors do not hold themselves liable for any damage that may be done to vessels while in tow of either of the boats.

XI.

Table of the principal Articles of Import and Export at Quebec and St. John's, from the year 1824 to 1827 inclusive.

Articles.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT QUEBEC.				
Vessels	619	796	714	619
Tons	150000	193598	179949	152712
Men	6834	8973	8263	7086
Madeira wine gallons	17750	27810	16269	10854
Port	23258	31740	41058	54987
Teneriffe	40996	43121	31342	35926
Spanish	89264	78118	116270	64679
Sherry	3982	4162	.	6253
Fayal	43132	22158	.	16292
Sicilian	18216	39447	65839	20076
Cape . . . . .	.	6298	.	.
French	5319	6985	8476	25387
Italian	624	.	8580	119
Whiskey	36	160	241	1662
Brandy	54335	115558	37356	69026
Geneva	62453	69000	25330	60204
Rum	987555	1025081	1144234	953263
Molasses	79689	39906	100975	48779
Sugar, refined lbs.	624021	289269	229542	455655
— Muscovado	2286957	2857628	2371308	2891748
Coffee	239236	55963	75636	159111
Tobacco, leaf	20390	24016	77601	88289
— manufactured	75	775	11219	26418
Snuff	625	8003	.	.
Playing-cards packs	21012	33576	19952	17604
Salt minots	150801	231570	209783	190824
Hyson tea lbs.	7258	38744	32704	57749
Other teas	157632	1117919	1042318	965374
Merchandize paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . . £.	787820	990225	715836	724302
Free goods	8813	20616	15086	19026
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.				
Ashes barrels	6117	6018	1621	1167
Pork	6069	14462	12285	325
Beef	464	2311	4446	.
Pork, fresh lbs.	426415	373585	247723	.
Butter	288085	329151	302902	147000
Cheese	256821	219855	191907	163930
Beef	84696	66870	9720	.

TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.		1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.
IMPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Codfish	lbs.	96900	86240	67735	78700
Deer	skins	3344	533	3299	.
Racoon	.	1261	2550	22577	1515
Otter	.	62	22	486	.
Musk rat	.	442	.	.	.
Martin	.	668	8891	137	100
Merchandize	£.	1520	2139	.	unknown
Specie	.	150744	141775	96182	unknown
Tobacco, leaf	lbs.	227114	127862	172312	139109
— manufactured	.	473060	255410	257000	356339
Snuff	.	3788	2050	1548	1422
Leather, sole	.	285399	289695	274133	121600
— harness	.	29500	20506	21727	5626
Head of cattle	No.	2319	2497	2473	4528
Live hogs	.	1802	1240	3438	6582
Pine, plank and timber	feet	112574	404067	19862	.
Oak do.	.	1317	3200	6528	.
Total imports in value	£.	168569	200966	159702	unknown
EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC.					
Vessels	No.	680	883	801	678
Tons	.	159662	227707	198848	162094
Men	.	7157	9684	9057	7523
Masts	.	1132	988	751	983
Spars	.	1289	1799	2892	1999
Oak timber	planks	19994	33152	*22822	*21763
Pine do.	.	96026	128078	*129151	*86090
Staves	.	3657188	3934410	4164688	5476548
Stave ends	.	30416	19295	61191	68612
Deals and boards	.	1052147	1479565	823922	1621658
Hoops	.	147800	125536	98888	34
Ashes	barrels	55108	65502	39589	27303
Wheat	minots	5396	718019	228635	391420
Oats	.	3968	11100	3907	19385
Flour	barrels	41001	40003	33671	53839
Pork	.	8843	14446	9496	7589
Martin	skins	7685	21959	39619	9484
Otter	.	2053	2054	1698	808
Beaver	.	20799	13962	7510	7355
Racoon	.	3522	2061	6433	.
Musk rat	.	5405	61357	15128	4511
Deer	.	1838	798	5459	5427
EXPORTS AT ST. JOHN'S.					
Salt	bushels	18625	5524	2118	Unknown to the compiler.
Rum	gallons	1718	525	2	
Dry codfish	lbs.	10586	12061	4402	
Beaver	skins	20099	15822	16154	
Musk rat	.	138238	119441	31230	
Martin	.	3555	8317	1385	
Racoon	.	103	62	513	
Otter	.	669	386	789	
Merchandize	£.	4832	3200	2572	
Specie	.	26953	97174	32766	
Total value of exports	.	38234	41352	24677	

* Tons.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

[As published by the Customs' Officers of Quebec.]

IMPORTS AT QUEBEC IN 1829.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessels with cargoes	219	Tons	63286	Men	2882
Do. in ballast	320		100153		4252
	539		163439		7134
Wines.—Madeira	gall. 14796	Malaga	gall. 296	Brandy	gall. 80869
Port	33657	Mountain	460	Gin	13028
Spanish	4311	Rhenish	316	Whiskey	48
Teneriffe	20694	Hock	15	Refin. sugar	lbs. 626299
Sicilian	1221	Hungarian	20	Mus. do.	261605
Sherry	8881	Greek	94	Coffee	37119
Fayal	1971	French	9619	Snuff	22
Pico	7637	Rum.—Jamaica	13671	Playing-cards	packs 20442
Lisbon	347	Leeward Island	60883	Salt	minots 264010
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£775147	1 7
Value of goods duty free				16177	18 9
				£791325	0 4

IRELAND.

Vessels with cargoes	54	Tons	14838	Men	669
Do. in ballast	111		29588		1330
	165		44426		1999
Wines.—Port	gall. 677	Whiskey	gall. 668	Sugar, musc.	lbs. 14394
French	902	Brandy	436	Tobacco, leaf	11676
Rum.—Jamaica	3423	Gin	729	Salt	minots 38088
Leeward Island	33				
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£39439	2 0
Value of free goods				819	3 8
				£40258	5 8

JERSEY.

	Vessel 1	Tons 88	Men 5.		
Wines.—Port	gall. 794	Spanish	gall. 32	Liqueurs	gall. 475
Teneriffe	3896	French	1360		
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£1095	13 5

GIBRALTAR.

	Vessel 1	Tons 105	Men 8		
Wines.—Spanish	gall. 7928	Brandy	gall. 636	Tobacco	lbs. 18950
French	211	Segars	boxes 35		
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£1935	2 1

FRANCE.

Vessels in ballast	2	Tons 471	Men 18
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NETHERLANDS.

Vessels in ballast	4	Tons 1358	Men 61.
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SPAIN.

	Vessels 2	Tons 572	Men 25		
Wines.—Madeira	gall. 757	Brandy	gall. 3494	Salt	minots 12022
Spanish	3591	Liqueurs	24		
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£1300	4 5
					3 N

PORTUGAL.

Vessels 8	Tons 1290	Men 61
Wines	gall. 880 | Salt	minots 43078
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£219 18 3

SICILY.

Vessels 2	Tons 231	Men 18
Salt	minots 2417	
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£141 3 10

SWEDEN.

Vessels 1	Tons 316	Men 16
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£5632 12 10

TENERIFFE.

Vessels 1	Tons 104	Men 8
Wine	gall. 23789	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Vessels with cargoes 72	Tons 6706	Men 329
Do. in ballast 32	6192	277
104	12898	606
Rum.—Jamaica gall. 26421	Spanish gall. 788	Tea lbs. 11671
Leeward Island 210129	French 253	Segars in box 24000
Molasses 11324	Coffee lbs. 11745	Salt minots 8037
Wines.—Port 4266	Sugar, refined 2198	Pimento lbs. 561
Sherry 29	Do. musc. 935468	Flour bbls. 355
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£10144 8 3
Value of free goods		20188 17 3
		£30333 5 6

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Vessels with cargoes 57	Tons 8169	Men 457
Do. in ballast 4	827	38
61	8996	495
Rum.—Jamaica gall. 246093	Gin galls. 100	Pimento lbs. 14080
Leeward Island 569630	Brandy 142	Rice 14000
Molasses 73121	Coffee lbs. 20688	Salt minots 5265
Shrub gall. 240	Sugar, musc. 3515182	
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£687 6 4
Value of free goods		3 15 0
		£691 1 4

UNITED STATES.

Foreign vessels with cargoes 5	Tons 769	Men 53
British do. in ballast 4	1502	60
9	2271	113
Tobacco.—Leaf lbs. 54919	Flour, wheat bls. 928	Biscuit lbs. 6610
Do., manuf. 13800	Meal, rye 750	Cotton wool bales 7
Segars 100	Meal, corn 999	Butter kegs 306
Rice 52218	Corn, Indian bsh. 3978	Pork bls. 100
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£1463 2 11

AT GASPE.

Vessels 34		Tons 4616		Men 257	
Rum . . .	gall. 2514	Muscovado . .	lbs. 5282	Meal . . .	bbls. 41
Brandy . .	701	Coffee . . .	495	Flour . . .	148
Gin . . .	15	Tea . . .	541	Pork . . .	11
Wine.—Spanish . .	120	Rice . . .	495	Tar . . .	20
French . . .	13	Tobacco . . .	1400	Pitch . . .	15
Molasses . .	3124	Snuff . . .	20	Salt . . .	minots 10000
Sugar, ref. . .	lbs. 82				
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£4197	8 7

AT NEW CARLISLE, TO THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1829.

Vessels 33		Tons 13701		Men 352	
Rum . . .	gall. 361	Tobacco . . .	lbs. 1523	Pitch . . .	bbls. 30
Molasses . .	2590	Snuff . . .	54	Tar . . .	10
Brandy . .	329	Cotton wool . .	300	Turpentine . .	12
Sugar, ref. . .	lbs. 734	Flour . . .	bbls. 44	Wheat . . .	bush. 10
Muscovado . .	7073	Meal . . .	9	Oats . . .	4
Coffee . . .	420	Pork . . .	6	Mackerel . .	bls. 600
Tea . . .	102	Beef . . .	4	Salt . . .	minots 50690
Rice . . .	1580				
Value of merchandise paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				£8502	16 4

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC IN 1829.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cleared 537 vessels, burden 162883 tons, 7089 men; 1 of which built this year, burden 3638 tons.

Masts and bowsprits, ps.	973	Wheat . . .	minots 40462	Minerals . . .	2
Spars . . .	1679	Oats . . .	100	Honey . . .	lbs. 910
Oak timber . .	tons 24411	Peas . . .	11993	Trees and plants	pack. 27
Pine . . .	123510	Indian corn . .	60	Leaf tobac. . .	lbs. 128094
Ash . . .	2579	Flaxseed . . .	4183	Nuts . . .	bls. 6
Elm . . .	7683	Flour . . .	bbls. 2859	Stoves . . .	2
Birch and maple	1068	.....	half bbls. 4	Cranberries . .	bbls. 4
Standard staves and		Indian meal . .	bbls. 2	.....	kegs 19
heading . . .	pieces 1315471	Apples . . .	293	Hops . . .	lbs. 7000
Pipe and pun. st.	3111728	Pork . . .	3	Castings . . .	packages 10
Bbl. st. and headg.	60921	Hams . . .	box 1	Black lead . .	casks 15
Stave ends . .	49512	Tongues . . .	kegs 2	Codfish . . .	cwts. 70
Deals, 3 inch . .	896365	Butter . . .	lbs. 145	Salmon . . .	tierces 247
Boards and planks	57280	Essence spruce	bls. 10	.....	puns. 2
Deal ends . . .	32775	.....	boxes 2	.....	bbls. 69
Battens . . .	50530	Canada balsam	kegs 43	.....	half-bbls. 2
Batten ends . .	47	.....	carboys 3	Salmon, smoked	case 1
Oars . . .	22940	Oil cake . . .	tons 37	Trout . . .	bbls. 6
Handspikes . .	20218	Hides . . .	bales 1	Mackerel . . .	10
Lathwood . . .	cords 794	.....	loose 100	Herrings . . .	30
Oak billets . .	43	Horns and tips	casks 11	Fish oil . . .	gall. 1280
Firewood . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$	.....	loose 26250	Seal skins . . .	puns. 3
Shooks . . .	packs 217	Bees-wax . . .	casks 45	.....	bbls. 2
Pearlashes . .	bls. 9371	.....	lbs. 4934	.....	bales 1
weighing 31185 cwt.	1 2	Ind. curiosities	boxes 15	.....	loose 1265
Potashes . . .	bls. 21054	Birds and insects	2		
weighing 94832 cwt.	0 18				

Furs and Peltries.

Martin skins . . .	13542	Deer . . .	1324	Martin tails . . .	1994
Fox . . .	1772	Bear and cub . . .	377	Fisher . . .	280
Lynx . . .	384	Raccoon . . .	110	Minx . . .	320
Minx . . .	3100	Otter . . .	1223	Raccoon . . .	29
Fisher . . .	202	Wolverines skins . . .	4	Beaver coating . . .	lbs. 51
Beaver . . .	8858	Cat . . .	97	Musk rat stuff . . .	30
Musk rat . . .	43716	Moose deer . . .	2	Castorum . . .	293

Imported Goods exported.

Lancewood . . . spars	60	Whiskey . . . puns.	1	Merchandise . . . packages	221
Sponge . . . bales	3	Anchors . . .	2		

IRELAND.

34 Vessels, 63053 Tons, 2794 Men; 4 built this year, 1128 Tons.

Masts and bowsprits . . .	ps. 5	Stave ends . . .	33871	Pearlashes . . .	bbls. 172
Spars . . .	920	Deals, 3 inch . . .	pieces 65803	weighing 581 cwt. 30	
Oak timber . . . tons	1943	Boards and planks . . .	90973	Potashes . . .	bls. 2438
Pine . . .	43629	Deal ends . . .	10783	weighing 10774 cwt. 3 qr.	
Ash . . .	1754	Battens . . .	12444	Apples . . .	bbls. 9
Elm . . .	969	Oars . . .	pieces 2542	Ess. spruce . . .	kegs 5
Birch and maple . . .	693	Handspikes . . .	1580	Hides . . .	loose 100
Standard staves and heading . . .	pieces 534980	Treenails . . .	1650	Trees and plants . . .	cases 4
Pipe and pun. stv. . .	880764	Lathwood, cords . . .	273	Cranberries . . .	kegs 3
Bbl. stv. and hdg. . .	230632	Shooks . . .	packs 20	Salmon . . .	half bbls. 3
		Canoe . . .	1		

Imported goods exported.

Bees-wax . . .	lbs. 5880	Merchandise . . .	packages 9
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PORTUGAL.

Vessel, . . .	209 Tons,	6 Men.
Staves and heading . . .		pieces 21020

FAYAL.

1 Vessel, 105 Tons, 10 Men.

Oak timber . . . tons	60	Oars . . .	pieces 36	Butter . . .	lbs. 20143
Ash . . .	6	Handspikes . . .	45	Can. balsam . . .	bbls. 1
Elm . . .	10	Pipe and pun. staves . . .		White Lead . . .	kegs 208
Birch . . .	26	and heading . . .	1940	Crown glass . . .	crates 50

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1 Vessel, 170 Tons, 10 Men.

Pipe and pun. staves . . .		Flour . . .	bbls. 360	Codfish . . .	cwts. 303
and heading . . .	pieces 4800	Lard . . .	lbs. 7400	Salmon . . .	tierces 25
Barrel . . .	1191	Sperm. candles . . .	820	Herring . . .	bbls. 450
Biscuit . . .	lbs. 476	Rosin . . .	bbls. 5	Mackerel . . .	130

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

96 Vessels, 7132 Tons, 408 Men.

Masts and bowsprits . . .	10	Pipe and pun. staves . . .		Hoops . . .	15700
Spars . . .	85	and heading . . .	9600	Shooks . . .	packs 4900
Oak timber . . . tons	131½	Barrel . . .	266305	Empty casks . . .	pieces 175
Pine . . .	16	Heading . . .	bbls. 10	Shingles . . .	pieces 50000
Elm . . .	3	Oars . . .	pieces 134	Treenails . . .	1500
Boards . . .	pieces 2479	Handspikes . . .	60	Beef . . .	bbls. 2926

Beef	half-bls.	534	Buffalo robes	.	45	Cider	.	galls.	60
Hams, rounds	lbs.	4918	Fur caps	boxes	4	.....	.	doz.	4
Bacon	.	1828	.....	loose	148	Peppermint	.	galls.	63
Sausages	.	20	Muffs and tippets	boxes	2	Vinegar	.	.	4
Lard	.	18623	Hats	box	1	Linseed oil	.	.	359
Butter	.	44399	Pearlashes	bls.	5	Can. balsam	.	bottles	5
Cheese	.	4104	wg. 15 cwt. 2 0			Castorum	.	lbs.	2
Soap	.	43168	Potashes	kegs 28 lbs.	1	Trees and plants	.	boxes	1
Candles	.	25513	Barley minots	.	3384	.....	.	loose	56
Tallow	.	1656	Oats	.	820	Moccasins	.	hhds.	1
Oil cake	tons	13	Pease	.	778	.....	.	loose pairs	1029
Honey	lbs.	25	Indian corn	.	45	Stoves	.	.	125
Plug tobacco	.	16726	Potatoes	.	1149	Chairs	.	.	162
Leaf	.	5934	Malt	.	850	Tables	.	.	1
Snuff	.	911	Flour	bbls.	7621	Gigs	.	.	1
Boot and shoes	cases	21	Indian meal	.	1109	Sleigh	.	.	1
.....	pairs	11	Biscuit	cwt.	775	Harness	.	sets	6
Shoe	packs	256	Apples	bbls.	161	Horns	.	hhds.	6
Calf	skins	28	.....	half-bbls.	1	.....	.	bbls.	1
Kip do.	.	24	Onions	bbls.	170	Axes	.	.	20
Leather	boxes	2	Pork	.	3354	Iron hoops	.	bundles	603
.....	sides	2	.....	half-bbls.	352	Ginger nuts	.	lbs.	236
.....	bale	1	Segars	boxes	29	Hay	.	tons	16
.....	bundles	6	Ale and beer	gals.	3090	Salmon	.	tierces	34
.....	rolls	5	.....	doz.	32	.....	.	bbls.	6

Imported goods exported.

Chocolate	boxes	6	Hardware	boxes	8	Church bell	.	.	1
Rum	galls.	1010	Guns	cases	2	Cordage	.	coils	2
Molasses	.	4563	Gunpowder	h.-bbls.	2	Sprm. candles	.	lbs.	35
Sugar (Muscovado)	lbs.	252	.....	lbs.	350	Coals	.	chal.	29
.....	refined	112	Shot	lbs.	470	Tobacco pipes	.	box	1
Tea	lbs.	6108	Glass	boxes	65	Cotton wool	.	lbs.	300
Tamarinds	keg	1	.....	half-boxes	23	Oars	.	pieces	20
Lime juice	.	1	Salt	minots	1120	Flour	.	bbls.	7017
Lignum vitæ	cwt.	14	Earthenware	pieces	2000	.....	.	half-do.	30
Indigo	lbs.	310	Paint	hhd.	1	Ind. meal	.	bbls.	96
Citron	boxes	5	.....	kegs	20	.....	.	puns.	2
Rugs	bale	1	Saltpetre	kegs	1	Rye flour	.	bbls.	155
Groceries	bags	4	Vinegar	hhds.	1	Pork	.	.	2264
.....	boxes	14	.....	bbls.	2	.....	.	half do.	1
Wine	galls.	60	Brooms	bundles	21	Beef	.	bbls.	20
Raisins	casks	2	Porter	galls.	300	Lard	.	lbs.	3491
.....	boxes	47	.....	dozens	115	Butter	.	.	41239
Currants	bbls.	2	Soap	lbs.	3428	Plug tobacco	.	lbs.	1212
Gin	galls.	1270	Furs	cases	2	Segars	.	cases	5
Brandy	.	623	Nails	kegs	11	Pitch	.	bbls.	35
Olive oil	kegs	2	Iron	tons	10	Tar	.	.	97
Palm oil	galls.	120	.....	cwts.	13	Rosin	.	.	23
Marble	cases	22	.....	bars	1265	Honey	.	kegs	5
Wax	lbs.	38	Anchors	.	2	Merchandise	.	packs	139
Hardware	bbls.	2							

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

58 Vessels,	8043	Tons, 457	Men; 6 built this year,	699	Tons.		
Spars	pieces	92	Pipe and pun. stvs.		Boards	.	11808
Oak timber	tons	3	heading	pieces	Planks	.	299
Pine	do.	1½	Oars	.	Shooks	.	2624
Maple	feet	36	Handspikes	.	Hoops	.	83850

Shingles	110865	Tongues	15074	Blacking	casks	6
Boats	1	Sausages	416	Axes		4
Knees	150	Mutton	1876	Nuts	bbls.	9
Oats	minots 7622	Tripe	192	Junpr. berries	kegs	40
Pease	200	Lard	6891	Cranberries	bbls.	5
Barley	224	Butter	32647	.....	kegs	8
Indian corn	100	Cheese	2164	Lavender water	cases	3
Potatoes	2789	Soap	12464	Carriage		1
Turnips	108	Candles	5868	Chairs	doz.	2
Beets	10	Oil cake	tons 72	Horses		171
Carrots	52	Tallow	lbs. 60	Codfish	cwts.	11082
Flour	bbls. 844	Plug tobacco	244	Salmon	tierces	172
.....	half-b. 195	Leaf ditto	2528	.....	bls.	104
Indian meal	bbls. 577	Snuff	36	.....	half-do.	74
.....	puns. 145	Gingernuts	688	.....	kitts	5
Biscuit	cwts. 579	Ale and beer	galls. 11083	Do. smoked	boxes	35
Apples	bbls. 171	Cider	1400	Mackerel	bbls.	146
Onions	520	.....	dozens 452	Herrings		508
Pork	5320	Linseed oil	galls. 337	.....	half-do.	35
.....	half-do. 1008	Ess. spruce	box 1	Alewives	bbls.	88
Beef	bbls. 2995	Raspberry vin.	dozens 44	Caplin		6
.....	half-do. 1973	Liqueurs	34	Labsters	kitts	20
.....	quarter-do. 15	Pickles	cases 2	Cod sounds	lbs.	515
Hams, rounds, &c. lbs.	44201	Preserves	10	Fish oil	galls.	1416

Imported goods exported.

Maideira wine	cases	2	Earthenware	pieces	720	Flour	half-bls.	80
French do.	.	12	White lead	kegs	12	Indian meal	bbls.	786
Raisins	boxes	24	Linens	cases	2	Lard	lbs.	1350
Refined sugar	lbs.	23	Snuff-boxes	.	1	Butter	.	4115
Salad oil	cases	12	Walking-sticks	.	1	Cheese	.	139
Tea	lbs.	1411	Fans	.	1	Pitch	bbls.	129
Soap	.	2500	Indian corn	minots	200	Tar	.	104
Candles	.	7236	Rice	lbs.	17715	Rosin	.	70
Coals	tons	17	Flour	bbls.	6343	Horses	.	30

UNITED STATES.

4 Vessels in ballast	670 Tons	47 Men.
1 with cargo	99	5
<hr/> 5	<hr/> 769	<hr/> 52
Old rags bags 136	Old iron	tons 65

EXPORTS FROM GASPE.

		33	Vessels,	4587	Tons,	253	Men.		
Pine timber	tons	136	Deals and battens	.	49610	Codfish	.	firkins	48
.....	pieces	446	Staves and heading		33343	Salmon	.	bbls.	1
Oak	.	22	Knees	.	30	Fish oil		galls.	3288
Birch	.	8	Lathwood cords	.	21½	Rabbit skins			350
Ash	.	11	Codfish	cwt.	33731	Old copper		lbs.	308
Spars	.	99	.....	bbls.	120	Salt	.	tons	78

EXPORTS FROM NEW CARLISLE, up to 10th Oct.

		31	Vessels,	5925 Tons,	303 Men.				
Pine timber	tons	6209	Birch planks	bbls.	14	Codfish	.	bbls.	1
Birch .	.	373	Lathwood cords	.	161	Salmon	.	.	351
Handspikes	pieces	146	Spars	.	56	Herrings	.	.	471
Oars .	.	215	Wooden shovels	.	25	Fish oil	.	galls.	200
Treenails	.	415	Codfish	.	cwts.	Hay	.	tons	7
Deals	.	255			16377				

XII.

Table of Duties payable at the Port of Quebec.

	Sterling.			Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wine.—In wood, from the United Kingdom						
Madeira, per tun	0	10	0	p. g.	0	0 9
French, do.					0	0 6
All other wines, do.	0	10	0		0	0 6
And further on all wines (1) per cent.	7	10	0			
— In bottles—if bottled in the United Kingdom, the same duty as wine in wood.						
But not bottled in the United Kingdom, an additional duty (2) per tun	7	7	0			
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0			
— In wood, from Gibraltar or Malta, the same duty as wine in wood from the United Kingdom.						
In bottles, the same duty as wine in bottles from place of growth.						
— From place of growth, in wood.						
Madeira, per tun	7	0	0		0	0 9
All other wines, do.	7	0	0		0	0 6
And further (1) per cent.	7	10	0			
In bottles, a further duty (2) per tun	7	7	0			
And for every dozen of bottles (2)	0	1	0			
Spirits.—From the United Kingdom or the British Colonies.						
Brandy (Foreign) per gallon	0	1	0		0	0 6
Geneva do. do.	0	1	0		0	0 6
Cordials do. do.	0	1	0		0	0 6
Rum do. do.	0	1	0		0	0 6
Rum, B. P. do.	0	0	6		0	0 6
Whiskey (British) do.	0	0	3		0	0 3
Do. (Foreign) do.	0	1	0		0	0 5
Molasses (3) do.	0	0	4		0	0 5
And further per cent.	0	3	0			
Do. B. P. (3) per gallon	0	0	4		0	0 5
— From place of growth.						
Brandy and all spirits, per gallon	0	1	3		0	0 6
Coffee.—From the United Kingdom				p. lb.	0	0 2
From the British Colonies, per cwt.	0	7	0		0	0 2
If Foreign, an additional duty do.	0	5	0			
Cocoa.—Foreign do.	0	5	0			
B. P. do.				p. ct.	2	10 0
Sugar.—Refined, British or Colonial				p. lb.	0	0 1
Do. Foreign (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0 1
Muscovado, B. P.					0	0 0½
Do. if Foreign, per cwt.	0	5	0		0	0 0½
Pimento.—B. P. from the Colonies, per lb.	0	0	0½			
From the United Kingdom				p. ct.	2	10 0
Teas.—Hyson				p. lb.	0	0 6
Bohea					0	0 2
All other sorts					0	0 4
Tobacco.—British manufactured					0	0 3
Foreign do. (1) per cent.	20	0	0		0	0 3
Leaf, (1)	15	0	0		0	0 2
Snuff.—British manufactured					0	0 4
Foreign, (1)	15	0	0		0	0 4
Playing-Cards.—British				p. pk.	0	0 2

TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

	Sterling. £. s. d.	Currency. £. s. d.
Salt.—(4)		p. m. 0 0 4
All other goods, wares, or merchandise (5)		p. ct. 2 10 0
And upon certain goods, wares, or merchandise, being of foreign produce or manufacture (6)		
Flour.—Of wheat, per barrel 196 lbs.	0 5 0	
Or meal not made from wheat, per barrel	0 2 6	
Biscuit or bread, per cwt.	0 1 6	
Wheat, per bushel	0 1 0	
Pease, beans, rye, calurances, oats, barley, or Indian corn, } per barrel (7)	0 0 7	
Rice.—Per 100 lbs.	0 2 6	
Beef and pork, salted (including hams and bacon), per cwt.	0 12 0	
Lumber.—Sundry articles of, and not likely to be imported at Quebec, are here omitted. (6 Geo. IV. c. 114, sec. 9.)		
Alabaster, anchovies, argo, aniseed, amber, almonds	} per cent. 7 10 0	
Brimstone, botargo, box-wood		
Currants, capers, cascascos, cantharides, coral, cummin-seed, cork, cinnabar		
Dates		
Essence of bergamote, lemon, roses, citron, oranges, lavender, rosemary, emery-stone		
Fruit—dry, preserved in sugar, wet, preserved in brandy,— flax, figs		
Gum Arabic, abastic, myrrh, Sicily, ammoniac		
Hemp, honey		
Jalap, juniper-berries		
Iron in bars, pig iron, incense of frankincense		
Lava and Malta stone for building, lentils		
Marble, rough and worked, mosaic work, medals, musk, macaroni		
Nuts of all kinds		
Oil of olives, of almonds, opium, orris-root, ostrich feathers, ochre, orange buds and peel, olives		
Pitch, pickles in jars and bottles, paintings, punk, Pozzolana, Parmesan cheese, pickles, pearls, paints, precious stones except diamonds		
Quicksilver		
Raisins, rhubarb		
Sausages, senna, scammony, sarsaparilla, safflower, sponges		
Tar, tow, turpentine		
Vermilion, vermicelli		
Whetstones		
Clocks and watches		
Leather manufactures, linen		
Musical instruments		
Wires of all sorts	} 30 0 0	
Book and papers		
Silk manufactures		
Glass and manufactures of glass	} 20 0 0	
Soap		
Sugar-candy, refined sugar		
Tobacco, manufactured	} 15 0 0	
Cotton manufactures		
Goods, wares, or merchandise (being foreign), not otherwise charged with duty, by 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114.		
Ships, Foreign (7)		

These several duties are payable under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 4 Geo. III. cap. 15, sec. 1; 6 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 4; 14 Geo. III. cap. 88, sec. 1; 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119, sec. 8; 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 9; 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 44; and 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 29; and under the Acts of the Provincial Legislature of 33 Geo. III. cap. 8; 35 Geo. III. cap. 9; 41 Geo. III. cap. 14; 53 Geo. III. cap. 11, amended by 55 Geo. III. cap. 2, and 55 Geo. III. cap. 3, rendered permanent by 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119.

(1) This further duty is only charged when its amount, if any, shall exceed the amount of the previous duties, in which case the excess is payable, 15 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 11; but this is not likely to occur except with very high-priced articles; it may therefore be considered as merely nominal.

(2) This further duty will in every case exceed the previous duty, the excess will therefore be charged; the amount payable cannot however be shown by table, as it will vary in every case according to the value of the article.

(3) Molasses, if imported in a vessel not belonging to the United Kingdom or to Quebec, the duty will be 7*d.* sterling instead of 4*d.*

(4) This duty is drawn back if the salt be shipped for the use of the fisheries in the lower parts of the province.

(5) See the exceptions in the "Table of Free Goods."

(6) Upon such of these goods as are liable to the provincial duty of 2½ per cent. that duty is payable under the provincial law, but its amount is deducted from the payment made under the 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114.

(7) A tonnage duty of 4*s.* sterling per ton upon the ships, and 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties on the goods imported, is chargeable by order in council, under certain conditions which at present only apply to the ships of the United States.

TABLE OF FREE GOODS.

By provincial Acts, 53 Geo. III. cap. 11, sec. 5 and 8; 55 Geo. III. cap. 2, sec. 4; 59 Geo. III. cap. 17, sec. 1.

Apparel, for private use,	Oil, (fish oil) (2)	Hogs, (1)
Beef, salted, (1)	Pork, salted, (1)	Honey, (1)
Butter, (1)	Peas, (1)	Hemp, (1)
Barley, (1)	Pitch, (1)	Indian corn, (1)
Beans, (1)	Potatoes, (1)	Rye, (1)
Cattle, (1)	Packages containing dutiable goods,	Rosin, (1)
Cheese, (1)	Rice, (1)	Seeds, (1)
Fish, salted, (2)	Flour, (1)	Skins, (1)
Fish oil (2)	Furs, (1)	Tar, (1)
Flax, (1)	Grain of all kinds, (1)	Turpentine, (1)
Live stock, (1)	Horses, (1)	Wheat, (1)
Oats, (1)		

Household goods and necessities of all kinds which any person or persons coming into this province for the purpose of actually settling therein shall import or bring with them for their own use, and for the use of their families.

By imperial Act, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, (the goods being of foreign production.)

Hay and straw, (1)	| Diamonds, (1)	| Cotton wool, (3)
Coin and bullion,	| Fruit and vegetables, fresh, (3)	

Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, (3)

Rice,	} The produce of any British possession on the west coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence.
Indian corn,	
Lumber, (3)	

Any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials fit and necessary for the British fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such fishery is carried on in British ships, (3)

(1)—If foreign, will pay the foreign duty. See "Table of Duties"—sterling.

(2)—If foreign—prohibited.

(3)—Liable to the provincial duties.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS.

By imperial Acts, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 31—(from foreign countries.)

Arms,	| Tea, (2)	| Fish, dried or salted,
Ammunition or utensils of war,		
Books—(1) <i>for sale</i> .		
	| Base or counterfeit coin,	| Gunpowder.

Train oil and oil of all sorts, blubber, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea (3).

(1)—First composed or written and printed or reprinted in any other country imported for sale, except books not printed in the United Kingdom within twenty years; or being parts of collections, the greater parts of which had been composed or written abroad.

(2)—Except by the East India Company, or with their licence.

(3)—Unless taken by British ships.

MEMORANDA ON THE LAWS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL,

REGULATING "THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD," IN RELATION TO THE
IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

With the United Kingdom.

Goods imported from such, must appear on cocket, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24.

Goods exported to—being the produce of the Canadas.

Corn, grain, meal or flour, a declaration of origin required, 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 57, sec. 6.
(expired 1st May, 1828.)

Tobacco, to be on a separate manifest, showing the nett weight and tare of each package, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 3.

Tobacco, to be in a ship of 120 tons burthen or upwards, and in packages containing not less than 450 lbs. nett, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 52.

Blubber, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter or whale fins, to be certified as being of British fishery, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 43.

Masts, timber, ashes, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood and cord wood for fuel, imported by land or inland navigation into Canada, deemed the produce of Canada, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 45; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 32. All other goods, the produce of the Canadas, appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 34.

Returned goods may be re-imported into the United Kingdom, provided the property in such goods continues in the person by whom or on whose account they were reported—except goods for which any bounty or drawback of excise had been received on exportation, unless by special permission of the commissioners of H. M. Customs, and on repayment of such bounty or such drawback, or small remnants of British goods—upon proof that the same are British, and had not been sold, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sec. 31.

Imported goods when re-exported, viz. coffee, cocoa nuts, sugar, molasses and rum, although of the British possessions, deemed foreign on importation into the United Kingdom (from Canada), unless exported direct from the king's warehouse, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 8. And accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27, cap. 107, sec. 35.

With other British possessions.

Goods imported from—must appear on cocket or clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24. Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts and spirits of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate forfeited, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 26.

Mahogany of the British possessions, to be accompanied by a certificate of production—without such certificate deemed foreign, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 26 and 27.

Goods exported to—the produce of the Canadas appear to be without restriction, except that they must appear on the certificate of clearance, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 24.

Flour (of wheat) exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions, in the West Indies or in South America, will, on importation there, be liable only to a duty of 1s. instead of 5s. per barrel, 7 Geo. IV. cap. 48, sec. 46.

Wood of all sorts exported direct from the king's warehouse, to any of the British possessions in America (or the West Indies), will, on importation there, be subject only to one-fourth part of such duty as would otherwise be charged thereon, 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 56, sec. 32.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts, spirits, or mahogany of the British possessions, when re-exported, to be accompanied by a certificate of production, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 27.

NOTE.—All imported goods when re-exported, the date of importation and the name of the importing ship to be given, and if liable to duty on importation, the payment of the duty to be stated.

With foreign countries or states.

British ships may import from any foreign possession, any goods not included in the “Table of Prohibitions,” and they may export goods to the said foreign possessions.

Foreign ships—no goods shall be imported into any British possession in America in any foreign ships, unless they be ships of the country of which such goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 11.

No ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be of the build of such country, or have been forfeited to such country under any law of the same, made for the prevention of the slave trade, and condemned as such prize or forfeiture, by a competent court of such country, or be British built (not having been a prize of war from British subjects to any other foreign country), nor unless she be navigated by a master who is a subject of such foreign country, and by a crew of whom three-fourths at least are subjects of such country usually residing therein, or under the dominion thereof; provided always, that the country of every ship shall be deemed to include all places which are under the same dominion as the place to which such ship belongs, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 15.

The permission granted to foreign ships to import and export goods is made subject to certain conditions, 6 Geo. IV, cap. 114, sec. 4.

And these conditions are by an order of His Majesty in Council, dated 16th July, 1827 (which enumerates and confirms certain previous orders in council), declared to be that

French ships may import from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty the following goods, such goods being the produce of those dominions, that is to say, wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, pease, beans, rye, calavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton, wool, and all articles subject on importation to an *ad valorem*, on which articles the amount of such duty should not at the time of importation exceed £7 10s. for every £100 of the value of the same (but the importation of wine and brandy in French ships is not permitted,) and may export goods to any foreign country whatever.

Ships of the dominions of

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,

His Majesty as King of Hanover,

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway,

His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh,

The Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh,

The United States of America,

The State of Colombia,

The United Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata, and

The United States of Mexico, may respectively import from such of the dominions to

which they respectively belong, goods the produce of such dominions respectively, except those mentioned in the "Table of Prohibitions," and may export goods to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

All manufactured goods are deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 109, sec. 5.

British coals are prohibited to be exported to any foreign place, 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114, sec. 85.

XIII.

Return of the effective strength of the sedentary militia called out for actual service in the months of October and November, 1813.

Colonels	8	Surgeons	5
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Serjeant-Majors	22
Majors	27	Quarter-Master Serjeants	19
Captains	195	Drill-Serjeants	30
Lieutenants	197	Serjeants	543
Ensigns	185	Corporals	407
Adjutants	26	Militiamen	9586
Paymasters	2		
Quarter-Masters	22		
		Total	11293

* * * This does not include the corps of voyageurs, whose actual strength never exceeded 500 men.

Return of the number of militiamen who were commanded in 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, to serve in the battalions in actual service.

1812	2784
1813	3519
1814	2126
1815	1922

Total 10351

During the first three years the men were commanded and actually did march, but those in 1815 were commanded, but peace being ratified on the 17th February, 1815, they were discharged previous to their marching.

XIV.

An Account of the ordinary Revenues and extraordinary Resources constituting the

No. of Account.	HEADS OF INCOME.	Gross Receipt.	Amount outstanding on Bonds.						Actual receipt of Income by the several Collectors.	Payments out of the Income in its progress of Collection.						
			Payable 1st January, 1827.			Payable 1st May, 1827.				For Commission and Incidents.			Drawbacks and Return Duties.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Casual and Territorial Revenue . . .	5177 19 1½	...	...	...	5177 19 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Duties under Imperial Act 14th Geo. III. .	29398 8 9	...	...	...	29398 8 9	...	...	29398 8 9	1535 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Licences under do. .	2896 0 0	...	...	...	2896 0 0	...	...	2896 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Licences on Billiard Tables } Under Prov. Act	37 10 0	...	...	...	37 10 0	...	...	37 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	{ Duties . } 41st Geo. III. }	1741 15 3	1309	5	0	...	...	...	432 10 3	7 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Fines and Forfeitures . . .	937 12 11½	...	...	...	937 12 11½	...	...	937 12 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Duties under Provincial Act 33d Geo. III. .	2563 0 0	...	...	...	2563 0 0	...	...	2563 0 0	64 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{ Ditto under do. 35th do. .	26784 17 10	14454	14	1	...	...	...	12330 3 9	308 3 4	419 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
8	{ Licences under do. do. do. .	3102 0 0	...	...	...	3102 0 0	...	...	3102 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	{ Duties under do. 53d amended by 55th } do. cap. 2, and continued by Imperial Act 3 Geo. IV. cap. 119 }	20888 19 3½	6557 18 10½	260 15 2	14070 5 2½	344 4 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	{ Do. under do. 55th Geo. III. cap. 3, continued } by do. }	18848 4 0	...	15068 12 2	3779 11 10	94 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	{ Do. under do. 59th do. cap. 4, continued by } 4th Geo. IV. cap. 10 }	3575 4 7	...	...	3575 4 7	...	...	...	3575 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Do. under Imperial Act 3d Geo. IV. cap. 119	6215 14 11	...	...	6215 14 11	2093 4 1	...	...	6215 14 11	2093 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. under do. 6th do. cap. 114	11939 1 5	...	...	11939 1 5	2021 1 5	...	...	11939 1 5	2021 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	{ Do. under Provincial Acts 45th and 51st Geo. } III. and 2d Geo. IV. }	3148 18 11½	...	...	3148 18 11½	48 7 7	*681 18 4	...	3148 18 11½	48 7 7	*681 18 4	...	...	...	...	...
15	Do. under Provl. Acts 48th Geo. III. cap. 19	493 15 9	...	...	493 15 0	24 13 9	...	...	493 15 0	24 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Do. under do. 4th Geo. IV. cap. 3 .	5 11 6	...	...	5 11 6	0 2 9	...	...	5 11 6	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		137754 13 6½	22321 17 11½	15329 7 4	100103 8 3½	6541 4 1½	1101 12 0									

* This sum is so much short paid by the late Naval Officer, to be hereafter recovered from that officer or from his sureties.

Quebec, 5th February, 1827.

public Income of the Province of Lower Canada, for the year ended 10th October, 1826.

Amount of Income paid into the hands of the Receiver-general.	Payments made or to be made by the Receiver-general, as charges of Collection, &c. per Account, No. 16.		Net Income for the Year ending 10th October, 1826, including Amount outstanding on Bonds.	Difference of the Net Income compared with that of last year.		EXPLANATIONS.
	Expenses of Collection.	Repayment and Return Duties.		Increase.	Decrease.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
5177 19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	333 8 2	...	4844 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3274 12 3 $\frac{3}{4}$...	
27862 15 3	...	280 10 0	27582 5 3	...	3336 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ This difference arises chiefly from the repayment last year of £1800 Currency and from the Receipt of £987 10 5 Quints this year. Imports of Spirits were less this year than last.
2896 0 0	...	...	2896 0 0	...	88 0 0	
37 10 0	...	...	37 10 0	37 10 0	...	{ This Act went into operation on the Inland Trade on 1st May when the 59th Geo. III. ceased. The Seizures at St. John were considerable this year.
425 7 2	...	...	1734 12 2	1717 12 11	...	
937 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 4	...	931 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	388 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	{ The Importations of Wines this year exceeded that of last year. The Imports of Rum and Foreign Spirits less this year than last.
2499 18 6	...	...	2498 18 6	193 0 11	...	
11602 6 9	1829 9 7	75 15 8	24151 15 7	...	2819 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ A considerable deduction was made from the Collection last year under this Act by the Collector, which accounts for this apparent increase, though in fact the Duties were less this year.
3102 0 0	...	...	3102 0 0	...	90 0 0	
13726 1 2	...	48 18 9	20495 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	878 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	{ All the Duties received this year on Teas were on the Imports of 1825, and credited to the Bonds of that year, stated to be outstanding.
3685 2 9	2 0 0	...	18751 14 11	...	19977 1 7	
3575 4 7	872 13 8	...	2702 10 11	...	1202 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ This Act ceased on the 1st of May last. This Act ceased with respect to the Trade with the United States on 5th January, 1826.
4122 10 10	...	...	4122 10 10	...	6850 19 10	
9918 0 0	...	...	9918 0 0	9918 0 0	...	{ This Act went first into operation on 6th January, 1826. The Duties under these Acts are greater this year than last, but the late Naval Officer has not yet paid in the whole amount collected.
2418 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 10	...	2416 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	176 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
469 1 3	...	...	469 1 3	469 1 9	...	{ No account of these Duties was rendered last year.
5 8 9	...	...	5 8 3	...	75 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2460 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3045 10 7	405 4 5	126661 2 5	16877 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	34617 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Errors excepted.

JOS. CARY,

Insp. Gen. Pub. Provl. Accts.

XV.

Public and charitable Institutions of Lower Canada.

- Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Quebec and Three Rivers.
 Provincial Grand Lodge for the district of Montreal and borough of William Henry.
 Lodge 77, Merchants (*Freres du Canada*) of Quebec.
 Lodge No. 8, Montreal.
 Private Lodges for the district of Montreal and William Henry, 10.
 The Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning within the Province.
 M'Gill College, Montreal.
 College of Quebec.
 College of Montreal.
 College of Nicolet.
 College of St. Hyacinthe.
 Montreal Medical Institution.
 Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
 Natural History Society of Montreal.
 Quebec Medical Society.
 Montreal Horticultural Society.
 Quebec Library.
 Quebec Garrison Library.
 Montreal Library.
 Advocates' Library, Montreal.
 Eclectic Library, Montreal.
 Quebec Emigrant Hospital.
 Montreal General Hospital.
 Montreal Hotel Dieu Hospital.
 Quebec Hotel Dieu Hospital.
 Montreal Orphan Asylum.
 Female Compassionate Society of Quebec.
 Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Quebec.
 Society of Friends of Ireland in Canada of Montreal.
 Hibernian Benevolent Society of Montreal.
 Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
 The Montreal District, in correspondence with the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the
 Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.
 National School, Quebec.
 National School, Montreal.
 British and Canadian School Society, Quebec.
 British and Canadian School Society, Montreal.
 Quebec Agricultural Society.
 Montreal Agricultural Society.

Auxiliary County Societies.

Wardens of the House of Industry, Montreal.

Society for the Support of a House of Industry in Montreal.

Quebec Fire Society.

St. Lawrence and Alliance Fire Club of Montreal.

Montreal Fire Club.

Phoenix Volunteer Fire Club.

Montreal Savings Bank.

Quebec Savings Bank.

Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.

Montreal Auxiliary Religious Tract Society.

Sunday School Union Society of Canada.

Montreal Ladies' Bible Society.

Quebec Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Montreal Central Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada.

Society for promoting Education and Industry in Quebec.

Quebec Education Society.

Quebec Emigrant Society.

Trustees of the Protestant Burying-ground, Quebec.

Quebec Friendly Society.

Quebec Benevolent Society.

Royal Grammar Schools.

Quebec Classical Academy.

Montreal Academical Institution.

Montreal Parochial School.

Montreal Union School.

Montreal Classical Academy.

Young Ladies' Academies.

PERIODICALS IN LOWER CANADA.

Quebec Gazette (by authority)	.	once a week	.	Quebec
Quebec Gazette (Neilson's)	.	twice a week	.	do.
Quebec Mercury	.	do.	.	do.
Star	.	do.	.	do.
Montreal Gazette (by authority)	.	do.	.	Montreal
Montreal Herald	.	do.	.	do.
New Montreal Gazette	.	once a week	.	do.
Canadian Courant	.	twice a week	.	do.
Canadian Spectator	.	do.	.	do.
Spectateur Canadien	.	do.	.	do.
La Minerve	.	do.	.	do.

Irish Vindicator (proposed)	.	twice a week	.	Montreal
British Colonist	.	once a week	.	Stanstead
La Bibliothèque Canadienne	.	monthly	.	Montreal
Christian Sentinel	.	two months	.	do.
Canadian Miscellany	.	monthly	.	do.

XVI.

HEMP IN CANADA.

A brief Inquiry into the probable Causes that have counteracted the Attempts hitherto made to introduce the Cultivation of Hemp in Lower Canada, and Observations on the most effectual Means by which its Culture might be encouraged in the British North American Colonies generally.

That the raising of hemp in those colonies on an extensive scale would prove a source of wealth to the country, at the same time that it would afford to Great Britain, within its own dominions, a material of national importance which she is forced to seek in foreign soils, has been felt many years ago; and hence have arisen the various trials that were made to promote its cultivation in Canada, under the auspices both of His Majesty's Government and of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in England.

From various causes, however, originating by no means in the inadequacy of the soil to produce hemp, these trials successively failed; and all subsequent efforts, founded on the original principle of encouragement by the tender of premiums, have met with the same fate.

Amongst the chief causes that have rendered abortive all past endeavours to promote the growth of that valuable plant in Lower Canada, it must appear obvious, to any one acquainted with the people and the agriculture of the province, that the great obstacle to its general cultivation was the want of a market where it might be disposed of as a raw material. Hemp found no market but in a prepared state; and the farmer, who was unacquainted with the process of its preparation, felt reluctant to devote any portion of his land to the growth of a new article which appeared to entail upon him much additional trouble without an *immediate* corresponding profit.

That this has heretofore been, and still is, the only substantial objection contemplated by the inhabitants of those provinces, will appear evident, when it is considered that no climate or soil can be found better adapted to the growth of hemp and flax, as appears by the reports of sworn surveyors, made to the surveyor-general and recorded in his office at Quebec, and further proved by experience in several sections of Lower Canada, where individuals are to be found who hold medals from the British Society of Arts and Sciences for samples of hemp raised on their farms. But, without reference to former experiments, a knowledge of the climate and a

mere examination of the richness and depth of the soil so generally prevalent will convince the observer that the systems hitherto adopted to introduce hemp to the attention of the Canadian farmer were in themselves insufficient and defective, or must have succeeded when nature so favoured the project.

The unsuccessful results of former encouragement, when their causes are duly weighed and estimated, will throw some light upon future undertakings of the same nature ; and from what has already been stated it may be very ostensibly advanced, that if, under the countenance and support of the Imperial Government, a company of British merchants were formed for the promotion of the hemp-trade in Canada, and the adjacent colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the basis set forth in the under-mentioned project, not only would the agriculturist be rewarded by handsome returns, but the merchant would be engaged in a branch of trade extensive, exhaustless, and more lucrative, probably, than any heretofore carried on between the mother country and the colonies.

The company being formed in England on the plan of similar associations for mercantile purposes might be called the “ Canada ” or “ The British North American Hemp Company ; ” and the establishment in Lower Canada, under the management of a board of directors, should consist of one general superintending agent and a given number of sub-agents, who would be so judiciously located in different parts of the province as to facilitate the transport of hemp to their stores within the limits of the district respectively assigned to their agency ; each sub-agent to be at the head of an establishment of the description mentioned in page 474.

The business of this agent would be to receive the hemp from the farmer, weigh it, and pay to the seller the prices fixed upon by the company, and, upon a fair estimation and comparison, to award the premium that may be allowed for encouragement by the company for the three best tons of hemp sold within his district. The hemp thus purchased to be prepared in the agent's mills, carefully packed, and conveyed by the most convenient inland communication to the stores of the company at Quebec, to be ready for shipment. The sub-agent would take vouchers for every thing transacted for the company, and keep regular books, to be at all times open to the general superintendent's inspection.

A few acres of the company's farm (of which each sub-agent would have the enjoyment) might be appropriated to the growth of hemp, to be carefully cultivated as an example and an instruction to the inhabitants ; and the company would pay to the sub-agent, for the whole of the hemp so raised, one-half of the value thereof at the approved prices, as a compensation for his trouble in the cultivation. And, inasmuch as the most effectual mode of ensuring a diligent discharge of duty is to interest the individual in the concern, it might be found expedient to allow each sub-agent a small per-centage on the *moneys laid out by him* in the purchase of hemp.

Much of the efficiency of such agents would necessarily depend on the selection, as well of the individual as of the spot where he should reside.—He should, in some measure, be familiar with both languages (French and English), to facilitate the intercourse between seller and purchaser. From the intimate knowledge I possess of the localities of the province from a constant residence therein, it would be in my power to point out hereafter, should this scheme meet with the approbation of his majesty's government and British capitalists, such situations as from their eligibility and easy communication by land or water with the principal towns would be most likely to promote the company's objects.

Having said thus much of the company's general establishment in Lower Canada, it is fit

to examine the advantages that may fairly be expected to result from an undertaking of such magnitude, interest and importance.

Wheat is considered by the Canadian farmer his most profitable crop. One acre of land yields him on an average 12 bushels of corn, and for each bushel he is often satisfied with 5s. 6d., making a sum of 3l. 6s., the gross produce in money of an acre of ground: if from this sum were deducted the amount of his labour, seed, &c. his profits would be found almost too trifling to be mentioned.

One acre of land under hemp would furnish the following statement, deduced from the experiments made by Mr. Grece in 1808, by Ph. Wright, Esq., of Hull, Ottawa River, and more lately by Jacob Pozer, Esq., seigneur of Aubert Gallion. Mr. Grece allows but about one-third of a ton of merchantable hemp to be produced by one acre, Mr. Wright says three-fourths of a ton and sometimes one ton, and Mr. Pozer says also three-fourths of a ton. The medium will be about half a ton, which I shall assume.

Expense of cultivating one Acre of Hemp, yielding about two Tons raw, or half a Ton prepared.

	Halifax Currency.
Ploughing in the autumn	£0 10 0
Cross do. in spring	0 7 6
Harrowing	0 1 0
Sowing broadcast	0 11 3
Bush-harrowing	0 0 6
Pulling and housing male stalks	0 18 10
Ditto female stalks	1 6 3
Taking seed from the plants	0 9 2
Total expenses	4 4 6
The seed remains with the farmer, say 8 minots at 10s.	4 0 0
	<hr/>
	0 4 6

Thus it will be seen that the seed would of itself be almost sufficient to refund his outlay and labour.

Allowing the farmer, therefore, £15 currency for every *four tons of raw or one ton of prepared hemp*, the company would be paying the grower very liberally for his produce, offering thereby a powerful encouragement to the agriculturist, and ensuring abundant supplies for the British market.

The cost of one ton of merchantable hemp to the company, when landed in England, would be as follows, viz.

	H. Currency.	Sterling.
To the grower for 4 tons raw hemp, = one ton prepared	£15 0 0	
Freightage, insurance, storage, &c.	5 0 0	
Internal transport	0 10 0	
Ratio of expense on establishment	0 2 0	
Interest on outlay	1 0 9	
Tare and wear	1 0 9	
Proportionate expense on seed	0 6 0	
	<hr/>	
	22 19 6 =	£20 13 8

	Per Ton.	Sterling.
Riga Rhine, sells	£44 0 0	£20 13 8
Petersburgh, clean	43 0 0	
Outshot	40 0 0	
Half clean	36 0 0	
	<hr/>	
	4)163 0 0	

Per ton in England	Mean price of hemp	40 15 0	£40 15 0
Profit accruing to the company on one ton of prepared hemp			<hr/> 20 1 4

Now assuming the number of heads of families in the province who subsist upon the produce of their lands to be	90,000 heads of families.
Of this number, suppose one-half only are disposed to cultivate hemp	45,000 farms.
And granting they devote two acres of their farms to the growth of hemp, and that each acre produce only half a ton of prepared hemp, then we have	45,000 tons. × £40 15 0
	<hr/> £1,833,750 0 0 sterling.

the probable extent of the Lower Canada hemp-trade, after it shall have been carried on for two or three years.

The provinces of Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, all more or less adapted to the production of that plant, would considerably swell the magnitude of the trade in process of time; and I have no doubt that, under proper encouragement and management by the company, and the fostering protection of the trade by the enlightened and liberal policy of the government of the mother country, the British North American colonies, by flourishing as hemp-countries, would become an additional bulwark to the parent state, to which they would be powerfully linked by great commercial ties, and a source of national and individual wealth.

As relates to Lower Canada, it may be proper to observe, that in order to innovate as little as possible from the customs of the people in the seigniorial settlements, it would be advisable to allow the inhabitants to dispose of their hemp in the bundle or sheaf weighing 15 lbs., and 553 $\frac{1}{3}$ bundles would amount to 4 tons of hemp, in its natural state—equal, as before stated, to one ton of the prepared article. Thus the Canadian farmer would receive 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for every 100 sheaves of his approved hemp; and the process of buying and selling being carried on in a measure with which he is familiar, he will be the better enabled to estimate his gains, and the more readily come into market. From the knowledge I possess of the people, I am satisfied that meeting at first their little prejudices so far would materially promote the object.

It has been remarked by Mr. Grece, whose experiments in the culture of hemp have been before mentioned, that the native hemp-seed produces better crops than that imported; and if this be so, it might be found expedient, immediately on the formation of a company, to purchase all the seed that may be offered for sale, to distribute it afterwards, under particular conditions and restrictions, to Canadian farmers at half price, to operate as an encouragement.

From the interest the subject of hemp has lately excited in Quebec and Montreal, the con-

sideration and importance attached to it by the Society of Arts and Sciences in Lower Canada, now joined with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and by the agricultural societies of the province, it cannot be doubted that some active step will ere long be taken to develop this dormant fund of commercial opulence. As far back as 1815 I took an opportunity of mentioning the subject at some length in the *Topography of Lower Canada*, pp. 73, 74, et seq., from the conviction I have ever felt of the many important advantages connected with an introduction of so valuable a plant to the notice of the Canadian farmer.

Should the view there taken of the subject, assisted by the further experience of others and my own subsequent observations, tend, by promoting the development of this new staple of colonial trade, to the prosperity and welfare of the British empire, my humble zeal and endeavours will be rewarded; and should a society for this object be finally determined upon, it is with the greatest readiness I shall contribute such further remarks as my feeble abilities and long experience may enable me to communicate.

JOS. BOUCHETTE.

VIEW OF THE AVERAGE EXPENSES OF A SUB-AGENT'S ESTABLISHMENT.

YEARLY EXPENSES.

	Halifax Currency.	Sterling.
1 A farm of from 25 to 30 acres, rent per annum, including stores, outhouses, &c.	£60 0 0	£54 0 0
2 Three hired men, at £15 per annum	45 0 0	40 10 0
3 One housekeeper, £12 per annum	12 0 0	10 16 0
4 The agent's salary	100 0 0	90 0 0
5 Subsistence of labourers, say equal to wages	57 0 0	51 6 0
6 Fuel, making some allowance for part produced on the farm	10 0 0	9 0 0
	<hr/> 284 0 0	<hr/> 255 12 0

OUTFITS.

1 Lee's or any other more modern manufacturing-machine, for preparing hemp for market or exportation		21 0 0
2 A plough, harrow, and other implements of husbandry	15 0 0	13 10 0
3 Farm carts, harnesses, &c.	15 0 0	13 10 0
4 Two horses	30 0 0	27 0 0
5 One yoke oxen	15 0 0	13 10 0
6 One cow	4 0 0	3 12 0
7 Two stoves	12 0 0	10 16 0
8 Necessary household furniture only and kitchen utensils	25 0 0	22 10 0
	<hr/> 116 0 0	<hr/> 125 8 0
Total expense of establishment	.	<hr/> 381 0 0

Ascot, 26th February, 1828.

SIR,

Agreeable to your request on the subject of the culture of hemp in the townships, I can safely say, that if a ready market for it was established in the province and within reach of the township settlements, I have no doubt it would be raised on an extensive scale, and become an object of profit both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to Great Britain. I have a knowledge of the late Mr. Pennoyer, of Compton, raising five to seven tons of hemp, and who had commenced a manufacturing-mill for preparing hemp, but he failed by adopting a wrong method for its preparation for market. Several others did also cultivate hemp at that time; but no market being found, the culture was in consequence discontinued. The townships generally are particularly calculated for the culture of hemp, and I trust the time may come when it will be cultivated on an enlarged scale. Many of the inhabitants of the townships make their own bed-cords, and ropes for their use.

I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

CHAS. F. H. GOODHUE.

Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

Surveyor-General.

Quebec, 7th March, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have before me your much-esteemed favour of the 5th instant, concerning your note of queries, and beg leave to enclose my answers, to which I refer, and trust they may be of service, and will be happy to meet your wishes at all times, which you may freely command; and believe me,

My dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACNIDER.

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.—No. 1 to 3.

1.—Hemp grows spontaneously in all the lower districts, and, when under good cultivation, is equal to Russia hemp.

2.—I am of opinion hemp might be cultivated to great advantage, and, when the mode of cultivation is fairly introduced, would be cultured on a larger scale, beneficial to the inhabitants and in time a source of advantage to Great Britain, provided local colonial markets were established to receive the hemp from the farmer in the sheaf, and pay at for every 100 bundles, and so to continue until the farmer obtains the knowledge of preparing the hemp for a British market.

3.—I have a high opinion of the culture of flax: the sample I have seen from Mr. Slanna's seigniory is equal to that produced in Holland. It is evident flax may be cultivated on an extensive scale, and would prove beneficial to the province.

St. Remy chef d'Octobre (*ou au jour que le dit seigneur fera ou fera faire sa recette dans sa dite seigneurie*) au manoir seigneurial ou autre lieu qu'il plaira au dit seigneur de fixer, dont le premier payement écherra au dit jour de St. Remy et continuer le payement des dits cens et rentes foncières et seigneuriales d'année en année tant que le dit

(*ses hoirs et aïans cause*) sera détenteur, propriétaire et possesseur du tout ou partie et portion de la dite terre, et sans que la division ou partage d'icelle, puisse opérer aucune division du dit cens, et des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, qui resteront solidaires en toutes les parties. Le dit cens portant droit de lots et ventes, amende et saisine, quand le cas y écherra ; et à cet effet sera tenu l'acquéreur ou donataire d'exhiber, représenter et donner copie en bonne forme du contrat d'acquisition ou de donation de la dite terre ou partie d'icelle au dit seigneur bailleur (*ses hoirs ou aïans cause*) dans les vingt jours de sa passation, à peine de l'amende de trois livres quinze sols tournois. Droit de retenüe et de retrait en cas de vente volontaire ou mutation forcée au profit du dit seigneur, consistant en la faculté qu'aura le dit seigneur bailleur de reprendre la dite terre à toutes mutations, par vente ou acte équipolent à vente, du tout ou partie, en rendant à l'acquéreur le prix porté dans le contrat, frais et loyaux coûts. Droit de reconnaissance et déclaration nouvelle à chaque mutation de seigneur par succession ou autrement aux frais du possesseur. La dite concession à titre de bail à cens faite, en outre aux clauses et conditions, que le dit preneur (*ses hoirs ou aïans cause*) ne pourra vendre, donner, céder, transporter ou échanger la dite terre à aucunes communautés, ou gens de main morte, à peine de commise, qui demeurera encourue par la seule tradition du contrat de vente, donation, cession, transport ou échange qui en sera passé, et sans aucune forme ou figure de procès. Que le dit preneur (*ses hoirs ou aïans cause*) ne pourra déguerpir, abandonner et remettre la dite terre au dit seigneur, qu'elle ne soit en bon état de culture, et sans avoir au préalable païé au dit seigneur les arrérages du dit cens, des dites rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et casuels, qui pourraient être dus sur la dite terre de tout le passé et jusqu'au prochain terme à écheoir. Que le dit preneur (*ses hoirs et aïans cause*) portera ses grains moudre au moulin bannal, lorsqu'il y en aura un d'étably, et des censitaires suffisans pour entretenir le dit moulin, sans perte au dit seigneur, à peine de confiscation des grains et d'amende arbitraire. Que le dit preneur tiendra feu et lieu sur la dite terre, et la défrichera dans une année à compter du jour de la date des présentes, sous peine de réunion au domaine du dit seigneur de plein droit ; et qu'il y fera bâtir et construire l'année en suivante une maison logeable, grange et étable ; qu'il entretiendra et maintiendra le tout en bon état ; qu'il mettra la dite terre en valeur et la garnira de bestiaux, tellement que sur icelle, les dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, ainsi que tous les autres droits annuelles et censuels puissent aisément être pris et perçus. Que le dit preneur (*ses hoirs et aïans cause*) donnera ou fournira au dit seigneur bailleur une journée de corvées à sa demande ou de ses officiers, ou la somme de quarante sols tournois, au choix et option du dit seigneur et ses aïans cause ; et que dans le cas ou la dite terre viendrait à être divisée entre plusieurs héritiers ou acquéreurs, ils seront chacun d'eux, et un seul pour le tout, tenu solidairement de la dite journée de corvée, ou à paier au dit seigneur bailleur la dite somme de quarante sols tournois par chacune année. Que le dit preneur découvrira les deserts de ses voisins à mesure qu'ils en auront besoin ; qu'il laissera et fournira tous les chemins qui seront jugés nécessaires par le dit seigneur, ou par les officiers du roy pour l'utilité publique ; qu'il les fera et entretiendra, ainsi que les clotûres, et celles mitoyennes entre ses voisins ; qu'il fera aligner et borner la dite terre dans toute sa largeur et profondeur à ses frais

et dépens ; et que le dit preneur (*ses hoirs et ayans cause*) sera tenu de planter chaque année, conjointement avec les autres habitans de la dite seigneurie, un May, au jour accoutumé, à la porte du manoir seigneurial. Se réserve le dit seigneur bailleur de prendre sur la dite terre tous les bois dont il aura besoin pour charpente et construction, tant de son manoir seigneurial, moulin, église, et presbitère, que pour tous autres bâtimens qu'il fera construire sur le domaine qu'il se réservera. Se réserve aussi le dit seigneur bailleur, la propriété des mines, minières et minéraux, si aucuns se trouvent dans l'étendue de la dite concession (*aux termes et clauses aposés dans le titre primitif de sa dite seigneurie*) et le terrain propre à construire et édifier un moulin bannal de la contenance de six arpens en quarré, sans être tenu à aucun dédommagement, à moins que ces six arpens ou partie d'iceux ne soient cultivés ou mis en valeur, auquel cas le dit seigneur s'oblige de paier au dit preneur (*et ses aïans cause*) le prix du dit terrain ou partie d'iceluy, sur l'estimation qui en sera faite par experts choisis et nommés par le dit seigneur et le dit preneur, et tous les bois de chêne propres à la construction des vaisseaux de sa majesté, conformément au titre de sa dite seigneurie ; auxquelles dites charges, clauses, conditions, obligations et réserves, le dit

preneur et retenant pour luy (*ses hoirs et aïans cause*) oblige, affecte et hypothèque tous et chacuns ses biens meubles et immeubles, présens et avenir, et spécialement la dite terre, qu'il promet et s'oblige par ces présentes cultiver, bâtir et entretenir en bon état, pour la sûreté des dits cens, rentes foncières et seigneuriales, droits et devoirs annuels et censuels, et s'oblige en outre de fournir au dit seigneur bailleur à ses frais et dépens une expédition du présent contrat, sous huit jours de la datte des présentes. Promettant, &c. obligeant, &c. renonçant, &c. fait et passé, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

(Referred to in page 120.)

Lands in Upper Canada, to be disposed of by the Canada Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament in 1826.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Bosanquet, Esq. *Governor.*
Charles Franks, Esq. *Deputy-Governor.*
Robert Biddulph, Esq.
Robert Downie, Esq.
John Easthope, Esq.
John Fullarton, Esq.

William T. Hibbert, Esq.
John Hullett, Esq.
Hart Logan, Esq.
James Mackillop, Esq. M. P.
Martin T. Smith, Esq.
Henry Usborne, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Poynder, Jun. Esq.
John Woolley, Esq.

James Gooden, Esq.

1st. *Detached Lots or separate Farms, from 50 to 200 acres each, scattered through the different townships in the province.*

These lots are in many instances interspersed in the old settlements, and have the advantage of established roads in their immediate vicinity.

The Company are selling these lots at prices varying from 7s. 6d. to 20s. an acre, one-fifth payable down, and the remainder (which industrious settlers would be able to pay out of the crops) by annual instalments in five years, with interest.

2d. Blocks of land, containing from 1,000 to 40,000 acres each, situated in the western districts of the province.

A town called Guelph has been built in a central situation, on one of the most considerable of these blocks in the Gore district, and roads have been opened at the expense of the Company to the various townships around; and one main road is now in operation from Guelph to Dundas, 24 miles, which latter place will become the *dépôt* for all grain raised in the back townships, fetching, with the mere difference of carriage, as high a price there and at Flamborough, which is 20 miles distant from Guelph, as at York, where it is shipped for the Montreal market. Upwards of 200 houses are now built; a first-rate stone grist-mill will be in operation in January, 1831; there are several taverns, where board and lodging may be procured on moderate terms; and tradesmen of most descriptions are among its inhabitants, which amount to about 800. Building-lots of a quarter of an acre sell at 40 dollars; farms in the vicinity fetch from 15s. to 40s. per acre, which a few years ago were sold at 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. and 15s. the highest.

Settlers with capital, who prefer establishing themselves on land on which partial clearings have been made and log-houses erected, will generally find lots with such improvements for sale. This arises from persons going originally in very destitute circumstances, or rather dependent on the Company's assistance, who, having succeeded on their lots, are willing to sell their land with a reasonable profit to new comers, at from four to six dollars, with the improvements on the same, houses, barns, &c. These individuals generally remove further westward, having acquired sufficient knowledge of the country, and purchase on the Huron Tract, which is equal in quality, at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

Persons possessing small capitals will find the upper province the most desirable part of the colony to fix themselves in, especially if they have large families. One hundred pounds on arrival at the spot will enable an industrious person to support his family, because in purchasing land one-fifth only is required to be paid down, and the remainder, with the advantage of having roads and a good market within 24 miles, can be made off the farm in time to meet the instalments; and in no one instance have the Company, since its formation, had occasion to resort to compulsion for any arrears.

A large block of land in the township of Wilmot has been surveyed, laid out into farms, and a road cut through it from Guelph, leading to the Huron Tract, and again through that to Goderich, on Lake Huron.

A considerable stream, offering great advantages for mill-seats and hydraulic purposes, flows through part of this block.

3d. The Huron Territory—a tract of 1,100,000 acres, in the shape of a triangle, its base being about 60 miles in length, resting on Lake Huron, and having a direct navigable communication through Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Atlantic.

The Company have laid out a town in this district, called Goderich, at the confluence of the River Maitland with Lake Huron, which promises, from its local advantages, to become one of the most important and flourishing settlements in the province.

A considerable number of enterprising colonists, and among them many possessed of capital, have this season sold their old cultivated farms on Yonge-street near York, and proceeded to Goderich, where there is a grist-mill, saw-mill, brick-kiln, tavern, &c. : a considerable quantity of land has recently been taken up by them, at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre : with this party are several old American settlers, who have been 15 and 20 years in the province, which is a strong proof of the goodness both of soil and situation, they being, from experience, the best judges. The harbour, the only one on the Canadian side of the lake, is capable of containing vessels of the burthen of 200 tons ; and it has been established as a port of entry, which will ensure to the inhabitants a great share of the trade with the upper countries, and their opposite neighbours in the new settlements in the United States.

The scenery on the River Maitland has been described as more like English than any other in America. There is abundance of brick-earth and potters' clay in every direction round the town.

The establishments at Goderich have been formed by the Company, principally to afford facilities, encouragement, and protection to settlers, who may be disposed to purchase and improve the adjoining lands.

Roads are in progress, as marked out in the map, from Goderich to the town of London, where they will join the Talbot road, and connect the Huron Tract with Port Talbot and the various settlements and towns on Lake Erie and the Niagara frontier. Cattle and provisions can be obtained in abundance by this route, or the still more easy water communication between Goderich and the old well-cultivated settlements of Sandwich, Amherstburgh and Detroit.

For the making of roads, and towards the improvement of water-communications, the building of churches, school-houses, bridges, wharfs and other works, for the benefit and accommodation of the public, the Company have engaged to expend a sum of £48,000 in the Huron Tract ; all such works and improvements to be approved of and sanctioned by the local authorities.

With respect to the soil in the Huron Tract, it is only necessary to quote the words of the surveyor who has been employed to lay out the line of road to connect Goderich with the Talbot settlements through the heart of the Tract, viz.—“ The quality of the soil through the whole 33 miles is such, that I have not seen its equal in the province ; the soil is generally composed of a deep, rich, black loam and thinly timbered. For the purpose of the intended road, there is not one mile in the whole distance otherwise than favourable ; and there are four permanent streams, branches of main rivers.” And with respect to the important consideration of climate, reference may be made to the subjoined report.

The commissioners in Upper Canada have directions to treat with associations of settlers for large quantities or even whole blocks of land, if any should prefer this course ; and there will be every disposition to encourage small capitalists and enterprising and industrious emigrants by the most extended credit, on such conditions as may be only consistent with the final security of the Company.

To the agricultural class of emigrants every possible encouragement is given : such as are simply desirous to obtain work, if they proceed direct to York are more sure to obtain it than in the lower province, where the rate of wages is much lower : the general price to a farming labourer in the neighbourhood of York, Guelph and Goderich varies from eight to twelve dollars

per month and his board. Some thousands landed last season at York, and all found employment. Working artisans, particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, coopers, millwrights and wheelwrights, get high wages and are much wanted. Industrious men may look forward with confidence to an improvement in their situation, as they may save enough out of one season's work to buy land themselves in settled townships. It is also a matter of much encouragement to the poor class of emigrants to know that the legislature, aided by the assistance of some gentlemen in and about York, have erected a commodious brick building in York for the temporary use of such emigrants as may need it, and to prevent the inconvenience which has happened from their not being able to find accommodation at inns on their first arrival. It will be the duty of the superintendent of that establishment to seek out employ, and direct those who wish it to persons in the country who require servants: last season much grain, within fifteen and twenty miles of York, was wasted for want of hands in the harvest.

The soil and country possess every requisite for farming-purposes and comfortable settlement, which is proved by the experience of the numerous industrious emigrants now settled there. The samples of Upper Canada wheat have not been exceeded in quality by any in the British market during the past year. The population of the province, which is rapidly increasing, consists, almost exclusively, of persons from Great Britain, who have gone there to settle. The taxes are very trifling, and there are no tithes. The expense of clearing the land ready for seed is about £4 per acre, if paid for in money; but if done by the purchasers themselves, they must employ part of their time at wages, or possess some means of their own.

Passages to Quebec may be obtained on the most reasonable terms from any of the great shipping-ports in Great Britain and Ireland. It is expedient that the emigrant should embark early in the season, that he may have the summer before him, and leisure to settle his family comfortably before the winter sets in.

The expense of conveying a family from a port in the United Kingdom to York, Upper Canada, is as follows:—£3 for the passage of an adult from England to Quebec; children £1 10s.; provisions about as much more: and from Ireland and Scotland considerably less. From thence to York the expense is about £2 for an adult and £1 for children, without provisions.

The Company's agents, on the arrival of emigrants at Quebec or Montreal, will, for the present season, convey, at the Company's expense, purchasers who pay a first instalment, in London, Quebec, or Montreal, of two shillings an acre upon not less than one hundred acres, to the head of Lake Ontario, which is in the vicinity of their choicest lands, and their agents in all parts of the upper province will give such emigrants every information and assistance in their power. Should emigrants, on arrival, not settle on the Company's lands, the money paid by them will be returned, deducting the actual expense of conveyance to York.

No heavy or cumbrous baggage ought to be taken—household furniture, iron utensils, implements of husbandry;—in short, all articles of considerable bulk or weight will cost, in freight and carriage, more than the expense of replacing them in Upper Canada; besides the trouble of their conveyance, the risk of damage, and the danger of articles carried from England or Ireland being found unsuited for use in America. The baggage of emigrants should consist only of their wearing-apparel, with such bedding and utensils for cooking as may be required on the voyage; and any articles of clothing not intended to be used at sea ought to be packed in water-tight cases or trunks not exceeding eighty or ninety pounds in weight.

The Company will receive deposits of money at their office, in London, from persons

emigrating to Canada giving letters of credit on their commissioners in Canada for the amount, by which the emigrant gets the benefit of the current rate of exchange, which was, in 1830, £6 to £9 per cent.

All further information may be obtained by letter (post paid), directed to N. S. Price, Esq., secretary, St. Helen's Place, London ; of the agents,

John Davidson, Esq., Quebec,
Messrs. Hart, Logan, and Co., Montreal ;

of the company's commissioners, the Honourable William Allan and Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., at the office in York, Upper Canada ; and of the following agents in the United Kingdom :—

Messrs. W. D. and W. E. Acraman, Bristol,
James Adam, Esq., Edinburgh,
John Astle, Esq., Dublin,
Sexton Baylee, Esq., Cork,
George Buchanan, Esq., Omagh, Londonderry,
John Carroll, Esq., Limerick,
Mr. Thomas W. Evans, Liverpool,
Messrs. Robert Ewing and Co., Greenock,
Messrs. Gilkison and Brown, Glasgow,
Messrs. Watson and Graves, New Ross.

Statement of the lands granted under patent ; those under orders of reference for patents, and those still held under locations, together with the quantum of land remaining ungranted in the province of Lower Canada within the townships surveyed and projected, 1829.

No. 1. Total granted and under or- ders of re- ference for patents.	No. 2. Total No. of acres granted by the provin- cial secre- tary's list.	No. 3. Difference in acres be- tween No. 1 and No. 2.	No. 4. Quantity of acres still held under locations.	No. 5. Total quantum granted by columns No. 1 and No. 4.	No. 6. Total No. of acres re- maining ungranted within the surveyed townships, in whole or in part.	No. 7. Quantum of acres in townships not yet surveyed.	No. 8. Grand total of acres re- maining ungranted.	RESERVATIONS.	
								Appro- priated for the main- tenance and support of the protest- ant clergy within the province.	Appro- priated for the crown.
2,760,698	2,620,855	139,813	350,500	3,111,198	1,446,171	3,233,310	1,679,481	533,349	533,289

XVIII.

General Statement of the Lands granted in Free and Common Soccage in the Province of Lower Canada, within the undermentioned Townships, which have been laid out and subdivided since the year 1795, showing also the proportional Reservations for Crown and Clergy from the 26th March, 1814.

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Abercromby		Settlers		406	80	80
Acton		Mr. Robitaille		1,000	200	200
Acton	Hon. T. Dunn	George Walters Allsopp	July 22, 1806	24,004		
Acton	Hon. T. Dunn, President	Gother Mann, &c. &c. . . .	Ditto	22,859	4,800	4,842
Armagh	General Prescott	Thompson and Blais	July 13, 1799	2,400	410	630
Arthabaska	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Gregory	September 30, 1802	11,550	2,730	2,100
Ascot	Ditto	Settlers		5,879	1,160	1,170
Ascot	Ditto	Thomas Scott	April 21, 1803	20,188	4,200	4,200
Ascot	General Prescott	James Bangs	March 26, 1814	200		
Ascot	Lord Dalhousie (chiefly)	W. B. Felton and others	1816 to 1824 and 1826	16,440	3,300	3,250
Ashford	Sir George Prevost		1814 to	1,200	250	250
Aston	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	February 17, 1806	27,127	5,454	4,847
Aston Augmentation						
Aston	Hon. T. Dunn	John Nelson	June 27, 1806	1,260		
Aston Augmentation		A. G. Douglas			800	160
Auckland	Hon. T. Dunn	{ Foleury Deschambault }	April 3, 1806	23,100	4,400	4,400
Barford	Sir R. S. Milnes	{ and others				
Barnston	Ditto	J. W. Clarke, Esquire	April 15, 1802	27,720	5,880	5,670
Barnston	Ditto	Lester and Morrogh	April 11, 1801	23,100	4,735	4,693
Barnston	Sir. J. H. Craig	Sundry persons	January 7, 1805	2,310	152	152
Barnston	Ditto	Ditto	March 12, 1810	13,546	58,512	58,512
Barnston	Lord Dalhousie	William Somerville	June 18, 1811	3,200		
Barnston	Ditto	Brandie	November 28, 1821	600	120	120
Blandford	Ditto	Sundry persons		37,400	7,664	7,200
Bolton	General Prescott	Nicholas Austin	Ditto, 1797	62,621	12,190	12,400
Brandon	Lord Dalhousie	Edmund Antrobus	February, 1826	9,700	1,900	1,900
Brandon	Ditto	Hon. James Cuthbert	March, 1828	1,200	240	240
Brandon		Sundry persons		9,404	1,890	1,890
Brome	General Prescott	Asa Porter, Esquire	August 18, 1797	46,200	9,030	9,030
Brompton	Sir R. S. Milnes	William Barnard	November 27, 1803	40,753	7,800	8,000
Brompton		Settlers		272	54	52
Broughton	Ditto	Sundry persons		700	140	140
Broughton	Sir R. S. Milnes	H. Jenkin and Wm. Hall	October 20, 1800	23,100	5,140	5,340
Broughton	Lord Dalhousie	J. Adams & J. W. Woolsey	Mar. 1822 to Aug. 1824	1,800	360	360
Buckingham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons		2,400	480	480
Buckingham	Ditto	Captain Robertson	November 27, 1799	2000	420	420
Buckland	Hon. T. Dunn	Fortune and Hawley	January 22, 1803	14,910	3,570	3,360
Bulstrode	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons	November 26, 1806	12,182	2,433	2,367
Bury	Ditto	Patrick Langan	May 27, 1803	24,463	4,894	4,894
Chatham		Calvin May	March 15, 1803	11,550	2,310	2,310
Chatham		Sundry persons		8,200	1,640	1,640
Chatham	General Prescott	P. L. Panet & Wm. Fortune	March 15, 1790	2,200	410	410
Chatham	Hon. T. Dunn	{ Col. D. Robertson and }	December 31, 1806	5,250	800	800
Chatham	General Prescott	{ Dr. S. Fraser }				
Chatham		Sundry persons	January 10, 1812	13,319		

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Chester		Sundry persons		2,527	500	500
Chester	Sir R. S. Milnes	Simon M ^r Tavish, Esquire	July 17, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
Chester	Ditto	Sundry persons	April 11, 1805	11,707	2,320	2,320
Chester		Francis Baby and others	1817 to 1823	3,000	600	600
Clarendon	Lord Dalhousie	John Lane	to 1828	800	160	160
Clifton		Sundry persons		248	210	210
Clifton	General Prescott	David Steward	June 13, 1799	12,600	2,520	2,520
Clifton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Sundry persons	March 5, 1803	23,546	4,914	5,064
Clifton	Ditto	Mary Barnet	July 23, 1803	7,035	1,594	1,680
Clinton	Sir John Sherbrooke	Jane Moriarty	to 1816	600	120	120
Clinton	Sir R. S. Milnes	J. F. Holland	May 24, 1803	11,550	2,510	2,100
Compton	Ditto	Jesse Pennoyer	August 31, 1803	26,460	5,250	5,250
Compton	Sir J. H. Craig	Ditto	March 12, 1810	13,110		
Ditto	Sir R. S. Milnes	M. H. Yeomans	May 13, 1803	11,550	2,310	2,310
Dorset	Ditto	John Black	December 30, 1799	53,000	10,710	10,710
Dudswell		Sundry persons		500	100	100
Dudswell	Ditto	John Bishop	May 13, 1803	11,632	2,247	2,483
Dudswell		Sundry officers	to 1822	3,000	600	600
Dudswell	Lord Dalhousie	Lawrence Castle	to 1827	800	160	160
Dunham		Sundry persons		200	40	40
Dunham	Lord Dorchester	Thomas Dunn, Esquire	February 2, 1796	40,895	8,400	8,400
Durham		Sundry persons		360	72	72
Durham	Sir R. S. Milnes	Thomas Scott	August 30, 1802	21,991	4,410	4,410
Durham	Ditto	St. François Indians	June 26, 1803	8,150	1,620	1,365
Durham	General Prescott	Don. McLean and family	January 11, 1814			
Durham	Hon. T. Dunn	Mrs. Widow Davidson	1814	12,726	2,400	2,000
Durham	Lord Dalhousie	J. L. Ployart	1827	500	100	100
Durham	Ditto	George Alexander	1827	200	40	40
Durham	Ditto	John Gass	1828	200	40	40
Eardley	Ditto	John McLaine and family		1,500	300	300
Eardley	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	August 22, 1806	5,250	1,390	1,275
Eaton		Ditto		1,300	260	260
Eaton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Josia Sawer	December 4, 1800	25,620	5,250	4,620
Eaton	Ditto	Isaac Ogden	March 1, 1804	6,300	1,680	1,090
Eaton	General Prescott	Joseph Cumming	December 17, 1812	200		
Eaton	Hon. T. Dunn	Carmil and others	1815	3,400	600	600
Ely	Sir R. S. Milnes	Amos Lay, Junior	November 13, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
Ely	Sir J. H. Craig	Doccas Higgins	January 21, 1811	630		
Ely	Sir G. Prevost	J. W. Clarke	1814	11,000	2,200	2,200
Ely	Sir G. Gordon	Sundry persons	1816	4,200	800	800
Farnham	General Prescott	Samuel Gale, &c.	October 22, 1798	23,000	4,830	4,830
Farnham	Hon. T. Dunn	Jane Cuyler, &c.	September 9, 1805	5,040	600	802
Farnham	Sir J. H. Craig	John Allsopp, &c. &c.	February 11, 1809	10,176		
Farnham	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1824	2,400	480	480
Frampton	Sir James Kempt	Ditto		5,100	1,000	1,020
Frampton	Hon. T. Dunn	P. E. Desbarat, &c. &c.	July 10, 1806	11,569	2,212	2,200
Frampton	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry grantees	September 9, 1808	12,380		
Frampton	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1821 to 1826	6,900	1,340	1,340
Frampton	Ditto	Royal Institution	December 7, 1827	100	20	20
Frampton	Ditto	{ J. T. Wilson and others, } 18 grantees	Sept. 1827	2,400	480	480
Frampton	Ditto	{ Thos. Mercer and others } by agent Wm. Henderson, 26 grantees	Jan. 1828	3,700	737	737
District of Gaspé	Sir James Kempt	Robin and Co.		2,118		
Godmanchester	Ditto	Sundry persons		4,270	850	854
Godmanchester	Sir J. H. Craig	Robert Ellice, &c. &c.	May 10, 1812	25,592		
Godmanchester	General Prescott	John McKindlay and others	January 4, 1814			
Godmanchester	Hon. T. Dunn	Sundry persons	1814 to 1815	5,650	800	800
Godmanchester	Lord Dalhousie	P. Boucherville	1825	2,000	400	400
Godmanchester	Ditto	Peter Lukin	1827	550	Acton 100	Acton 100

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Godmanchester . . .	Lord Dalhousie . . .	De Rouville and Desslubere	April, 1827	1,445	Acton 289	Acton 289
Godmanchester . . .	Ditto	{ Royal Institution, 2 vil- lage lots of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre each }	1827			
Granby		Sundry persons . . .		2,400	480	480
Granby	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	{ Officers & privates, Bri- tish militia }	January 8, 1803	38,152	7,908	7,977
Granby, Milton, & Simpson	Hon. T. Dunn . . .	Sundry persons . . .	July 29, 1806	2,520		
Granby	Ditto	Jn. Margaret Isab. Simpson	July 3, 1806	420		
Granby	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Peter Sheppard . . .	1827	500	100	100
Granby	Ditto	Frost and Griggs . . .	June, 1827	700	140	140
Grantham		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		600	120	120
Grantham	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	William Grant . . .	May 14, 1800	27,000	5,250	5,250
Grantham	{ There are 26 lots given in Roxton as equivalents to the crown reserves }	{ Hon. John Richardson & Josias Wastell }	1815	{ 30,200 granted or occupied }	{ Crown re- serves in- cluded in quantity granted }	{ 5200 }
Grenville	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Sundry persons . . .		2,250	420	420
Grenville	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Ditto . . .	January 28, 1808	1,260	211	400
Grenville	Ditto	Archibald Campbell . . .	December 12, 1810	616		
Grenville		Sundry persons . . .	1814 to 1826	7,809	1,560	1,560
Grenville Augmentation	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Archibald Campbell . . .	August, 1823	600	120	120
Halifax	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Benjamin Jobert . . .	August 7, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
Halifax	Ditto	Matthew Scott . . .	June 25, 1805	11,243	2,310	2,320
Halifax	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Captain Dickon . . .	1821	800	160	160
Halifax	Ditto	Pascal de la Terriere . . .	1823	800	160	160
Ham	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Partial grant . . .	February 6, 1808	1,260	200	200
Ham	General Prescott . . .	Martha Mitchell . . .	December 31, 1811	1,200		
Hamilton	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Sundry persons . . .	March 1824	14,800	3,000	3,000
Hatley		Ditto . . .		6,502	1,300	1,300
Hatley	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Henry Cull . . .	March 25, 1803	23,493	4,890	4,910
Hatley	Ditto	Moses Holt's family . . .	February 21, 1805	2,304	374	384
Hatley		W. B. Felton and others . . .	1817 to 1825	4,375	915	915
Hatley	Lord Dalhousie . . .	P. and E. Remich . . .	November, 1826	200	40	40
Hemmingford		Settlers . . .		300	60	60
Hemmingford	General Prescott . . .	Robert Gordon . . .	March 18, 1700	20,800	4,160	4,160
Hemmingford	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Sundry persons . . .	June 17, 1803	8,536	1,707	1,707
Hemmingford	Ditto	Matthew Scott . . .	December 24, 1804	2,520	504	504
Hemmingford	Ditto	Dn. McNaught . . .	March 27, 1804	420	84	84
Hemmingford	Hon. T. Dunn . . .	Stephen Sewell . . .	September 18, 1811	3,200		
Hemmingford	General Prescott . . .	John Graves and others . . .	March 16, 1814			
Hereford		Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Williams		1,200	140	240
Hinchinbrook	Ditto	Sundry persons . . .		6,961	1,355	1,355
Hinchinbrook	General Prescott . . .	Gilbert Miller . . .	January 3, 1799	5,200	1,040	1,040
Hinchinbrook	Sir Geo. Prevost . . .	Lieut. Col. R. Ellice, &c.	December 30, 1811	3,719		
Hinchinbrook		Sundry persons . . .	1814 to 1815	15,464	2,200	2,202
Hinchinbrook	Lord Dalhousie . . .	M. and S. Stevenson . . .	August, 1827	{ 44 2 village lots, 22 acres each }	Ham 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hinchinbrook	Ditto	John Campbell . . .	August, 1827	600	120	20
Hinchinbrook	Ditto	Thos. M'Leary Gardiner . . .	1827	200	Ham 40	Ham 40
Hinchinbrook	Ditto	{ Sundry persons by agent William Bowron }	July, 1827	8,509	Ham 1,700	1,700
*Godmanchester	Hon. T. Dunn . . .	Philemon Wright . . .	January 3, 1806	13,701	2,482	2,243
Hull	Ditto	Robert Randall . . .	September 21, 1807	630		
Hull	Lord Dalhousie . . .	P. Wright, Esq. and others . . .	1823 to 1827	18,333	5,800	3,756
Hunterstown	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	John Jones . . .	April 29, 1800	24,620	4,600	4,600
Inverness		Sundry persons . . .		3,340	670	670
Inverness	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	William M'Gillivray . . .	August 9, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310
Inverness	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Robert Skinner . . .	June 18, 1811	600		
Inverness	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Sundry persons . . .	1822 to 1826	1,940	388	388
Ireland	Sir James Kempt . . .	Ditto . . .		5,800	1,140	1,140

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Ireland	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Joseph Frobisher . . .	August 20, 1801	11,550	2,310	2,310
Ireland		Sundry persons . . .	1822 to 1826	4,190	840	840
Ireland	Lord Dalhousie . . .	Pentland	1827	200	40	40
Ixworth	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Matthew O'Mara . . .	November 22, 1802	1,260	210	420
Ixworth		Sundry persons . . .	1815	6,300	1,200	1,300
Jersey	Sir James Kempt . . .	Honourable C. Bowen . .		5,508	1,109	1,138
Kildare	Ditto	Sundry persons . . .		3,840	768	770
Kildare	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	P. M. De La Valtrie . .	June 24, 1803	11,486	1,990	2,520
Kildare		Sundry persons . . .	1822 to 1826	9,110	1,622	1,822
Kildare	Lord Dalhousie . . .	John Heather	January, 1827	200	40	40
Kilkenny		Purre and Joseph Clement	February 19, 1826	1,600	320	320
Kingsey	Sir James Kempt . . .	Sundry persons . . .		200	40	40
Kingsey	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	George Longmore . . .	June 7, 1803	11,478	2,448	2,422
Kingsey	Ditto	Major Holland's family, &c.	January 28, 1805	11,198	2,132	1,998
Kingsey	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Edward Baynes	June 18, 1811	600		
Kingsey	General Prescott . . .	Donald M'Lean and family	January 11, 1814			
Kingsey		Sundry persons . . .	1823 to 1826	5,400	1,080	1,080
Kingsey	Lord Dalhousie . . .	George Alexander . . .	1827	600	120	120
Leeds		Sundry persons . . .		3,685	780	786
Leeds	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Isaac Todd	1801	11,760	2,420	2,630
Leeds	General Prescott . . .	George Hamilton . . .	December 7, 1812	8,002		
Leeds	Ditto					
Leeds		Sundry persons . . .	1814 to 1826	6,000	1,200	1,200
Leeds	Lord Dalhousie . . .	W. Heyden & W. Greiger	November, 1826	330	66	66
Leeds	Ditto	Hill Blaiklock	April 1827	600	120	120
Leeds	Ditto	Wm. Fraser	1827	100	20	20
Leeds	Ditto	J. Millar and Conkworth	1827	290	58	58
Leeds	Ditto	George Alexander . . .	1827	200	40	40
Leeds	Ditto	William Saunders . . .	January, 1828	186	32	32
Lingwick	Hon. J. Dunn	Sundry grantees . . .	March 7, 1807	13,650	2,600	2,400
Lingwick	General Prescott . . .	Hon. John Young . . .	March 21, 1814	17,000		
Lochaber		Sundry persons . . .		847	174	174
Lochaber	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Archibald M'Millan, &c.	March 26, 1807	13,261	3,213	3,291
Lochaber		P. Wright, Esq.	1825	1,945	389	389
Maddington		Sundry persons . . .		505	100	100
Maddington	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	G. W. Allsopp	December 24, 1808	6,005		
Maddington	Ditto	Sundry persons . . .	December 1, 1808	6,033		
Magdalen Islands		Sir Isaac Coffin		48,847		8,143
Melbourne	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Henry Caldwell	April 3, 1805	26,153	5,932	6,184
Melbourne		Sundry persons . . .	1817	4,900	980	980
Milton		Ditto		1,400	280	280
Milton	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	{ Officers and Privates of the B. Militia }	January 29, 1803	24,518	6,090	6,273
Milton	Lord Dalhousie . . .	L. C. Duvert	May, 1827	500	100	100
Milton	Ditto	Francis Mount	August, 1827	500	100	100
Nelson	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	{ Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia }	April 21, 1804	38,326	7,561	7,743
Newport		Sundry persons . . .		400	80	80
Newport	Ditto	N. Taylor	August 4, 1803	12,600	2,400	2,400
Newport	Ditto	Edmund Heard	July 4, 1801	11,550	2,310	2,310
Newton	Ditto	C. De Lotbinière . . .	March 6, 1805	12,961	2,331	2,526
Newton	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Saveuse de Beaujeu, &c.	April 25, 1811	1,137		
Onslow	Sir James Kempt . . .	Sundry persons . . .		252	40	40
Onslow	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Forsyth and Richardson	March 9, 1805	1,073	210	210
Onslow	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Roswell Minor, &c. &c.	November 12, 1808	12,667		
Orford	Sir James Kempt . . .	Settlers		348	70	70
Orford	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Luke Knoulton	May 5, 1801	12,262	2,701	2,462
Orford		C. B. Felton	1816 to 1826	200	40	40
Potton	General Prescott . . .	Lauchlan M'Lean . . .	October 31, 1797	6,000	1,260	1,260
Potton	Sir R. S. Milnes . . .	Henry Ruiter	July 27, 1803	27,580	5,516	5,516
Potton	Sir J. H. Craig . . .	Thomas Shepherd . . .	July 18, 1810	210		

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Potton		William Osgood, Esq.	1815 to 1816	9,800	1,900	1,900
Rawdon		Sundry persons		4,900	960	960
Rawdon	General Prescott	James Sawyer	Ditto 1799	1,900	400	400
Rawdon	Sir R. S. Milnes	R. Henry Bruere and Selby	January 14, 1805	3,150	630	420
Rawdon	Lord Dalhousie	Sundry persons	1822 to 1826	2,200	440	440
Rawdon	Ditto	Roderick M'Kenzie	to 1827	100	20	20
Roxton		Sundry persons		1,300	260	260
Roxton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Ditto	January 8, 1803	24,784	4,620	4,620
Settrington	Lord Dalhousie	Ditto	Additions	13,000	2,593	3,189
Shefford	Sir R. S. Milnes	John Savage	February 10, 1801	35,490	7,098	7,098
Shefford 1,400, Stukeley 800, Hatley 600, Compton 1,000, Barnston 800, Stanstead 1,200, Shipton 2,000, & Granby 1,200	Lord Dalhousie	Francis Languedoc, Esq.	June, 1827	granted crown reserves 9,000	Ham equivalent 9,000 Pr. portion 1,800	1,800
Shenley	Sir J. H. Craig	James Glenny	May 1, 1810	10,298		
Sherrington		Languedoc		2,633	525	525
Sherrington	Ditto	Francis Baby and others	February 22, 1809	19,278		
Sherrington	Ditto	Susan and Margaret Finlay	May 29, 1809	8,395		
Sherrington	General Prescott	Honourable J. Young	December 30, 1811			
Shipton	Sir R. S. Milnes	Elmer Cushing	December 4, 1803	58,692	11,725	11,739
Shipton	Sir J. H. Craig	James Barnard	July 10, 1810	210		
Simpson		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		528	100	100
Simpson	Sir R. S. Milnes	{ Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia }	Ditto 1802	42,135	9,326	8,387
Somerset	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 1804	38,790	7,483	7,619
Stanbridge	Ditto	Hugh Finlay, Esq.	September 1, 1800	41,790	8,820	8,810
Standon		Sundry persons		2,119	420	420
Stanfold	Sir J. H. Craig	Jenkin Williams, &c.	July 3, 1807	26,810		
Stanstead		Sundry persons		400	80	80
Stanstead	Sir R. S. Milnes	Isaac Ogden	September 27, 1800	27,720	5,250	5,040
Stanstead	Ditto	Richard Adams	December 6, 1803	1,276	210	173
Stanstead	Ditto	Sundry persons	August 2, 1805	3,578	511	511
Stanstead	Sir J. H. Craig	Sir R. S. Milnes	March 12, 1810	21,406		
Stoke	Sir R. S. Milnes	James Cowan	February 13, 1802	43,620	10,542	8,912
Stoke	Ditto	{ Minor Children of Wm. Boutellier }	August 28, 1802	1,890	378	378
Stoneham		Sundry persons		400	80	80
Stoneham	Ditto	Kenelm Chandler	May 14, 1800	24,000	3,428	3,428
Stoneham		S. Graham	1810 to 1826	200	40	40
Stoneham	Lord Dalhousie	G. Reynar	July 1827	200	40	40
Stukeley	Sir R. S. Milnes	Samuel Willard	November 3, 1800	23,625	4,200	4,650
Stukeley	Sir G. Drummond	{ Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec }	1816	4,435	381	734
Sutton	Ditto	Sundry persons	August 31, 1802	39,900	8,000	7,800
Sutton	Sir John Sherbrooke	{ Chief Justice Osgood & Mrs. Davidson }	July 1817	4,300	880	880
Templeton		Sundry persons		1,095	200	200
Templeton	Hon. T. Dunn	Archibald M'Mellan, &c.	March 26, 1807	8,949	2,052	1,629
Templeton	Lord Dalhousie	James Green	April 1827	364	72	72
Templeton	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry grantees	November 29, 1800	8,620		
Tewkesbury		Courtenay		400	80	80
Tewkesbury	Sir R. S. Milnes	Captain Wulf	September 18, 1800	2,009	400	490
Tewkesbury	Ditto	Denis Letourneau	May 4, 1800	24,000	4,610	4,620
Thetford	Ditto	John Mervin Nooth	November 10, 1802	23,100	4,620	4,410
Tingwick		Sundry persons		400	80	80
Tingwick	Ditto	Ditto	January 23, 1804	23,730	5,040	4,620
Tingwick		Hon. J. Young & others	1817	21,000	4,200	4,200
Tring	Ditto	Sundry persons	July 20, 1804	22,995	4,400	4,400
Upton	Ditto	Ditto		2,913	580	580
Upton	Ditto	David Alexander Grant	May 21, 1800	25,200	5,210	5,000

TOWNSHIPS.	By whom granted.	Leaders of Townships.	Date of the Patent.	Number of Acres granted.	Reservations for Crown.	Reservations for Clergy.
Upton	Sir J. H. Craig	Lewis Schmidt and fam.	May 27, 1809	678		
Upton and Augmentation		{ Mr. De Montenach and Josias Wurtele }	1822 to 1823	735	147	147
Warwick		Sundry persons		800	160	160
Warwick	Sir R. S. Milnes	Ditto	January, 1804	23,940	4,830	4,830
Weedon		Sundry persons	1814 to 1823	11,800	2,400	2,400
Wendover Gore		Ployart		200	40	40
Wendover	Ditto	Ditto	June 24, 1805	12,558	2,739	2,266
Wendover	Sir J. H. Craig	Benj. and Alex. Hart . .	September 26, 1808	200		
Wendover		Sundry persons	1815 to 1819	1,600	320	320
Wendover Gore	Lord Dalhousie	John Leggat	February, 1828	300	60	60
Wendover, Remnant or } Augmentation . . . }		C. De Montenach		565	113	113
Wendover Augmentation		W. Gibson		300	60	60
Wentworth	Sir J. H. Craig	Jane de Montmoulin, &c.	June 3, 1809	12,390		
Westbury	Sir R. S. Milnes	Henry Caldwell	March 13, 1804	12,262	2,701	2,462
Wickham		Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot		754	150	150
Wickham	Ditto	William Lindsay	August 31, 1802	23,753	5,364	4,489
Wickham		Ditto and others	Since 1814	28,945	Crown Re- serves, including quantity granted or occupied.	4,311
Windsor	Ditto	Mary Charlotte de Castelle	May 17, 1804	420		84
Windsor	Ditto	{ Officers and Privates of the Canadian Militia }	July 14, 1802	50,900	10,641	10,665
Windsor, Simpson, Somer- } set, and Nelson . . }	Sir J. H. Craig	Sundry persons	December 27, 1808	3,780		
Wolfstown		Ditto		1,500	300	300
Wolfstown	Sir R. S. Milnes	Nicholas Montour	August 14, 1802	11,550	2,310	2,310

XIX.

Award of the King of the Netherlands.

TRANSLATION.

WILLIAM, *by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c. &c.*

Having accepted the functions of arbitrator, conferred upon us by the note of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, and by that of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to our Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 12th January, 1829, agreeable to the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, of the 24th December, 1814, and to the 1st article of the Convention concluded between those powers at London, on the 29th September, 1827, in the difference which has arisen between them on the subject of the boundaries of their respective possessions.

Animated by a sincere desire of answering, by a scrupulous and impartial decision, the confidence they have testified to us, and thus to give them a new proof of the high value we attach to it.

Having, to that effect, duly examined and maturely weighed the contents of the first statement, as well as those of the definitive statement of the said difference, which have been respectively delivered to us on the 1st of April of the year 1830, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, with all the documents thereunto annexed in support of them.

Desirous of fulfilling, at this time, the obligations we have contracted in accepting the functions of arbitrator in the aforesaid difference, by laying before the two high interested parties the result of our examination, and our opinion on the three points into which, by common accord, the contestation is divided.

Considering that the three points abovementioned ought to be decided according to the Treaties, Acts, and Conventions concluded between the two Powers; that is to say, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of 1794, the Declaration relative to the River St. Croix of 1798, the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent in 1814; the Convention of the 29th September, 1827, and Mitchell's Map, and the map A referred to in that Convention.

We declare that, as to the first point, to wit, the question which is the place designated in

the treaties as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and what are the highlands dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, along which is to be drawn the line of boundary, from that angle to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

Considering that the high interested parties respectively claim that line of boundary at the south and at the north of the River St. John, and have each indicated, upon the map A, the line which they claim.

Considering that according to the instances alleged, the term highland applies not only to a hilly or elevated country, but also to land which, without being hilly, divides waters flowing in different directions; and that thus the character more or less hilly and elevated of the country through which are drawn the two lines respectively claimed at the north and at the south of the River St. John, cannot form the basis of a choice between them.

That the text of the 2d article of the Treaty of 1783 recites, in part, the words previously used in the Proclamation of 1763, and in the Quebec Act of 1774, to indicate the southern boundaries of the Government of Quebec from Lake Champlain, "In forty-five degrees of north latitude, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs."

That in 1763, 1765, 1773, and 1782, it was established that Nova Scotia should be bounded at the north, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs, by the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; that this delimitation is again found, with respect to the Province of Quebec, in the Commission of the Governor General of Quebec of 1786, wherein the language of the Proclamation of 1763 and of the Quebec Act of 1774 has been used, as also in the Commissions of 1786, and others of subsequent dates of the Governors of New Brunswick, with respect to the last mentioned province, as well as in a great number of maps anterior and posterior to the Treaty of 1783; and that the 1st article of the said Treaty specifies by name the States whose independence is acknowledged.

But that this mention does not imply (implique) the entire coincidence of the boundaries between the two powers, as settled by the following article, with the ancient delimitation of the British Provinces, whose preservation is not mentioned in the Treaty of 1783, and which owing to its continual changes, and the uncertainty which continued to exist respecting it, created from time to time differences between the provincial authorities.

That there results from the line drawn under the Treaty of 1783 through the great lakes west of the River St. Lawrence, a departure from the ancient provincial charters with regard to those boundaries.

That one would vainly attempt to explain why, if the intention was to retain the ancient provincial boundary, Mitchell's Map, published in 1755, and, consequently, anterior to the Proclamation of 1763, and to the Quebec Act of 1774, was precisely the one used in the negotiation of 1783.

That Great Britain proposed at first the River Piscataqua as the eastern boundary of the United States, and did not subsequently agree to the proposition to cause the boundary of Maine or Massachusetts Bay to be ascertained at a later period.

That the treaty of Ghent stipulated for a new examination on the spot, which could not be made applicable to an historical or administrative boundary.

And that, therefore, the ancient delimitation of the British Provinces does not either afford the basis of a decision.

That the longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, which ought to coincide with that of the source of the St. Croix River, was determined only by the Declaration of 1798, which indicated that river.

That the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation of 1794 alludes to the doubt which had arisen with respect to the River St. Croix, and that the first instructions of the Congress, at the time of the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of 1783, locate the said angle at the source of the River St. John.

That the latitude of that angle is upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, according to Mitchell's Map, which is acknowledged to have regulated the combined and official labours of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783, whereas, agreeably to the delimitation of the Government of Quebec, it is to be looked for at the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.

That the nature of the ground east of the before-mentioned angle not having been indicated by the Treaty of 1783, no argument can be drawn from it to locate that angle at one place in preference to another :

That, at all events, if it were deemed proper to place it nearer to the source of the River St. Croix, and look for it at Mars Hill, for instance, it would be so much the more possible that the boundary of New Brunswick drawn thence north-eastwardly would give to that province several north-west angles, situated farther north and east, according to their greater remoteness from Mars Hill ; the number of degrees of the angle referred to in the treaty has not been mentioned.

That, consequently, the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, here alluded to, having been unknown in 1783, and the Treaty of Ghent having again declared it to be unascertained, the mention of that historical angle in the Treaty of 1783 is to be considered as a petition of principle (*petition de principe*), affording no basis for a decision, whereas, if considered as a topographical point, having reference to the definition, namely, " that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the highlands," it forms simply the extremity of the line along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean,—an extremity which a reference to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia does not contribute to ascertain, and which still remaining itself to be found, cannot lead to the discovery of the line which it is to terminate.

Lastly, that the arguments deduced from the rights of sovereignty exercised over the fief of Madawaska and over the Madawaska settlement—even admitting that such exercise were sufficiently proved—cannot decide the question, for the reason that those two settlements only embrace a portion of the territory in dispute, and that the high interested parties have acknowledged the country lying between the two lines respectively claimed by them as constituting a subject of contestation, and that, therefore, possession cannot be considered as derogating from the right, and that if the ancient delimitation of the province be set aside, which is adduced in support of the line claimed at the north of the River St. John, and especially that which is mentioned in the Proclamation of 1763 and in the Quebec Act of 1774, no argument can be

admitted in support of the line claimed at the south of the River St. John, which would tend to prove that such part of the territory in dispute belongs to Canada or to New Brunswick.

Considering, that the question divested of the inconclusive arguments drawn from the nature, more or less hilly, of the ground—from the ancient delimitation of the provinces—from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and from the actual possession, resolves itself, in the end, to these: which is the line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix, and which is the ground, no matter whether hilly and elevated or not, which from that line to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, divides the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean; that the high interested parties only agree upon the fact that the boundary sought for must be determined by such a line and by such a ground; that they further agree, since the declaration of 1798, as to the answer to be given to the first question, with the exception of the latitude at which the line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River is to terminate; the said latitude coincides with the extremity of the ground which, from that line to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River, divides the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean: and that, therefore, it only remains to ascertain that ground.

That on entering upon this operation, it is discovered on the one hand,

First, that if, by adopting the line claimed at the north of the River St. John, Great Britain cannot be considered as obtaining a territory of less value than if she had accepted, in 1783, the River St. John as her frontier, taking into view the situation of the country situated between the Rivers St. John and St. Croix, in the vicinity of the sea, and the possession of both banks of the River St. John in the lower part of its course, said equivalent would, nevertheless, be destroyed by the interruption of the communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, especially between Quebec and Fredericton; and one would vainly seek to discover what motives could have determined the Court of London to consent to such an interruption.

That if, in the second place, in contra distinction to the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, it had been proper, agreeably to the language used in geography, to comprehend the rivers falling into the Bays of Fundy and des Chaleurs with those emptying themselves directly into the Atlantic Ocean, in the general denomination of rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, it would be hazardous to include into the species belonging to that class the Rivers St. John and Restigouche, which the line claimed at the north of the River St. John divides immediately from rivers emptying themselves into the River St. Lawrence, nor with other rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean, but alone; and thus to apply, in interpreting the delimitation established by a treaty, where each word must have a meaning, to two exclusively special cases, and where no mention is made of the genus (*genre*), a generical expression which would ascribe to them a broader meaning, or which, if extended to the Schoodiac Lakes, the Penobscot and the Kennebec, which empty themselves directly into the Atlantic Ocean, would establish the principle that the Treaty of 1783 meant highlands which divide, as well mediately as immediately, the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean—a principle equally realized by both lines.

Thirdly, that the line claimed at the north of the River St. John does not divide, even immediately, the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from the Rivers St.

John and Restigouche, but only rivers that empty themselves into the St. John and Restigouche, with the exception of the last part of the said line, near the sources of the River St. John, and that hence, in order to reach the Atlantic Ocean, the rivers divided by that line from those that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence each need two intermediate channels, to wit: the ones, the River St. John and the Bay of Fundy, and the others, the River Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleurs.

And on the other hand, that it cannot be sufficiently explained how, if the high contracting parties intended, in 1783, to establish the boundary at the south of the River St. John, that river, to which the territory in dispute is, in a great measure, indebted for its distinctive character, has been neutralized and set aside.

That the verb "divide" appears to require the contiguity of the objects to be "divided."

That the said boundary forms at its western extremity, only, the immediate separation between the River Metjarmette, and the north-westernmost head of the Penobscot, and divides, mediately, only the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from the waters of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Schoodiac Lakes; while the boundary claimed at the north of the River St. John divides, immediately, the waters of the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, and mediately, the Schoodiac Lakes, and the waters of the Rivers Penobscot and Kennebec, from the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, to wit: the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky, Trois Pistoles, Green, Du Loup, Kamouraska, Ouelle, Bras St. Nicholas, Du Sud, La Famine and Chaudiere.

That even setting aside the Rivers Restigouche and St. John, for the reason that they could not be considered as falling into the Atlantic Ocean, the northern line would still be as near as to the Schoodiac Lakes, and to the waters of the Penobscot and of the Kennebec, as the southern line would be to the Rivers Beaver, Metis, Rimousky and others that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence; and would, as well as the other, form a mediate separation between those and the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

That the prior intersections of the southern boundary, by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River, could only secure to it an accessory advantage over the other, in case both the one and the other boundary should combine, in the same degree, the qualities required by the treaties.

And the fate assigned by that of 1783 to the Connecticut, and even to the St. Lawrence, precludes the supposition that the two powers could have intended to surrender the whole course of each river, from its source to its mouth, to the share of either one or the other.

Considering, That, after what precedes, the arguments adduced on either side, and the documents exhibited in support of them, cannot be considered as sufficiently preponderating to determine a preference in favour of one of the two lines respectively claimed by the high interested parties, as boundaries of their possessions from the source of the River St. Croix to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River; and that the nature of the difference, and the vague and not sufficiently determinate stipulations of the treaty of 1783, do not permit to adjudge either of those lines to one of the said parties, without wounding the principles of law and equity, with regard to the other.

Considering, That, as has already been said, the question resolves itself into a selection to be made of a ground, dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; that the high interested parties are agreed with

regard to the course of the streams delineated by common accord on the map A. and affording the only basis of a decision.

And that, therefore, the circumstances upon which such decision could not be further elucidated by means of fresh topographical investigation, nor by the production of additional documents.

We are of opinion, That it will be suitable (*il conviendra*) to adopt as the boundary of the two States a line drawn due north from the source of the River St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg* of the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the River St. Francis empties itself into the River St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of the River St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of its south-westernmost branch, which source we indicated, on the map A. by the letter X. authenticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, thence a line drawn due west, to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America and delineated on the map A. thence said line to the point at which according to the said map, it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain, and hence the line traced on the map by the two powers, to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River.

As regards the second point, to wit: the question which is the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

Considering, That, in order to solve this question, it is necessary to choose between Connecticut, Lake River, Perry's Stream, India Stream and Hall's Stream.

Considering, That, according to the usage adopted in geography, the source and the bed of a river are denoted by the name of the river which is attached to such source and to such bed, and by their greater relative importance, as compared to that of other waters communicating with said river.

Considering, That an official letter of 1772 already mentions the name of Hall's Brook; and that in an official letter, of subsequent date in the same year, Hall's Brook is represented as a small river falling into the Connecticut.

That the river in which Connecticut Lake is situated appears more considerable than either Hall's Indian or Perry's Stream: that Connecticut Lake, and the two lakes situated northward of it, seem to ascribe to it a greater volume of water than to the other three rivers; and that by admitting it to be the bed of the Connecticut, the course of that river is extended farther than it would be, if a preference were given to either of the other three rivers.

Lastly, that the map A. having been recognised by the convention of 1827, as indicating the courses of streams, the authority of that map would likewise seem to extend to their appellation, since in case of dispute, such name of river, or lake, respecting which the parties were not agreed, may have been omitted; that said map mentions Connecticut Lake, and that the name of Connecticut Lake implies the applicability of the name of Connecticut to the river which flows through the said Lake.

We are of opinion, That the stream situated farthest to the north-west, among those which fall into the northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered as the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

* Thalweg—a German compound word—Thal, valley, and Weg, way. It means here, the deepest channel of the river.

And as to the third point, to wit: the question, which is the boundary to be traced from the River Connecticut, along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois and Cataraqui.

Considering, That the high interested parties differ in opinion as to the question, whether the treaties require a fresh survey of the whole line of boundary from the River Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the treaties, Iroquois or Cataraqui, or simply the completion of the ancient provincial surveys.

Considering, That the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 does not stipulate that such portion of the boundaries, which may not have hitherto been surveyed, shall be surveyed, but declares that the boundaries have not been, and establishes that they shall be, surveyed.

That in effect such survey ought, in the relations between the two powers, to be considered as not having been made from the Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, since the ancient survey was found to be incorrect, and had been ordered, not by a common accord of the two powers, but by the ancient provincial authorities.

That in determining the latitude of places it is customary to follow the principle of the observed latitude.

And that the Government of the United States of America has erected certain fortifications at the place called Rouses' Point, under impression that the ground formed part of their territory—an impression sufficiently authorized by the circumstance that the line had, until then, been reputed to correspond with the 45th degree of north latitude.

We are of opinion that it will be suitable (*il conviendra*) to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude, in order to mark out the boundary from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the River St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraqui, in such a manner, however, that in all cases at the place called Rouses' Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its kilometrical radius (*rayon kilometrique.*)

Thus done and given under our royal seal at the Hague, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of our reign the eighteenth.

WILLIAM.

VERSTOLK DE SOELEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

XX.

Protest of the American Minister at the Court of the Netherlands.

The Hague, January 12, 1831.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, had the honour to receive from the hands of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the 10th instant, a document purporting to be an expression of his opinion on the several points submitted to him as arbiter, relative to certain portions of the boundary of the United States. In a period of much difficulty His Majesty has had the goodness, for the purpose of conciliating conflicting claims and pretensions, to devote to the high parties interested a time that must have been precious to himself and people. It is with extreme regret, therefore, that the undersigned, in order to prevent all misconception, and to vindicate the rights of his Government, feels himself compelled to call the attention of his Excellency, the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, again to the subject. But while, on the one hand, in advertng to certain views and considerations, which seem in some measure, perhaps, to have escaped observation, the undersigned will deem it necessary to do so with simplicity and frankness; he could not, on the other, be wanting in the expressions of a most respectful deference for His Majesty, the Arbiter.

The language of the Treaty which has given rise to the contestation between the United States and Great Britain is, " And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the north-west angle of Nova Scotia: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of the river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguay. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its native source; directly north the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence." The manner of carrying this apparently exceedingly definite and lucid description of boundary into effect, by running the line as described, and making the same on the surface of the earth, was the subject, the sole exclusive subject, submitted by the Convention of September, 1827, in pursuance of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 to an arbiter.

If, on investigation, that arbiter found the language of the Treaty, in his opinion, inapplicable to, and wholly inconsistent with, the topography of the country, so that the Treaty of 1783, in regard to its description of boundary, could not be executed according to its own express stipulations, no authority whatever was conferred upon him to determine or consider what practicable boundary line should in such case be substituted and established. Such a

question of boundary as is here supposed the United States of America would, it is believed, submit to the definite decision of no sovereign. And in the case submitted to His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, the United States, in forbearing to delegate any such power, were not influenced by any want of respect for that distinguished monarch. They have, on the contrary, given him the most signal proofs of their consideration and confidence. In the present case especially, as any revision or substitution of boundary whatever had been steadily, and in a spirit of unalterable determination, resisted at Ghent and at Washington, they had not anticipated the possibility of there being any occasion for delegating such powers.

Among the questions to which the language of the Treaty of 1783, already quoted, gave rise between the high parties interested is the following, viz. where at a point due north from the source of the River St. Croix are "the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean?" at which same point on said highlands was also to be found the north-west angle of the long established, well known, and distinctly defined British Province of Nova Scotia.

On the southern border of the River St. Lawrence, and at the average distance from it of less than thirty English miles, there is an elevated range or continuation of broken highlands extending from Cape Rosieres south-westerly to the sources of Connecticut River, forming the southern border of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the *ligne des versants* of the rivers emptying into it. The same highlands form also the *ligne des versants* on the north of the River Ristigouche, emptying itself into the Bay des Chaleurs, the River St. John with its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Fundy, the River Penobscot with its north-westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Penobscot, the Rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the Bay of Sagadahock, and the River Connecticut emptying into the bay usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea or Atlantic Ocean; are designated by their names on Mitchell's map; and with the single exception of Sagadahock are all equally well known and usually designated by their appropriate names. This *ligne des versants* constitutes the highlands of the Treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another *ligne des versants* which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the treaty. It is the dividing ridge that bounds the southern line of the basin of the River St. John, and divides the streams that flow into the River St. John from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the River St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the basins of the St. John and Restigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very *ligne des versants*, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John. This proximity reducing the due north line of the treaty, as it were, to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill between the tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill with the *ligne des versants*, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands of the treaty.

These two ranges of highlands as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, His Majesty the arbiter regards as comporting equally well, in all respects, with the language of the treaty. It is not the intention of the undersigned in this

place, to question in the slightest degree the correctness of His Majesty's conclusion. But when the arbiter proceeds to say, that it would be suitable to run the line due north from the source of the River St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those that fall into the River St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the River St. John, thence to pass up said river to the mouth of the River St. Francis, thence up the River St. Francis to the source of its south-westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west into the point where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River," thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the arbiter, to enter a protest against the proceedings, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the high parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence, on the part of their representative near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the assurance of his high consideration.

WM. P. PREBLE.

His Excellency the BARON VERSTOLK VAN SOELEN,

His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TABLE of the **POST TOWNS** on the Eye and Cross Routes in the **CANADAS** with the **DISTANCES** and the **RATES** of **POSTAGE** for a Single Letter in ***HALIFAX CURRENCY, BY F. A. STANVER, ESQ.*** Dep^y Post Master General in 1829.

[illegible]

A Table showing the Latitudes and Longitudes of Headlands, &c. on the Coasts of North America, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, from a series of Observations made on the spot, in the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, by Mr. John Jones, Master, and Mr. Horatio Janney, Mate, of H. M. Ship Hussar, and other Officers of the Squadron;—Halifax being considered as the Meridian.

Place of Observation.	Latitude north.	Longitude west of Greenwich.	Variation westerly.	Place of Observation.	Latitude north.	Longitude west of Greenwich.	Variation westerly.
NOVA-SCOTIA AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.							
Halifax, Naval-Yard, [Meridian]	44 39 26 2	63 37 48	17 10 30	Cape Traverse	46 13 37	63 42 47	
Maughers Beach [Lighthouse]	44 36 22	-	-	Prince Edward Island, west point	46 37 48	64 24 21 8	
Sambro Lighthouse	44 26 17	63 35 16 2	16 45	Ditto, east point	46 27 36	62 0 8	21 0
Shut-in-Island, south-west end	44 36 35	63 17 48		Ditto, Cape North, north-east point	47 4 20	64 4 15 6	
Bedford Head	44 40 5	63 5 10 5		Ditto, Cape Bear	46 0 2	62 29 57	
Long Island [off Tangier Harbour]	44 44 28	62 41 7 5		Paspheiac, south point of the beach	48 0 54 6	65 18 16 7	19 40
Green Island, [north-east point]	44 48 24	62 21 43		Anticosti, west point	49 52 29	64 30 54 9	22 55
Green Island, [south point]	45 4 55	61 34 49 5		Ditto, north point	49 57 38	64 15 1 4	
Berry Head, [near Torbay]	45 10 17	61 21 4		Ditto, east point	49 8 30	61 44 56 9	24 33
White Head, [off White Haven]	45 14 17	61 21 4		St. John's Harbour	50 17 35 4	64 5 32 7	
Canso Lighthouse	45 19 33	60 58 30		Ditto, east side	50 13 7	64 12 11	
Eddy Point, [Gut of Canso]	45 30 25	61 16 54		Cape Resol, north-east point	48 10 11	64 15 34	
Cape St. George, [ditto]	45 51 22	61 55 12		Point Des Monts, Lighthouse	48 16 31	67 28 19 5	
Pictou Island, [south side]	45 47 52	62 37 33	19 35	Ditto, extreme point	49 18 38	67 26 19 5	
Pictou Harbour	45 41 56 7	62 42 0	19 0	Magdalen Island, north-east point	47 37 37	61 26 51	
Cape Prospect, [extreme point]	45 40 20	62 42 0	19 0	Brian's Island, north-east point	47 48 8	-	
Point Rose, [Malaguash Bay]	44 26 38	63 46 39	16 10	Entry Island, south-west point	47 16 7	61 47 26	22 25
Point Rose, [south point]	44 18 7	64 16 33	16 15 W	Bird Island, northmost	47 50 28	61 12 53	12 54
Indian Island, [south point]	44 11 8	64 23 48	15 9	City of Quebec	-	71 16 25 5	23 45
St. John's Head, [south point]	44 10 50	64 22 24 8		St. Paul's Island	-	47 12 38	
Metway Head, [south point]	44 9 0	64 26 51	15 15				
Liverpool, [south point]	44 6 24	64 30 14	14 59	BAY OF FUNDY.			
Metway Head, Metway Harbour	44 1 52	64 40 48	14 43	St. John, N. B.	45 15 0	66 0 19	
Western Head, Liverpool Bay	43 59 13	64 42 34 8	14 43	Partridge Island, Lighthouse	45 13 36	66 47 26	
Little Hope Island	43 48 34	64 40 48	14 1	Beaver Harbour, south-west point of the entrance	45 2 24	66 54 47	
Long projecting point between Rugged Island Harbour and Green Harbour	43 41 14	65 3 43 6		Bliss Island, south-west point, Ekang Harbour	45 0 15	66 50 58	
Green Harbour	43 39 40	65 11 28 6	13 41	Grand Manan, north point	44 40 40	66 49 7	
Shelburne Lighthouse	43 37 31	65 18 40 5		Ditto, Swallow-tail point	44 44 54	66 47 21	
Sandy Point, Shelburne Harbour	43 41 57	65 28 11	12 68	Ditto, White Head Island	44 36 59	66 45 4	
Sandy Point, south point	43 23 57	65 38 3	12 24	Brier's Island, Lighthouse	44 13 51	66 26 54	
Sandy Point, north point	43 23 51	65 50 42	14 0	Digby Lighthouse	44 40 25	65 50 15	
Sable Island, [south point]	43 20 22	66 18 37	14 0				
Sable Island, east end	43 18 37	66 18 37		NEWFOUNDLAND.			
Ditto, west end	43 16 7	66 13 34		St. John's, Fort Townshend	47 53 33 8	52 45 10 7	
Just-aux-Corps Island, south point	45 58 19	61 37 51	20 40	Cape Broyle, south point	47 40 27 8	52 55 33	
Port Hood, Cape Linze	45 59 31	61 36 15	21 14	Cape Race	47 36 49	59 21 0	
Ship Harbour, Gut Canso	45 36 25	61 21 43	19 16	Virgin Rocks	46 26 15 3	55 56 35	
Cape Hinchinbroke, a small island off the Cape	45 34 29	60 42 36	20 11	Trespassy, Point Powles	46 43 11 8	53 27 0	
Green Island, off Isle Madame	45 27 47	60 57 48	18 30	Placentia, Point Verde	47 13 51 1	54 6 10 7	
Cape Portland	45 47 57	60 7 36		Blue Beach Point, Cape Chapeau Rouge, south 22, east one and a quarter miles	46 54 16	55 28 40 7	
Louisburg, ruins of the old Lighthouse	45 53 31 5	59 59 48		Cape Rave, extreme point	47 36 49	59 21 0	
Cape Breton, extreme point	45 56 26	59 50 15		Port aux Basques, Road Island	47 34 11	59 10 39	24 2
Scattery Island, east point	46 1 19	59 43 29	22 27				
Cape North, north-east point	47 2 10	60 22 50	23 30	BERMUDA.			
Cape North, north-east point, Breton Island	47 2 10	64 13 37 3		St. Catherine's Point	32 23 43	64 41 25 8	
Bona Venture Island, north-west point	48 29 30 3	64 25 18	20 40	Dock-Yard	32 19 1	64 54 8	
Douglas Town, south end of the beach	48 46 33	64 13 38	21 33	Wreck Hill	32 14 18	64 55 12	
Cape Gaspe, south-east point	48 45 14	64 13 38		Gibb's Hill, Flag Staff	32 14 18	64 55 12	
Cape Tormentine, north-east point	46 7 38	64 51 41 7		North Rock	32 29 26	64 50 18	
Point Escuminac, north-east point	47 5 1 8	64 53 30 3					
Point Miscou, north-east point	48 1 27	64 35 49 5					

Hussar, at Bermuda, 14th May, 1830.

CHARLES OGLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

THE plan of the following Dictionary embraces an exact description of the situation, extent, bounds, soil, settlements, &c., of each place in the province; and a tabular exhibit, under the respective heads, of the statistics, annual agricultural produce, and live-stock, in each parish, seignior, or township, calculated, generally, for the year 1827. To the description of the different seigniories and fiefs is subjoined an extract of the original title deeds, taken from the archives of the province. The lakes, rivers, rivulets and streams, their islands, &c., are also particularly described, and these several objects, from the extent of recent exploring surveys in the interior of the country, have become very numerous, and have afforded much new and interesting subject matter. In fact, the details are elaborate, and the sources of information of the most authentic character (*vide* Preface): that the work is faultless is, however, far from being believed, and it is possible that the eye of the seigneur, of the curate or of some other person possessing a very intimate knowledge of a circumscribed spot, may detect some little oversights or inaccuracies of minutia; but it is hoped that great allowances will be made for a first undertaking of this nature in regard to Lower Canada, and the Author trusts, that its being the result of the researches and labour of one individual will also be taken into consideration. In the general arrangement of the details, and method of the Dictionary, he has, however, derived much assistance from Mr. Thomas G. Bucke, to whose intelligence and extreme assiduity the Author feels happy to give his testimony.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Aug. Augmentation. B. b. Barony. C. c. Canal. co. County. D. d. District. E. East. F. f. Fief. fr. from. I. Isle. Id. Island. L. l. Lake. l. League. m. mile. N. North. P. p. Parish. R. r. River. S. Seignior. s. South. sq. square. T. t. Township. V. v. Village. w. West.

A B E

ABAGUSQUASH, or "small water," rises in the rear of Trois Pistolles, S. It is a river, or rather a chain of lakes, forming one of the head branches of the R. Toledo, which it enters a little below L. Orsale Wallagamuch.

ABAWSISQUASH, river, rises in a small L., connected by a portage with L. Orsale Wallagamuch, one of the sources of the Toledo. It runs N. W., cutting off the S. angle of the S. of Trois Pistolles, and joins the R. of that name. By means of this R., which is narrow, rapid and obstructed by falls, the Indians pass in canoes from the R. Toledo to the St. Lawrence.

ABENAKIS, *v.* INDIANS.

ABERCROMBY, township, in the co. of Terrebonne, is in the rear of the Augmentation of Mille Isles and joins Kilkenny N. E. When this township was originally surveyed it was considered barren and the lands unfit for cultivation; but more recently the reverse has proved to be the case, and both sides of the North River, which traverses this township in a N. W. direction, already present a tolerably large and improving settlement of Canadian farmers, who have been unadvisedly located by Mr. Dumont, proprietor of part of the seignior of Mille Isles, and who, in conse-

A B E

quence of the great deficiency of superficial extent sustained by him in the augmentation of that seignior, produced by the interference of the anterior seigniorial grant of the Lake of the Two Mountains, has thought himself at liberty to exceed his seigniorial limits, and has accordingly conceded the lands on both sides of the North River to the lateral depth of nearly seven miles within the township of Abercromby. These concessions extend, generally, three arpents in front on the river by 30 in depth, and pay an annual rent of five livres and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat. The number of concessions is about 120 and the population amounts to about 170; there are 40 houses, one saw-mill, and a potashery belonging to Mr. Laviolette. The total annual produce of this new settlement may be said to be about 2100 bushels of wheat and other grain, besides 3700 bushels of potatoes and 600 of Indian corn. There are in the settlement about 29 horses, 12 oxen, 36 cows, 50 sheep, and 71 pigs. Many of the settlers make excellent maple sugar, of which about 2000 lbs. are made annually. The lands in this T. are generally uneven and broken, being traversed by rocky ridges. The soil is light and in many parts stony and sandy; but there are some valuable tracts of ex-

cellent land and meadows. This *r.* is well watered by several rivers and creeks, and a few small lakes. A few militia locations were made here, but, as the lots were not laid down with sufficient precision in the hasty survey made in 1803, the settlers could not enter into possession.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 35,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ACADIE, county, in the District of Montreal, bounded *N. W.* by the *co.* of Chateaugay, *s.* by the province line, *E.* by the *r.* Chambly or Richelieu, *N. E.* by the *co.* of Chambly, and *s. W.* by the *N. E.* line of the *r.* of Hemmingford and part of the *S.* of Beauharnois, is $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 20 broad, and comprehends the *S. S.* of La Colle and De Lery, the *r.* of Sherrington and the isles in the *r.* Chambly or Richelieu nearest to the county, and which are wholly or in part opposite, viz. Isle aux Noix, Hospital Id. and Ash Id. The centre of the *co.* is in lat. $45^{\circ} 9' N.$ lon. $73^{\circ} 27' W.$ It contains 242 sq. miles, several parishes, one town, and three villages, and sends two members to the provincial parliament. The place of election at Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie. The principal rivers are, the Montreal, La Tortue, and La Colle. The chief town is Dorchester. About one-half of the population is Canadian, the other half American, English, Irish, and Scotch.

Statistics.

Population	9637	Court-houses	1	Potash works	3
Protestant churches	2	Gaols	1	Breweries	1
Curates	1	Towns	1	Distilleries	2
Parsonage houses	1	Villages	2	Medical men	2
Wesleyan chapels	1	Houses	210	Notaries	3
Rom. Cath. chapels	1	Grist mills	2	Shopkeepers	11
Presbyteries	1	Saw mills	7	Taverns	9
Schools	4	Carding mills	2	Artisans	35
		Fulling mills	2	River craft	3
		Tanneries	2	Tonnage	15
		Potteries	2	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	55,000	Peas	23,020	Indian corn	11,200
Oats	58,000	Rye	2,296	Potatos	143,400
Barley	9,900	Buck wheat	2,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	3,950	Cows	6,435	Swine	6,085
Oxen	9,268	Sheep	19,820		

ACHIGAN, river, takes its rise from Echo Lake, in the *r.* of Abercromby, and from the Killarney lakes and many streams in the *r.* of Kilkenny. These numerous waters unite and form the Achigan, in the settlement of New Glasgow, in the Augmentation to Terrebonne. It crosses the *S.* of

Lachenaye, enters the *S.* of l'Assomption, towards the middle of its depth, forming a considerable bend; and, after being increased by the Ruisseau des Anges, it waters the village of St. Roch, and in a very winding course leaves the *S.* for that of St. Sulpice, where it falls into l'Assomption about two miles above the village of that name. Although the Achigan may be called a large river, it is not navigable and is only used for mills and for bringing down the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships.

ACTON, a township in the *co.* of Drummond, is bounded *E.* by Roxton and Ely, *W.* by Upton, and *N. N. E.* by Grantham, Wickham, and Durham. About one half has been surveyed and granted, but no part is settled. The land is level, and, lying rather low, is overspread with several swamps covered with spruce, fir, white pine, cedar, &c.; the drier tracts are timbered with ash, beech, maple, and birch. It is watered by two large branches of the *r.* Yamaska.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 9372 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ADSTOCK is a projected township in the *co.* of Megantic; it adjoins Tring and Thetford and is not surveyed.

AHPMOOJEENE-GAMOOK (*L.*), *v.* St. JOHN, *R.*

AIGLE, one of the principal isles at the eastern extremity of the Id. of Montreal. The soil is good, and chiefly in grazing land. There is a productive farm with a tolerably good house.

ALDER (*R.*), *v.* R. des AULNAIS.

ALDFIELD, a projected township in the rear of Onslow and in the *co.* of Ottawa.

ALGONGUIN, *v.* INDIANS.

AMHERST, a projected township in the rear of Ponsonby and in the *co.* of Ottawa.

ANCE à BEAUFILS (*F.*), in the *co.* of Gaspé.

ANCE à CATHERINE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, *R.*

ANCE à la BARQUE (Cove), *v.* SAGUENAY, *R.*

ANCE à la BATAILLE (Cove).

ANCE au BATEAU (Cove), *v.* NEW LONGUEIL, *S.*

ANCE au COQ (Cove), *v.* LE PAGE, *S.*

ANCE au SNELLES (Cove), *v.* Mitis, *S.*

ANCE de BERTHIER (Cove), in Berthier, *S.*, and *co.* of Bellechasse.

ANCE de l'ETANG, fief, in the *co.* of Gaspé, is chiefly above little Fox River, which traverses the *E.* extremity. The *S.* of Grand Vallée des Monts is on the *W.*

Title.—"Concession du 20me Septembre, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur François Hazzeur et Denis Riverin, de l'Ance de l'Etang, située au bas du fleuve St. Laurent, six lieues au dessous de la Vallée des monts de Notre Dame, avec une demi lieue de front de chaque côté de la dite Ance, sur une lieue de profondeur."--*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 18.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in the co. of Gaspé.

ANCE des MORTS (Cove), in Mitis, S.

ANCE SABLON (Cove), on the Labrador coast, at the E. extremity of the province, to which it was reunited, with other territory, by act of the imperial parliament in 1825.

ANCE ST. JEAN (Cove), in

ANCE ST. VALLIER (Cove), v. ST. VALLIER, S.

ANCE SNELL (Cove), in the S. of Cote de Beaupré.

ANDREWS BROOK, in the co. of Bonaventure, runs into N. bank of the Ristigouche near its mouth.

ANGE GARDIEN (P.), v. COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGE GARDIEN (V.), v. COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

ANGES, des, a rivulet. Ruisseau des Anges rises in Lachenaye, S., and, running E., cuts the division line into l'Assomption, S., where it enters the Achigan about one m. above the v. of St. Roch.

ANN'S TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ANTAYA or DORVILLIER, fief, is in the S. and P. of Berthier, and in the co. of Berthier. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded w. by Dautré. It extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ league along the river and one in depth; and, with the adjacent Isle au Foin and the intermediate islets, was conceded, 29th Oct., 1672, to the Sieurs de Comporté. The soil is good and generally well cultivated and settled. The surface is generally level.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Comporté, d'une demi lieue de terre de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, bornée d'un côté par la concession du Sieur Dautré, tirant sur le fleuve et descendant vers les terres non-concédées; avec l'Isle au Foin et islets situés entre la terre ferme de son front et la dite Isle au Foin."--*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 20.

ANTHONY (L.), v. MURRAY BAY.

ANTICOSTI, island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island, on account of its extent, geographical position and importance to mariners, is of considerable interest. It is now comprehended in the co. of Saguenay, being reannexed to the province of Lower Canada by an act of the imperial parliament passed in 1825. It previously formed a part of Labrador. This isle was conceded in March,

1680, to the Sieur Jolliet. Its situation is in the widest part of the entrance into the St. Lawrence, lying w. s. w. and E. s. E. Its length is about 125 m., and its extreme breadth about 30, containing about 1,530,000 sq. acres. Although it has neither bay nor harbour sufficient to protect ships from the dangers of the sea, having only many small creeks, it is not altogether unprovided with the means of succouring persons who may be shipwrecked or in want of an asylum against that perilous element. The surface is in general low and the soil and timber of very inferior quality. On the N. of the island the shore is occasionally more elevated, and three remarkable high lands or mountains break the monotonous appearance of this large extent of flat land; one is opposite Little Jupiter river, another in the rear of s. w. Point, and the third, called Table Mountain, is near the w. extremity of the island. The rivers are of no importance. On account of its geographical position, this island is of great interest to all navigators who sail up the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic; therefore, the bearings of its extreme points have been frequently determined, particularly by Major Holland, Mr. Wright and, lately, by command of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, by Mr. John Jones of his majesty's ship Hussar, who seems to have ascertained their precise situations with the greatest accuracy; his authority, and particularly as it is the most recent, is here given:—West Point, lat. $49^{\circ} 52' 29''$ N., lon. $64^{\circ} 36' 54'' 9$ w.; variation, $22^{\circ} 55'$ w.; East Point, lat. $49^{\circ} 8' 30''$ N., lon. $61^{\circ} 44' 56'' 9$ w.; variation, $24^{\circ} 38'$ w.; North Point, lat. $49^{\circ} 57' 38''$ N., lon. $64^{\circ} 15' 1'' 4$ w.; South-west Point (by the author's former map), lat. $49^{\circ} 23'$ N., lon. $63^{\circ} 44'$ w. —By a recent act of the provincial assembly, two light-houses are to be erected on this island, one at the East Point and the other at the s. w. Point. As the navigation of this part of the gulf is considered by sailors in general as very dangerous, no apology is necessary for the insertion of the following extract from "Sailing Directions," by Mr. Lambly, who, by order of government, placed the direction boards and nailed them to trees near the beach, the branches being first cut off.—"Two leagues s. E. from the west end of the island of Anticosti lies Cape Henry, the west side of Grand Bay; Cape Eagle forms the east side of this Bay, and they are N. w. and s. E. of each other, three miles distant. This bay lies N. and s. and runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

into the island, with good anchorage for small vessels in from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms water. In running down from the west end of the island come no nearer than ten fathoms: the breakers will be seen on the shoal which lies from the beach $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; and when you are down to Cape Henry, haul into six fathoms, towards a long flat spit of sand, which lies s. e. from this cape; it is very regular; five and six fathoms a good birth from it. Run along this spit and round the s. e. end of it in four fathoms at low water, and come to anchor; you will then be $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the houses, which stand on the north side of the bay. This bay is about one mile across; at this anchorage small vessels may anchor farther in, with shelter from s. w. and even s. s. w. winds; but the outer anchorage is exposed from s. s. w. round to the s. e.—Mr. Delisle lives on shore here at the houses, and remains all the year, and government has put a quantity of provisions into his possession for the supply of unfortunate shipwrecked persons, which are issued in regular quantities to each man; the captain giving him receipts for the expenditure.—The Reef that is to the westward of the west end of the island does not lie farther off than two miles, and at that distance you cross it in ten fathoms, but it is very narrow, and only three casts of the lead can be got.—From Grand Bay to the s. w. point of the island the shore is all bold, and so steep there is no trusting to the lead. You may stand to the island within one mile, and you will see all the danger on the beach: there is not a reef or a rock to be seen $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the beach.—The great river which is just to the westward of the s. w. point of the island is called Jupiter River; its proper name here is Seal River.—The shore from the s. w. point to the south point is all bold likewise, and no danger; ships may safely stand to within one mile from it. There is no anchorage on any part of this side of the island except Grand Bay.—Two leagues to the westward of the south point of the island is Jupiter River (called Shallop Creek in the charts). Mr. Hamel lives here, and has in his possession the same quantity of provisions, and for the same purpose as Mr. Delisle, at the west end of the island, viz. 16 barrels of flour, 8 barrels of pork and 8 barrels of peas; and there is also another depot of provisions in the possession of Mr. Godin, who resides at Fox Bay. This place is five leagues n. w. from the east end of the island.—Off the south point of the island lies a reef of

rocks two miles. This is the only danger on the south side of the island. The east end of the island is flat two miles off, and lies from the south point e. s. e. distant seven leagues. There are no inhabitants on any part of the island, except those mentioned.—Jupiter River (or Shallop Creek) is very small, with just water in it to float a boat-load of provisions at low water; small vessels may anchor in a small cove just to the westward of the creek; and there is one anchorage on a spit of sand that runs from the east side of the river (with a n. e. wind) in four fathoms. One cable length off there is twenty fathoms and a little farther off fifty fathoms.—In the year 1808 direction boards were placed along the island to assist any unfortunate person to find the provision posts that are mentioned above: viz., one on the west end of the island, marked, 'Two Leagues East to the Provision Post.'—Four leagues s. e. from Grand Bay another, marked, 'Four Leagues West to Provision Post.'—On the pitch of the s. w. point one, marked, 'Ten Leagues West to Provision Post.'—In a small cove, to the eastward of the s. w. point, another, marked, 'Ten Leagues East to Provision Post.'—Half-way between this board and Shallop Creek stands another, marked, 'Six Leagues East to Provision Post.'—And near the east end stands another, marked, 'Seven Leagues West to Provision Post.'—The island of Anticosti is thought to be very dangerous to ships coming to Quebec, but it is not so dangerous as is said. When sailors can see the island they may make free with it; and, by doing so, they will always get faster to the westward with foul winds than in the offing; and by keeping within two or three leagues of it they will be clear of the strong s. e. current that always runs in the offing. There is no danger of being embayed, and the floods are pretty regular near the island. Tides at Anticosti flow on the full and change days 11 o'clock; rise 10 feet in spring tides, and 4 feet in neap tides, and run tide and quarter."

Title.—"Concedée en Mars 1680, par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant, au Sieur Jolliet."—*Régistre à l'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 619.

APPENIN, river, in the S. of Lauzon, falls into the left bank of the Etchemin.

ARBRE A LA CROIX (F.), v. CHAMPLAIN, S.

ARGENTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded, s., by the Grand or Ot-tawa river, n. by the Gore of the r. of Chatham,

E. by the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, and w. by the r. of Chatham. This seigniorv is two leagues in breadth and four in depth (by Title), containing about 58,000 sq. arpents. This property was granted, March 7, 1725, to Mons. d'Aillebout, and now belongs to Major C. Johnson. 520 farm lots, measuring about 49,000 arpents, are conceded and mostly built upon and cultivated; but the lots and settlements are neither separately regular nor uniform with each other, either in size or position, the rivers and brooks having been made in general the front boundaries; in consequence of which many irregularly formed tracts intersect the settlements. 27,000 arpents are under cultivation, and 31,000 in wild woodland. The soil fronting the Ottawa is composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and much of it is calcareous: the central sections are clay, loam, and marl, intermixed with some high and stony land. The north side, though mountainous and rocky, contains many fertile intervals. The land, which abounds in stone, is generally very fertile when cleared and cultivated. The wood is much diversified, varying according to locality; the higher lands producing beech, birch, hemlock, and maple; the level and low lands yielding spruce, soft maple, ash, elm, cedar, &c.; on the mountainous and rocky parts are hemlock, white spruce, &c.; and near the brooks is white pine, though not in great abundance. The roads and bridges are kept in good repair, and there is one established ferry, which is at the Carillon Rapids. The rates are, for a foot-passenger 6*d.*, for a saddle-horse 1*s.* 8*d.*, and for a carriage 2*s.* The OTTAWA, which flows eastwardly, is navigable as far as the south-western angle of the seigniorv, where the navigation becomes obstructed by the foot or termination of the rapid of the Long Sault, and where this river is to form a junction with the intended Grenville canal. The NORTH RIVER runs obliquely through the seigniorv, and, though not large, is of much advantage, as it affords many mill-sites. Its current is generally rapid, and only partially navigable. Besides these important rivers, there are many never-failing small streams and brooks running into and through the seigniorv: they are called West River, River Rouge, Davis Brook, Clark's Brook, Pine Brook, &c., all extremely beneficial to the lands through which they flow.—The population exceeds 2800 souls, chiefly episcopaliars and presbyterians, who have their re-

spective churches; and a clergyman of each persuasion is attached to the parish of St. Andrews, which is at present the only parish in the seigniorv, though another will be erected comprising the settlements of North River down to Beach Ridge or to Muddy Creek, which nearly traverses the seigniorv. Under the auspices and direction of the Royal Institution six public schools have been established and supplied with male teachers: many of the scholars are instructed gratuitously, and their average number is about 180. Besides these public schools, there are three private establishments under the direction and tuition of females. Parents and guardians in this seigniorv seem, happily, to appreciate the good that must eventually result from early instruction. There are two excellent flour-mills, a paper-mill, a carding and fulling mill, three saw-mills, four potash-works, two distilleries, two brickkilns, six blacksmiths' forges, and three tanneries. The number of tradesmen and artisans is about 100, viz.

12 Carpenters	3 Silversmiths	8 Tailors
6 Millwrights	1 Plater	18 Shoemakers
9 Blacksmiths	2 Watchmakers	4 Tanners and
5 Wheelwrights	10 Weavers	curriers
9 Masons and plasterers	4 Coopers	6 Millers, &c.

The horned cattle is generally of a good breed, and, though not of the largest size, is hardy and well adapted to the climate. The farmers are very attentive to its improvement, and consider the cross between the English and Canadian the most thriving; and, as much of the soil is adapted for good pasturage, a quantity of excellent beef is produced for the market. There is every reason to hope that a good breed of horses will be ultimately obtained, for many English, American and Dutch horses have been introduced, which, crossed with the Canadian race, will produce a sturdy breed of draught horses, fit for any climate or service. Some attention is paid to sheep and swine, though neither can be considered of the best breed, nor are there many more reared than are required for the use of the inhabitants.—The annual consumption of grain in the S. is about three-fourths of the produce. Hay is abundant, the meadows yielding 2500 tons, 100 of which are sold to persons employed in the lumber-trade on the Ottawa. Hemp is raised in many parts of the seigniorv, though not extensively, its cultivation being considered expensive.—The lower part of

this seigniori, bordering on the Ottawa, is tolerably well cleared from wood, and contains large patches of fine meadow and pasture, ascending gradually from the river to woodlands of great extent, which yield timber of different kinds of first-rate size and goodness, and which have hitherto been very little thinned.—Scarcely a third part of the seigniori is divided into settlements, and the remainder presents many temptations to agricultural speculation. The concessions on the bank of the Ottawa are the most numerous and perhaps the best cultivated: others are on the Rivière Rouge, in a range between it and the North River, and along both banks of the latter, all exhibiting strong indications of a thriving industry. The island *Carillon*, 3 m. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, is very good land, but at present not used; which, with a smaller island near it and another at the entrance of North River, are appendages to the seigniori.—The *village of St. Andrews* occupies both banks of the North River, and, in point of beauty and situation, has the advantage of even St. Eustache. In 1824 it contained 28 or 30 houses, and 200 inhabitants, now increased to 55 houses and about 330 souls, composed of American and British born subjects. It also contains a grist and saw mill and an extensive paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Brown, opposite whose residence is a handsome bridge over the river. Perhaps, through all the upper part of the district of Mont-real, no tract of equal extent will be found of greater fertility or possessing more capabilities of improvement; and, if fertility of soil and easy access to water conveyance be duly appreciated, it will not be easy to select a tract more advantageous to settlers than the seigniori of Argenteuil.

Statistics.

Population	2550	Corn-mills	2	Potash factories	4
Churches	2	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	2
Schools	6	Fulling-mills	1	Postmaster	1
Villages	1	Paper-mills	1	Taverns	9
Houses in the village	55	Saw-mills	3	Artisans	100
		Tanneries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	30,000	Potatos	110,000	Rye	20,000
Oats	12,000	Turnips	3,000	Indian corn	50,000
Barley	7,000	Peas	10,000		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	2,000	Swine	1,600
Oxen	1,200	Sheep	3,200		

Annual Produce of Domestic Looms.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,750	Flannel	3,850	Linen	5,800

Title.—“*Pierre Louis Panet*, Ecuyer, Propriétaire du Fief et Seigneurie d'Argenteuil, produisit un Acte de Foi et Hommage, du 7me Mars, 1725, rendu par Dame *Louise Denis*, Veuve de *Pierre d'Aillebout*, Ecuyer, Sieur d'Argenteuil, faisant mention 'd'une promesses (sans octroi régulier) de la part du Gouvernement François, à Mr. d'Aillebout et autres personnes, d'une étendue de terres qui se rencontreront au côté du Nord, la Rivière du Nord comprise, depuis le bas du Long-Sault jusqu'à deux lieues en descendant du côté de Montréal, (avec les Isles, &c.) sur quatre lieues de profondeur.' Aussi un Arrêt du Conseil, d'où il paroît que cette Seigneurie joint celle du Lac des deux Montagnes et que les rums de vent du front et de la ligne qui termine la profondeur doivent être Est, quart de Sud-est et Ouest quart de Nord-ouest; et que les rums de vent des lignes qui bornent la largeur de chaque côté seront (pour la Seigneurie du Lac des deux Montagnes aussi bien que pour celle d'Argenteuil,) Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 76. Page 346, 21me Mars, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, folio 576.

ARMAGH, township, is in the rear of the Augmentation to La Durantaie and the S. of l'Epinay. There are no settlements in this T. The Rivière du Sud traverses the s.w. extremity. The soil is not very good; but there is meadowland between the hills and the rocky ridges that traverse it in a s.w. and n.e. direction.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 41,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARNOLD, river, rises in the high lands in the T. of Clinton and falls into the s. extremity of L. Megantick. It derives its name from the American general Arnold, who, in the year 1775, passed part of his troops down it when conducting his army through an almost unknown country to besiege Quebec.

ARTHABASKA, township, in the co. of Drummond, is a triangular piece of land, situated between Chester and Halifax on the s.e., Bulstrode, Stanfold, and Somerset n.w., and Warwick s.w., containing a much less extent than a full township. The land is much of the same nature as that in the townships of Halifax and Chester, but in some parts lower, and rather swampy. The timber is chiefly birch, beech, elm, and some pine, with much of inferior qualities upon the swamps. Several branches of the Nicolet and Becancour run through it. No part is settled.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 15,600 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ARUNDELL. A projected township in the rear of Harrington T. in the co. of Two Mountains.

ASCOTT, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, advantageously situated at the forks of the river St. Francis, bounded n. by Stoke, s. by Hatley and Compton, e. by Eaton, and w. by part of the

branch of the St. Francis that connects with Lake Memphremagog.—In every point of view this is a desirable tract: the land is of exceedingly good quality and so well varied as to answer all the purposes of the farmer; the timber is beech, maple, pine, basswood and oak; it is watered by some rivers of considerable magnitude, branching off into the adjacent townships of Compton, Clifton and Eaton, which in their course through this S. turn several grist and saw mills. Settlements on a very large scale have been made and several farms, by the sides of the rivers, have attained a degree of flourishing superiority, that shows their improvement to have been very rapid, as no part of the land was granted prior to the year 1803. The majority of the settlers here, as well as in most of the neighbouring townships, are Americans, who, since their domiciliation, have taken the oaths of allegiance to the British government. These people, generally very industrious and persevering, are unquestionably much better managers of their farms than the Canadians, particularly when they take the land in a state of nature. By the system they pursue, a tract of ground, from its first clearing, becomes fruitful and turns to account in a much shorter period than if under the hands of provincial farmers, who would follow the methods of their forefathers: for the American is an experimentalist and varies his operations according to the nature and quality of the materials he has to work upon. The population is 1000. Several factories and saw and grist mills have already, in some degree, laid the foundation of commercial speculations that bid fair to obtain a considerable increase. In the encouragement of these, the navigations by the St. Francis into the St. Lawrence and through Lake Memphremagog and the rivers branching from it into the United States, the main road by the St. Francis towards Three Rivers and Quebec, and several other roads leading into the different townships, will be greatly instrumental. At the forks of the St. Francis and at the foot of the great fall are Hyatt's mills, in a most convenient situation. This valuable property belongs to Mr. Gilbert Hyatt to whom, with several associates, the township was originally granted, and who is at present the greatest landholder.—A rich mine of iron ore, much impregnated with sulphur, has been discovered on a farm near Sherbrooke, and a mineral spring near the

centre of the T.—The cultivation of hemp has been found productive, and the distillation of whisky from potatoes is a source of much profit.—Neat cattle and live stock in general are in a flourishing state of improvement.—The *village* of *Sherbrooke* occupies an elevated situation on both banks of the river Magog, at the Forks of the St. Francis. It contains about 75 houses, and its settlements are connected by a tolerably good bridge, near which are Mr. Goodhue's mills. The churches and the greater part of the village are in Orford, but the old court-house and the gaol are on the Ascott side of the river. The population is about 350. It is the seat of the jurisdiction of the inferior district of St. Francis, and is a place of more general resort than any of the villages in the neighbouring townships: it is, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, and the place of transit through which the chief part of the township commodities are conveyed to the St. Lawrence: these commodities are, chiefly, pot and pearl-ashes, horses, horned cattle, and some sheep. At some distance from the village is *Belvidere*, remarkably well situated, the residence of the Hon. W. B. Felton, the proprietor of large tracts of land in this and other townships.—*Lennoxville*, about 3 m. s. of Sherbrooke, is situated in lot 10, 5th range, on a rising ground on the s. side of a branch of the St. Francis. It contains about 20 houses, and its population is about 120. The church, seated on a rising ground s. of the road, is built of larger size than is necessary for the extent or population of the parish. The houses of this village are scattered along the public road leading to Compton and other townships near the province line.

Statistics.

Population .	881	Corn-mills .	2	Tanneries .	1
Churches .	3	Saw-mills .	3	Shopkeepers .	5
Schools .	3	Potasheries .	2	Taverns .	3
Villages .	2	Pearlasheries	2	Artisans .	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	10,000	Potatos .	17,800	Rye .	8,180
Oats .	10,400	Peas .	1,500	Indian corn	2,000
Barley .	100				

Live Stock.

Horses .	405	Cows .	653	Swine .	590
Oxen .	500	Sheep .	1300		

Ungranted and unlocated 12,248 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASH (I.), *v.* RICHELIEU, R.

ASHBERUSK or ASHBERRISH, river, discharges

its waters into the head of *L. Temiscouata*, and takes its rise in a chain of small lakes in the ridge of mountains to the *N. W.* of that *L.*, separated from *Trois Pistoles R.* by a short portage.

ASHBURTON, a projected township in the rear of *l'Epinay, S.*, in the *co.* of *l'Islet*.

ASHFORD, township, in the *co.* of *l'Islet*, is in the rear of the *S.* of *St. Roch des Aulnais*. Its average superficial extent is 10 miles square. A few ranges of lots have been surveyed and some militia locations made, but no settlements have been formed. The soil cannot be considered very good but it is susceptible of cultivation, and abounds with pine timber, some beech, maple, spruce, &c. It is traversed in many parts by rocky cliffs, and is watered by several rivers and creeks, the principal of which is the *River Ouelle*.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 20,000 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASHRATSI, lake, in the *co.* of *Saguenay*. The diameter of this small circular *L.* is about 5 m., and its waters are conveyed to *L. Assuapmoussoin* through the small *R. Red Carp*, that runs into the *R. Miskahouska*.

ASHUPEKACHIGAN, river, empties itself into the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

ASKATICHE, lake, in *co.* of *Saguenay*, receives the waters of the small *L. Patitaouaganiche*, which is in *lat.* 48°. 18': their united waters fall into the *Nekoaba R.*, which also receives the waters of *L. Nekoaba*, and empties itself into *L. St. John*.

ASKATICHE, river, falls into *L. St. John*.

ASSOMEGUAGAN, river, runs into the left bank of the *Matapedia*.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, lake, in the *co.* of *Saguenay*, is 10 m. long. It lies in *lat.* 49° 27' *N.* *lon.* 73° 55' *W.* It receives the waters of several lakes, among which are the *Necoutà*, *Ashratsi*, and *Miskahouska*; the last two unite their waters by means of the *Red Carp* river which rises in lake *Ashratsi*; these waters form the *R. Miskahouska*, which, being increased by a small river that rises in lake *Necoutà*, soon after falls into the *N. W.* extremity of *L. Assuapmoussoin*, which is connected with the *R.* of that name by portages leading to the *Shecoubish* lake and river. At the *N. E.* extremity of *L. Assuapmoussoin* is a *King's Post*.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN or ASUAP, "The Indian's Ambush," or "The Place where the Elk is laid wait for," a river of the first magnitude, rises in

unknown lands in the *Saguenay* country, and running in its general course from *N. W.* to *S. E.* receives the tributary waters of the *Shecoubish*, the *Twashega* and the *Salmon* rivers, and falls into the western side of *L. St. John*. At the mouth of this *R.* lie two islands covered with brushwood: one, not less than 1½ m. long, produces elm, ash, fir, and alders. Below this island the *R.* is not less than ¾ m. wide, and above it nearly ½ m. The land at the entrance of the *R.* is of excellent quality, chiefly alluvial. Ascending the river, the land on the *W.* side is better than that on the *E.* and the timber principally consists of elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, some poplar and white birch. On the *E.* bank the timber consists of tamarack, white birch, spruce, fir, balsam, aspen, and pine; cypress and a red or Norway pine are commonly observed on both banks. At 4½ m. from its mouth and above another considerable island the river becomes very shallow and the current runs down, with much swiftness, to a cluster of three islands of the same character as the one already described. The *Portage au Saumon*, on the *W.* bank, just below the *Salmon R.*, is 1200 yards, leading partly through woods and partly on the beach. Here the *Assuapmoussoin* falls in two cascades: the uppermost is, more strictly speaking, a perpendicular fall of about 15 feet, affording in the basin below a propitious site for a mill. Higher up is *Portage à l'Ours*, lying on the *E.* side of falls which are at least 50 feet in perpendicular height, and have a fine effect. Its length is nearly 1¼ m. and it leads through a growth of cypress, small red pine and fir, produced on a sandy poor soil. Still higher up is the *Petit Portage à l'Ours*, which is 350 yards across a narrow tongue of land. Here the *R.* describes a crescent falling over the rocks in a very picturesque manner and the sand-banks, on both sides, afford but a very poor idea of the country. ¾ m. higher up are *Pemouka Rapids* and carrying-place. The portage is 660 yards over the rocks, which, in spring, are covered by the *R.*, and the carrying-place is then made on the opposite bank. The *Portage of Pemouka* or "Last Pine," so called from its being opposite the last pine that is to be seen through the interior country, leads through a white spruce or tamarack swamp. About 30 m. up the river the land ceases to be good, and, at the *Portage à l'Ours*, the country is only fit for hunting the caribou and

the moose. This inferiority of soil continues to the foot of the *Grands Rapides*, about 9 m. higher, where the land becomes totally unfit for cultivation, being traversed by a range of rocky mountains that produce nothing but fir and spruce trees. The Company of the King's Posts have a trading-post on this R., about 45 m. from its mouth. From this post to L. St. John the Assuapmoussoin is one continued rapid.

ASTON and its augmentation, a township in the co. of Drummond, in the rear of the S. S. of Becancour and Godefroi; bounded N. E. by the River Becancour, S. W. by the N. E. line of the S. and aug. of Nicolet. On the Becancour and Rivière Blanche the land is rather high, but, a short distance thence, it descends into a low flat. The soil in general is good, and would no doubt prove highly productive if brought into cultivation. In situations near the rivers the timber is oak, elm, pine, beech, birch and maple; in other directions it is either cedar, hemlock or spruce.—The Blanche and the Becancour, the banks of which are extremely picturesque, water it very completely.—This T. and its aug. have been surveyed, and a great extent granted and located; but there are no settlers, except a few in the front ranges. Militia locations were made, and 800 acres granted to Capt. Douglas on the E. branch of the Nicolet.—The new road, leading from the ferry opposite to Three Rivers into the southern townships, traverses the aug., and passes at the ferry near Capt. Douglas's residence, which is rendered by its hospitable proprietor of great assistance to travelers.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 26,352 acres, and 6,164 in the augmentation, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

ASTURAGAMICOOK, river, runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ATCOOK, a small river that runs into the R. Trois Pistolles.

AUBERT GALLION, fief, and DE L'ISLE, in the co. of Beauce, are the last two seigniorial fiefs on the River Chaudière, which separates them from each other.—Aubert Gallion is bounded, S. W. and S. E., by the T. of Shenley, N. E. by the R. Chaudière, and N. W. by Vaudreuil, S. It is two l. square, and was originally granted to Dame Aubert in 1736, and is now the property of Jacob Pozzer, esq. The land in both fiefs is good though generally mountainous and broken, and on the Chaudière thickly settled, but the farms exhibit neither good management nor much care; nor did the inhabitants till

lately enjoy that character for industry and its attendant comforts so visible in many other parts of the district. The timber in both fiefs is generally of a good quality and in profusion. Aubert Gallion forms part of the P. of St. François and contains a good grist and saw mill. The first concession is tolerably well settled. The proprietor, being a German, invited a number of his countrymen to emigrate and settle in this fief, which he effected at much expense; they have been very successful in the raising of hemp and its preparation for use.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Dame veuve Aubert, de deux lieues de terre de front et de deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Sud-ouest de la rivière du Sault de Chaudière, en remontant, à commencer à la fin de la concession accordée au Sieur de la Gorgendière, ensemble les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite rivière dans l'étendue de deux lieues, et des deux côtés d'icelle; lesquels isles et islets seront partagés par égale portion entre la dite veuve Aubert et le Sieur de l'Isle, auquel nous avons accordé aujourd'hui pareille concession du côté du Nord-est de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 11.

AUBIGNY, town, v. LAUZON, S.

AUCKLAND, a township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies between Hereford, Drayton, and Newport, bounded W. by Clifton, and E. by Emberton. The land is uneven and rugged, in some places mountainous and in others sinking into swamps; the level and dry tracts have a pretty good soil, which, if brought under culture, would answer moderate expectations, and some patches in lower situations appear fit for hemp. The timber is a mixture of most kinds found on the surrounding tracts. This T. is abundantly watered by a great number of streams and brooks, some of them flowing into the St. Francis and others into the Connecticut River. The N. half of the township has been granted, but no part of it is settled, and a sort of footpath runs through it, by which the Indians frequently make their way to the River Chaudière.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 20,900 acres, exclusive of reservations—1st Sept., 1829.

AULNAIS, des, "River of Alders," called, in the Indian or Crie languages, Peshikaouinamish-ushihi, is the narrow outlet, winding among alders, of the lake Kiguagomishish, by which that L. discharges itself into La Belle Rivière. Although 9 m. long, if followed in its windings, this R. is in reality only 3 m. in a straight line, and about 22 yds. wide. There is but one canoe portage, which is 550 yds. long, and lies about a mile from Lake Kiguagomishish; and thence to the Belle Rivière there is a path, preferred by those who have no duty to perform in the canoes, because

the river is much obstructed by alders and canoes pass with difficulty. This r. flows through an alluvial soil composed of layers and mixtures of sand and clay. The course of this river is exceedingly tortuous, and, being narrow, is much obstructed by fallen trees; and the entanglement and intertwining of the branches of alder, with which both banks are covered, render portages sometimes necessary where there is plenty of water and little current. The Portage des Aulnets, however, is occasioned by the river tumbling over the rocks. The timber on the banks of this r. is elm, ash, spruce and some pine and fir. The r. des Aulnais runs, with a gentle current, into the N. E. side of a basin formed by the Belle Rivière, having passed over a picturesque fall occasioned by a felspathic rock. On the s. shore is a narrow channel which leads to Lac Vert.

AULNES, des, (R.), v. des AULNAIS, R.

AUNAIS, des, river, rises in several small lakes, and joins the Batiscan near the w. line of Perthuis, S.

AVIRON, Baie à l', v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.

B.

BACK LAKE, v. DRAYTON, T.

BADDELY, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Lake Kiguamishish, and is supposed to be a communication between it and Lake Kiguagomi. This is a very pretty r. though choked with alders; its course is from 7 to 8 miles, and it passes through a rocky country, covered with a small quantity of black earth, and falls into Cushcouia bay. Along the banks of the r. is a mixture of red and white spruce with some pine, white birch and sapin, and the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. This r. derives its name from Lieut. Baddely, employed by the colonial government to make a geognostical survey of this part of the Saguenay country.

BAIE des ALLOUETTES, v. SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE des ROCHERS, v. SAGUENAY, R.

BAIE du FEBVRE, v. BAIE ST. ANTOINE.

BAIE ST. ANTOINE, or LEFEBVRE, seignory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded s. w. by Lus-saudiere, N. E. by Nicolet and, in the rear, by Courval.—Two leagues in front and depth.—Granted Sept. 4th, 1683, to Sieur Lefebvre, and is now the property of Mr. Le Blanc.—This is in all respects a very productive tract of land: in the front the Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Pois and Pointe à la Garenne, all stretching boldly

into the St. Lawrence, form the extremities of two large bays; to the E. of Pointe à la Garenne is the Baie du Febvre, also trenching deeply into the seignory. For some distance on the margin of these bays is a marsh that in the summer affords excellent pasture, singularly intersected in all directions by numerous small and clear rivulets, from which to the main road, crossing the seignory from E. to W., are some very rich and luxuriant meadows. From the main road the land continues a gradual elevation to the rear; the soil is mostly a fat clay or good black mould highly fertile. Except in the marshes and meadows, which have much inferior wood, the timber is of the best kinds. The river Nicolet, crossing a small part of the S. E. corner, is the only stream towards the back of the seignory.—About two-thirds of this property are under culture and can boast of some farms in a very flourishing state, particularly near the roadside. The want of water corn-mills is supplied by several wind-mills. The church is placed about the middle of the seignory on a rising ground, below which are several good houses, almost sufficient in number to form a respectable village; among them are two or three shops and a tavern, for which the situation is not ill chosen, as the place is a great thoroughfare. A main road strikes off towards the southern townships.—In this S. 136 persons are employed in agriculture without receiving wages, and 61 are hired labourers, one quarter of whom would take new lands.—The farms are chiefly between two and three arpents in width. The population consists of native Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	2,955	Curates	1	Taverns	4
Churches	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	23
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Barley	2,000	Peas	7,500
Oats	13,000	Potatoes	16,000	Rye	300

Some Indian corn is grown, and also a considerable quantity of hay.

Live Stock.

Horses	1,200	Cows	1,560	Swine	2,000
Oxen	1,400	Sheep	5,000		

Title.—"Concession du 4me Septembre, 1683, faite par Lefebvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et de Meulles, Intendant, au Sieur Lefebvre, des terres nonconcedées, d'environ deux lieues de front, joignant au Nord-est la terre du Sieur Cressé, d'autre au Sieur de la Lussaudiere, au Sud-ouest, au Nord-ouest sur le lac St. Pierre, sur pareille quantité de profondeur, à prendre dans le bois vis-à-vis al dite largeur, avec les isles, islets, et prairies qui se rencontreront sur le dit espace.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre B. folio 31.

BAIE ST. PAUL, (V. and P.), *v.* COTE DE BEAUPRE, S.

BAIE ST. PAUL (S.), *v.* ST. PAUL'S BAY.

BARFORD (T.), between Hereford and Barnston, in the co. of Stanstead, is not a full township, having only seventeen lots in each range. Isaac W. Clarke, esq. obtained a grant of the greatest part of it in 1802, and other grants were made previous to 1821. No part is settled, although it is a tract that promises to become valuable, as the land is everywhere excellent and the timber good. It is watered by many rivulets and streams, especially by a considerable branch of the river St. Francis, which traverses the township in a winding course near the w. division line.

BARNSTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, is on the province line, and next to Stanstead, T. The surface is a continual succession of hill and dale. The chief part of the land is good for the growth of grain and other usual productions; some swamps are met with in the low parts. The timber embraces almost every sort, but the best are beech, maple, elm, ash, fir and some oak. It is watered by several small lakes, rivers and streams, on which there are grist and saw-mills. The w. half was granted in 1801 to Messrs. Lester and Morrogh, and the greater part of the E. half belongs to Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart., none of which was settled in 1811; but since that period many of the lots have been settled upon, and some without the permission of the legal proprietor. This T. is traversed by several roads of communication from the surrounding townships, especially from Stanstead and Hatley. The settlements are in a tolerably flourishing state, and the population, chiefly in the western half, may be computed at 1,650.—This settlement may be called a continuation of that of Stanstead, from their relative connexion. Barnston contains two corn-mills, four saw-mills, several schools, several pot and pearl asheries.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 5,387 acres.

BARRE, rivulet, in the S. of Monnoir. Ruisseau Barré rises a few miles from Mount Johnson, and, being joined by two nameless rivulets, increases the stream of R. du Rapide below fief St. Michel; their united streams fall into R. des Hurons.

BARTHELEMY (I.), *v.* SAGUENAY, R.

BASQUE, du (I), *v.* RICHMOND, T.

BASQUES, AUX (I.'s), *v.* TROIS PISTOLLES, S.

BASTONAI, river, in the co. of Portneuf, rises in a small pond E. of Long Lake, through which

and the gr. and lit. Wayagamacke Lakes it flows and joins the St. Maurice R. a little below the Post of La Tuque, and about 10 miles above Isle au Noix.—Ascending this R., its width is found to vary from 20 to 25 yards; it flows through an alluvial tract of good land, extending to the adjacent hills, which intercept the course of the R. and occasion a fall of near 130 ft., formed of 3 cascades and presenting an excellent site for a mill. The portage here, about 30 chains or 660 yards N. N. E. of the mouth of the R., is 325 yards long. From this portage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. upwards, the stream is swift and very winding, and the banks exhibit a favourable appearance for settlements, although to an inconsiderable width, as the mountains follow the general direction of the R., which suddenly leads s. s. E. and is seen issuing from a small lake, where the land is low, excepting on the s. side where it rises at a short distance. The prevailing timber from the St. Maurice to this L. is red spruce, fir, birch, red pine, and some maple. Near this lake the Long Portage commences; it is nearly 4 miles and leads through uneven land, in many places swampy or hilly and poor. The swampy parts are very wet and sometimes rocky, timbered chiefly with spruce, fir, birch and cedar; and on the hills are fir, birch, pine and some maple. The soil here is in general sandy or of a light loam. The upper landing of this portage lies on the borders of a small lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, which is connected with the *Great Wayagamacke L.* by the Bastonais running in a narrow channel. The deputy surveyor-general, who explored this part of the country, ascended the lake as the sun was sinking behind the distant hills. The scene it exhibited was truly splendid and was rendered the more impressive, while he paddled over the unruffled surface of this beautiful sheet of water, as the hills echoed the characteristic song of the voyagers; and the occasional shrill cry of the loon, with which this lake abounds, enhanced the peculiar interest and wildness of the scene.—This L., which is 9 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais, is of very irregular figure. Its bays are deep, and it is 11 m. long by 3 in width and contains 4 or 5 islands towards its N. side, and several others, at its head, where the river enters it. The adjacent land, s. w., is hilly, and on the parts that rise gradually from the L. the timber is chiefly spruce, pine and birch.—Above this L. is the 3d portage on the Bastonais; it extends, E. S. E., 270 yards over very rocky, poor

land timbered with spruce, white birch, cedar and basswood. The R. runs on the right side of the portage, and forms a cascade of 20 ft. perpendicular fall. From this portage to the next, which is 100 yards, the land is low and of a scanty soil with some hills in the background, and the timber is chiefly tamarack, white birch and pine, some cedar and red spruce. From the last-mentioned portage to a stiff rapid, impassable except for light canoes, the R. is very winding and narrow; the land, though still low, is of a better description, and is susceptible of cultivation.—A little higher up is the lake called the *Little Wayagamacke*, which is 26 m. from the mouth of the Bastonais: it is surrounded by gentle swells, timbered chiefly with fir, spruce and pine, growing on a sandy soil. Its greatest length is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. and its breadth 2. Near this L. is a very long and rough portage, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and traversing a broken, rugged tract, timbered with balsam, pine, poplar, fir and spruce. This portage leads to a small lake that empties its waters into the L. Wayagamacke. Higher up is the 7th portage, which is 135 yards long, and reaches the borders of *Long Lake*, which is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and in some places about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad. The land on its borders is hilly, sandy and rocky, clothed with white birch, spruce, fir and small pine. It lies about N. E. and S. W., and at the head of it is the 8th portage, 1150 yards long. This portage leads along the elevation that borders on an extensive tamarack swamp to a small pond and the first waters of the Bastonais River. This small pond, the bottom of which is a deep bog, is surrounded by an immense white spruce swamp, and affords a subject for geological speculation. Here are to be found a quantity of large rounded water-worn rocks near the outlet, that are heaped together on the borders of the lake and cover the land for a few yards.

BASTONAI, NORTH, river, rises in a leech pond not far from the head waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan, in the co. of Quebec, and falls into the St. Maurice about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the post of La Tuque, in the co. of Portneuf. Nearly at the head of this R. is *Crooked Lake*, surrounded by low, swampy land, and timbered chiefly with tamarack and fir. From this L. the R. takes a N. course through land timbered with red spruce and balsam. After running through another small L. the R. improves considerably, being about 30 or 40 ft. broad in places: the banks generally low,

although occasionally bold and rocky. The prevailing timber at this place is red spruce, a favourable indication of the nature of the soil. Soon afterwards the R. forms a cascade of 15 ft., and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down is a rapid, whence the current runs very swiftly to another rapid or rather cascade. The country here assumes a mountainous aspect; the granite rock forming the W. bank of the R. is nearly vertical, rising to about 50 ft., the summit covered with moss, while the opposite bank is an extensive horizontal plain, stretching to the foot of the mountain that approaches a cascade, where the R. contracts into a narrow channel formed by pendent cliffs, which rise about 50 ft. perpendicular. The N. Bastonais does not appear to have formed its present bed, which seems here to have been created by some convulsion of nature; for, though the mountains are at a distance and the country to the S. W. a horizontal plain, the river takes a sudden direction towards them and leaves the plain to follow its broken course through the mountains. Here several hills, unconnected with any adjacent chain, rise out of the great plain, generally in conical shapes, and may be seen at a considerable distance. The R. having passed over a rapid, down which canoes are shot unloaded, slopes its course S. S. W. between hills over a few rapids to the head of a considerable fall and the portage Doré, 300 yards long.—Soon after, the river contracts to a narrow channel and falls in a cascade of about 50 ft., which is divided by two islands into small channels, that increase the rushing noise of the torrent as it foams with splendid effect over the rocks. The islands are covered with moss and the stunted fir tree, while the surrounding country is generally wooded with the tall red spruce, diversified by the smooth water-worn surface of the rocks in the vicinity of the fall, whose whiteness contrasts with the dark shade of the fir tree, giving an interesting effect to the scene.—A mile below Portage Doré is *Lake Kajoualwang*, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. The surrounding land is similar to that of Lake Edward. The hills do not rise to any considerable height and are timbered with spruce, fir, white birch and pine. The L. forms a large bay on the W., out of which runs the N. Bastonais, which penetrates the country for 60 miles and discharges itself into the St. Maurice. The ascent of the R. to Lake Kajoualwang, hitherto unexplored, is effected by the Indians in 8 days, and the descent in 5, there being only 5 portages.—

At the mouth of this R. very fine doré and pike are caught, with which the post at La Tuque is amply supplied.

BATISCAN, river, in the co. of Champlain, is formed by the junction of two branches, one descending from the N. E., in the co. of Quebec; the other from the N. W., in the co. of Portneuf, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S. of Batiscan. The N. W. branch rises in Leech Pond, near the source of the Bastonais and about 11 m. from Little Wayagamacke L. This branch, near its source, is about 22 yards wide; its banks are low and composed principally of white sand, producing an abundance of huckleberries, and the prevalent timber is tamarack, fir, birch, and some pine. This stream flows with a gentle current through low swampy land to a portage about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its source, where the carrying place, about nine furlongs in length, leads over a rough tract of land rising from a wet tamarack swamp up a steep mountain, and then descending to another leech pond on a level with the swamp on the other side of the mountain. This pond is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and less than 130 yds. wide. The rocks on the portage are granite and gneiss and the soil is generally sand or light loam, covered with a thin vegetable mould. The bottom of this small lake or pond is muddy and shallow. Between this L. and another is a portage 130 yds. wide. The features of the last-mentioned L. vary essentially from the other mud lake or pond, although so very near each other; its bottom is gravelly and its water clear, and its level higher; its shape is like that of a bird in its flight and the adjacent land assumes a bolder character, although not better adapted for agricultural purposes: the soil is sandy and covered with blueberries. The next carrying-place is 1000 yards and lies through tolerably good land bearing spruce, some black birch, cedar, fir and balsam. Another small lake is at the end of this portage, where the land again becomes wet and swampy, timbered with spruce and fir, and descends steeply to the border of the lake, round which it is generally low and produces spruce and fir. From this L. there is a portage of 290 yds., over an extensive swamp, to a lake which supplies the first waters of the N. E. branch of the Batiscan. This lake is about 1 m. long. The portage separates the two branches.—The progress of this branch to its junction with the N. E. branch, in the aug. to Grondines S., has not been explored.—The N. E. branch of the Batiscan rises

in the last-mentioned L., at the head of which is a portage of 150 yds. to the borders of *Lake Edward*, into which a fine rapid stream, following the portage, falls with a cascade of 15 ft., offering a propitious site for a mill. *Lake Edward*, which derives its name from an Indian hunter of Batiscan, is 36 m. fr. the farthest extremity of Great Wayagamacke L., and 19 m. from that of the lesser lake of that name. It may be said to form two lakes, owing to a large island which extends nearly the whole length of it, and which in some places is about three leagues broad. The greater sheet of water is the N. W. passage. The S. E. is used by hunters coming from Batiscan. About one m. from the portage *Lake Edward* acquires greater dimensions, extending E. S. E.—The land, as far as *Dinner Point*, about 9 miles from the W. extremity of the L., rises gradually from the L. into gentle swells timbered with fir, spruce, white birch and pine, and some parts are considered susceptible of improvement. Farther N. E. the land is more prominent and the shores in many places rocky and barren. The L. afterwards contracts to $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and the land becomes more mountainous and broken, rising in many places from an iron-bound shore into cliffs of granite; the timber on these mountains is fir, tamarack and small white birch. At the head of the lake, which is about nine miles from Dinner Point, a stream about 18 yards wide enters it, with a gentle current, through an alluvial soil extending to the foot of some high hills. This R. leads to a pretty lake surrounded by mountains of no favourable appearance for settlement. Beyond this L. is a portage of 500 yds. leading to another L., whose waters increase the N. E. branch of the Batiscan; the land round this L. is mountainous and rocky. The next portage is 400 yds., and passes over a mountain beyond which the N. E. branch appears an insignificant stream. The general course from the N. W. to the N. E. branch, up to the last place here described, is about E. N. E. 30 miles. The latter lies very nearly on a level with the former, and, running S. through unexplored lands, crosses the N. part of the S. of Perthuis and joins the N. W. branch in the augmentation to Grondines S.—These branches being united form the river Batiscan, which then takes a S. course and passes diagonally through the 2nd aug. to St. Anne S., and then, running through the N. W. angle of the 1st augmentation to that seignory, it enters the S. of Batiscan, where it falls into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. below the

v. of Batiscan.—The Batiscan is nearly of the same extent as the Jacques Cartier r., and the good lands on it extend at least 30 m. in a straight line from the St. Lawrence. The entrance of the Batiscan is obstructed by a sand bar, but, the water being deep, it is navigable for several miles, when the stream becomes impeded by rapids and falls. This river affords an abundant supply of the *petite morne*, a species of codfish, in catching which, and in salting it for market, the inhabitants are employed during the winter to the latter end of January. In the summer a great number of eels are caught.

BATISCAN, Little, is a small river that discharges itself into the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, about 2 m. below the Rat r. It communicates with the Batiscan River by 5 portages and 4 lakes, from which it derives its name. The first lake of magnitude is only about 1 league from the St. Maurice.

BATISCAN, seignory, in the co. of Champlain, has the St. Lawrence in front, the S. of Champlain and its aug. on the s. w., and Ste. Marie with the aug. to Ste. Anne on the N. E.; its breadth is about 2 leagues and its depth 20; granted March 3d, 1639, to the Order of Jesuits, and is now reverted to the crown.—This S. comprises 3 parishes—St. Stanislas, St. François, and St. Genevieve; and its settlements occupy three principal concessions or ranges—one on the St. Lawrence, in front, and a double concession along each side of the r. Batiscan.—The number of conceded lands or farms is 113.—Bordering on the St. Lawrence the land is low, but it soon obtains a gradual rise for the distance of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues to the interior; it

then becomes mountainous as it gains upon the N. W. ridge. The soil in the lower parts, like the adjacent seignories, is a light earth, rather sandy, covering a stratum of good clay; but, proceeding northward, the soil gets stronger and is enriched for a considerable space with fine black mould, affording many capital tracts for the growth of all kinds of grain. In the front the wood is nearly all cleared away and the land cultivated for 2 or 3 miles inward, and for rather more than 5 miles on both sides of the r. Batiscan, on which are many good settlements which appear very neat and well managed. The whole of this seignory has not been explored, but, as far as it has been visited, it is found to produce excellent timber of the best kinds.—La Petite Rivière Champlain, with some smaller streams, water the front, besides the Great Batiscan River, which, though rolling a much broader current, is so shallow as not to be accessible for boats higher than 6 or 7 m. from its mouth. Over this r. and the Champlain are ferries, where canoes and scows are always in readiness on either side for travellers, carriages, &c. In addition to the main road, that crosses the seignory, others ascend, for several miles, on each side of the Batiscan and communicate with the adjacent grants. About 6 miles up on the east side of this river is the foundery of the same name; it consists of a furnace or smelting-house, a casting-house, two forges, dwelling-houses and various other buildings. The manufactures once carried on here were similar to those of St. Maurice; the original proprietors being dead, the works have been stopped and the establishment is abandoned and in decay.

Statistical Table of the Seignory of Batiscan.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Cures.	Schools.	Con-mills.	Saw-mills.	Shoemakers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.					
														Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Stanislas	621	1	1	1	.	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	3120	7800	208	.	6716	780	780	178	178	534	1068	267
St. Genevieve		1344	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9008	13500	100	100	21900	3010	200	675	690	1590	3910	980
St. François		704	1	1	6100	9100	.	.	8500	2000	.	280	297	690	1450	405
	2669	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	10	1	18	1	18228	30400	308	100	37316	5790	980	1133	1163	2814	5128	1652

Title.—Concession du 23me Mars, 1639, faite par Monsieur de la Ferté, pour la Compagnie, aux révérends pères Jésuites, du fief de *Batiscan*, joignant d'un côté un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière de *Batiscan* au Nord-est, et d'autre côté au Sud-ouest, un quart de lieue au delà de la rivière *Champlain* en la largeur, sur vingt lieues de profondeur. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 29.

BATTURES à la CARPE, v. L. St. Peter.

BATTURES AUX ALLOUETTES, v. Saguenay r.

BAUDET, au, river, traverses, diagonally, the r. of Lancaster and enters the S. of New Longueuil at the s. w. corner of the concession, Côte St. An-

dre, and, cutting the division-line in several places, falls into L. St. Francis at Pointe au Baudet.

BAUDOUIN, Dame, fief, *v.* Tilly S.

BAY of GASPE (F.), *v.* Gaspé Bay.

BAYONNE, river, in the co. of Berthier, rises in several small streams in the extremity of the aug. to Berthier. After the union of these streams, a little beyond Castle Hill, the Bayonne enters the aug. to Lanoraye, and, taking a s. course, is augmented by other small streams near the church of St. Elizabeth, then turning E. it enters the S. of Berthier and receives a stream from above the church of St. Pierre; it is afterwards increased by the Bonaventure Creek that traverses the settlements of St. Esprit; the Bayonne then hastens to the St. Lawrence, with which it unites its waters near the village of Berthier opposite Isle Castor. This R. is deep and navigable for loaded boats for 4 or 5 m. from its mouth; higher up its navigation is prevented by rapids and falls. There are 2 falls of 16 ft. perpendicular. The great diversity of character in the lower one is remarkable: the rock over which the river falls is of hard gray limestone in deep horizontal layers, marked here and there with small seams of quartz; the bank, a little below the fall, is a perpendicular mass of blue and white marble, out of which runs a strong spring of most pungent acrid taste, with a strong bituminous smell, and immediately contiguous to this the bank is of common limestone, in shallow layers, with a dip of 65 degrees.

BEAN, a small river in the S. of Beauharnois.

BEAUCE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse, s. w. by part of the S. of Saint Giles, by the townships of Broughton, Tring and part of Shenley, to the s. E. boundary line of the S. of Aubert Gallion, thence along the s. E. boundary of the last-mentioned S. to the R. Chaudière; thence s. up the middle of the R. Chaudière, and through the middle of the L. Megantick, to the entrance of Arnold R.; thence up that R. to the s. boundary of the province: on the N. W. by the co. of Dorchester, and s. E. by the s. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seignories of Jolliet, Saint Etienne, Sainte Marie, Saint Joseph, Vandreuil, Aubert Gallion, Aubert de l'Isle, the townships of Frampton, Cranbourne, Watford, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, and that part of Clinton, E. of Arnold R.—This co. is 68 m. in length, and its average breadth is $21\frac{1}{2}$; but at its s. extremity it is 60. Its centre is in lat. 46° N., lon. $70^{\circ} 35'$ W.—

This co., containing 1,987 sq. miles, is uneven and mountainous and abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. This co. is intersected by numerous roads including the new Kennebec road, which presents a shorter and more direct communication from Quebec to Boston in the U. S. The co. of Beauce sends two members to the provincial assembly and the place of election is alternately at Ste. Marie and St. Joseph.

Statistics.

Population	10,665	Grist-mills	8	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	39	Medical men	2
Curates	5	Carding-mills	4	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	5	Fulling-mills	2	Notaries	7
Schools	3	Tanneries	2	Taverns	11
Convents	1	Potteries	2	Artisans	99
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	56,430	Peas	22,361	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	38,000	Rye	510	Maple sugar	
Barley	23,500	Buck wheat	600		cwts. 1,933
Potatoes	111,300				

Live Stock.

Horses	3,225	Cows	5,662	Swine	5,972
Oxen	2,171	Sheep	19,808		

BEAUHARNOIS, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Laprairie, N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence, and s. and s. W. by the southern boundary of the province, and includes the Grande Isle and all the islands nearest to the co., which in whole or in part front it. It comprises the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook and Godmanchester, and the tract of Indian lands to the west thereof, extending to the Indian village of Saint Regis, inclusively, on the s. boundary of the province.—The length of this co. is 55 m. and its breadth 22, and it contains 710 sq. miles. The centre is in lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$ N., lon. $74^{\circ} 5'$ W.—One-third of the population is native Canadians and two-thirds Scotch, Irish, Americans and Indians.—It contains several parishes and flourishing villages, of which the principal are Beauharnois, St. Regis and Dundee.—The principal rivers are the Chateaguay, which traverses the entire county, English River, Outardes, Norton Creek and Black River.—This triangular section of the province commands considerable local advantages, derived from its favourable climate and very extensive frontage on the St. Lawrence. The soil in general is excellent and the timber of superior quality. This co. sends two members to the pro-

vincial assembly, and the place of election is St. Clement.

Statistics.

Population 14,164	Grist-mills 8	Distilleries 4
Churches, Pro. 1	Saw-mills 17	Medical men 1
Churches, R. C. 4	Carding-mills 2	Notaries 2
Curates 3	Fulling-mills 2	Shopkeepers 11
Presbyteries 4	Tanneries 1	Taverns 10
Schools 2	Potasheries 14	Artisans 63
Villages 5	Pearlasheries 11	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Hay, tons	25,300
Wheat	61,805	Buck wheat 5,400		Cwt.
Oats	46,660	Indian corn 20,950	Flax	277
Barley	14,000	Mixed grain 5,374	Butter	5,080
Peas	41,800	Potatoes 195,400	Maple sugar	1,326
Rye	11,550			

Live Stock.

Horses	2,076	Cows	5,678	Swine	6,838
Oxen	3,916	Sheep	17,599		

BEAUHARNOIS or VILLECHAUVÉ, seignory, in the co. of Beauharnois, extends along the St. Lawrence 6 l. by as many in depth (by title), and is bounded in the rear by the r. of Hemmingford, s. w. by Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, and n. e. by the ss. Chateauguay and La Salle and the r. of Sherrington.—This tract was granted on the 12th of April, 1729, to Sieur Claude de Beauharnois, and is now the property of Edward Ellice, Esquire, M. P.—In this seignory are the following interior divisions named Catherine's Town, Helen's Town, Mary's Town, Orme's Town, North and South George Towns, William's Town, James's Town, Russel Town and Edward's Town. There are three Catholic missions, viz., St. Clement, St. Timothée and St. Martin, not yet erected into parishes. The church in St. Clement's parish is an unseemly building, and will soon be replaced by a handsome structure, as measures to that effect are in active progress. At St. Timothée there is a neat small church with a spire; and that at St. Martin, when completed, will be large and handsome. On the r. Chateauguay, in the division of s. George-town, there is a presbyterian church.—There are 47 concessions in this S. and the superficies exceeds 254,016 arpents, of which 133 are in concession and 120,208 remain unconceded. The quality of the timber is generally excellent and the pine and oak, the latter particularly, have always been esteemed superior to almost any other growth in the province.—There are three schools on the foundation of the Royal Institution; one at Williamstown, one at North Georgetown and one at Ormstown: parts of the seigniori entirely British.—In the

Canadian part there is no public school. Among the few Canadians who have any wish to give education to their children the practice prevails of taking a teacher into the house of one individual and collecting there the children of as many parents as are desirous of this benefit, each paying his quota of the expense. Of these private schools there are not more than four or five. Their benefit is very limited, and little else than the catechism is taught.—Besides the townships this S. contains la Grande Ile and other smaller isles, a village and two domains.—*La Grande Ile* is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence and is 21 m. in circumference, and has been, in some degree, inhabited for more than twenty years.—*Beauharnois village*, in Ann's-town, is well situated on the e. side of the mouth of the r. St. Louis and on the bank of the St. Lawrence. It contains about 60 houses besides a manor-house, one-third built of stone and many two stories high, a grist and saw-mill and three taverns, and the steam-boat that plies from Lachine to the Cascades stops at this village, where it takes in its daily supply of wood.—At the mouth of the St. Louis is also the domain called St. Louis, and the other domain, named du Ruisseau, is in Helen's Town.—This S. contains three corn-mills, one at Annfield, one at Pêche au Saumon, on the r. Chateauguay, and one at Norton Creek Bridge; one saw-mill on English River, and several considerable pot and pearlasheries exclusive of numerous kettles scattered through the woods.—Many of the cultivators having been bred to trades follow them or not as convenience or prospect of emolument prompts.—There are no fairs, but there is an annual ploughing-match in October.—The general state and condition of the cattle among the Canadian settlers in this S. cannot be praised, no care being taken by them for their improvement. The horned cattle are diminutive and ill-shaped, the sheep small and coarse woolled. The swine, their chief animal food, are of very inferior quality, long in the legs, coarse in the flesh and bad fatteners. The reverse of all this may in general be said of the cattle belonging to the English settlers, who pay particular attention to the different breeds and keep them in good order. The Canadian horse may be considered as the best bred and most thriving animal, but will be always subject to deterioration until the system of emasculation is generally practised. From the pains Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice's agent, now bestows on this branch of rural

economy, and from the inclination evinced by the Canadians to imitate his laudable example, it is reasonable to expect that a very great improvement will soon take place in every kind of cattle.—The principal roads in the S. are as follow :—Along L. St. Louis ; on both sides of the R. Chateauguay in progress of connexion through Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook, with those leading to the v. of Four Corners and Fort Covington in the U. S. ; on both sides of English River ; the road into the U. S. from La Prairie by St. Constant through Hemmingford ; and the roads in front of each concession and their connecting branches.—The principal roads are generally kept in very good order.—There are no toll bridges ; but three ferry boats are established on the Chateauguay, the property of individuals who take what toll they can get.—Several places in this S. are well adapted for the cultivation of hemp, particularly a considerable tract in the division of James' town, to the west of Blueberry-plain.—In agricultural operations both horses and oxen are used. The Canadian settlers usually plough with two yokes of oxen and one horse, but all other agricultural work is done with horses. The best farmers among the British settlers use the swing plough with one pair of horses, but the new settlers almost entirely use oxen. For other purposes horses and oxen are indiscriminately used as fancy or convenience directs.—The produce of hay is very uncertain. In 1828 it was five times the amount of any of the three preceding years.—The quantity of flax sown is generally very small ; only $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of flax-seed are supposed to be sown annually.—The quantity of homespun manufactures may be estimated from the number of sheep :—4100 sheep, yielding, on an average, 2 lb. of wool each, and 1 lb. being required to make 1 ell of *etoffe du pays* (the common grey cloth) produce 8200 ells, $\frac{1}{4}$ of which is made into other woollen stuffs, which require not, on an average, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of wool per ell.—In this S. Americans sometimes contract for wood to make potash and afterwards quit the lands, which consequently become reduced in value.—In the front are a few swampy places covered with cedar and spruce firs, of no very great extent and generally between the banks of the Chateauguay and the St. Lawrence, a mean breadth of about 3 leagues. In the divisions of James Town and South George Town is a level space about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 2, called *Blueberry Plains*, an horizontal stratum of rock, of the quartz species, from the crevices of which spring immense

quantities of the shrubs that bear the berries after which it is named.—The rivers Chateauguay and St. Louis run through the S. from s. w. to n. e. Out of the former many and not inconsiderable streams branch off to the interior, some of them crossing the Province line into the American territory ; the principal are called the English River, Bean River, Rivière aux Outardes and Sturgeon River. By the Chateauguay, a fine river, navigable for boats and the usual river-craft, large quantities of the timber felled in Beauharnois and the adjacent townships of Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook are brought down into the St. Lawrence. There are roads leading along it from which others branch off to the U. S.—Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the U. S. the population was a mixture of Canadians and Americans, the latter amounting to about 200 families, who, on that event taking place, immediately withdrew into their own country.—Whether estimated by the mildness of the climate, the general goodness of the land, the variety of timber of every description, among which oak, elm, pine and beech are in great quantities, the advantage of water conveyance at all times, from the breaking up of the frost until the commencement of winter, or by its contiguity and easy access by main roads to the State of New York, this may be universally allowed to be a most valuable tract of land, affording as good a basis for improvement as perhaps any other in Lower Canada. This S. is unexceptionable in point of locality as well as for all agricultural purposes, abounding with many spots particularly congenial to the growth of hemp and flax. The relative position of this S. and the adjoining townships with the United States must ensure great advantages, especially as they lie contiguous to the line of communication to Montreal, with roads in many directions, numerous routes for an expeditious water conveyance and a fertile soil ; these are solid reasons for conjecturing that this part of the district of Montreal will attract the attention of traders and cultivators, and vie, in a few years, with most others of the province in population and agriculture.—The following bays, points, &c. are in Beauharnois Channel, in front of the S.—viz. Domaine du Buisson, Pointe aux Erables, Rapide de Bon'au, Rapide Croche, Knight's Island, Les Fauilles (a rapid), Hungry Bay, and Cartier's Point.—Laurence Brown, Esq, to whom the author is indebted for valuable information, is the resident agent.

BEAUHARNOIS.

The Divisions, Concessions, number of Lands in Concession and their superficial extent, number of Proprietors and their national extraction, and the quality of the soil, in the Seigniority of Beauharnois, in March, 1828, were as follow :—

Township, or Division of the Seigniority and Concessions.	Number of Concessions.	Number of Lands in Concession.	Superficial extent in Concession.	Number of Proprietors, and their national extraction.							Quality of Soil, &c.
				Arpens.	Canadian.	English.	Scots.	Irish.	American.	Tot.	
ANN'S TOWN.											
Concessions of Lake St. Louis, Chateauguay R. and La Beauce	3	95	7993	128	.	.	2	.	.	130	The Concessions lying on the Lake St. Louis and River Chateauguay are occupied by good habitants, with comfortable houses. The land produces excellent wheat; that in the <i>Beauce</i> , though generally of a light soil, yields good crops, and seems very favourable for the cultivation of hops. The <i>Grand Marais</i> lands are excellent. The other Concessions being recently made show but little progress. The soil is various.
Grand Marais . . .	1	24	1927	41	.	.	1	.	1	43	
* Côte St. George . . .	1	51	3575	34	.	.	.	.	.	34
* Côte St. Laurent . . .	1	14	1418	12	.	.	2	.	.	14	
* River St. Louis . . .	1	18	1810	23	.	.	.	2	.	25	
MARY'S TOWN.											
1st, 2d and 3d Concessions	3	56	6420	69	69	The front of the 1st Concession is stony, but gradually improves to the rear; and in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Concessions the soil is of the best quality. These lands are occupied by wealthy inhabitants, with good stone houses and substantial barns. The remainder is good land.
4th ditto . . .	1	12	1150	12	.	.	.	.	.	12
* 5th ditto . . .	1	9	762	9	.	.	.	.	.	9
* 6th ditto . . .	1	22	2013	17	.	1	2	.	.	20	
HELEN'S TOWN.											
1st Concession . . .	1	61	6241	83	83	The extremities of these Concessions are excellent; the middle is rather stony, but well adapted for sheep pasture and orchards. The 1st Concession is well built.
2d ditto . . .	1	44	4365	82	.	.	.	.	.	82
CATHERINE'S TOWN.											
1st Concession . . .	1	24	2070	38	38	These lands are of superior quality and very productive. The <i>Grande Ile</i> is most valuable, for the country does not afford better land. The <i>Ile aux Chats</i> makes a beautiful farm.
Grande Ile . . .	1	28	1700	36	.	.	.	.	.	36
Ile aux Chats . . .	1	1	180	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
NORTH GEORGE TOWN.											
1st Concession . . .	1	43	4762	27	.	1	25	.	2	55	The soil in this division is good throughout, and the part occupied by the Lowland Scotch is cultivated in a superior manner.
* Côte St. Laurent . . .	1	9	890	7	.	.	2	.	.	9	
* River St. Louis . . .	1	5	528	4	.	.	.	1	.	5	
ORM'S TOWN.											
1st Concession . . .	1	48	5498	3	6	20	20	.	.	49	The 1st Concession is one of the most flourishing settlements in the province; and the lands being altogether of the best quality, and in the hands of respectable British farmers, are cultivated according to the most approved system of agriculture. In the 2d and 3d Concessions the soil is good.
* 2d ditto . . .	1	48	4800	.	7	26	13	.	.	46	
* 3d ditto . . .	1	48	4800	1	6	25	8	.	.	40	
WILLIAM'S TOWN.											
Front Concession . . .	1	58	5296	71	71	This township contains every variety of soil: much of it is however of good quality, and no part of it unfit for agricultural purposes. The Concessions on the Beach Ridge and English River exhibit the greatest improvement as British settlements; those in the 1st Concession and on the River Chateauguay and Sturgeon River are the most flourishing Canadian settlements.
Sturgeon River Concession	1	25	1219	34	.	.	.	.	.	34
1st Concession . . .	1	33	3351	35	.	.	15	.	.	50	
2d ditto . . .	1	33	3351	27	.	.	16	.	.	43	
3d ditto . . .	1	33	3351	34	.	.	12	.	.	46	
Beach Ridge . . .	1	42	4092	2	.	28	8	4	.	42	
* Bean River . . .	1	83	7034	78	.	.	6	.	.	84	
Norton Creek . . .	1	8	504	4	.	.	.	3	1	8	
English River . . .	1	98	9361	41	4	40	25	1	.	111	
EDWARD'S TOWN.											
Norton Creek . . .	1	66	6532	8	12	4	21	16	.	61	Much of the land in this division is of inferior quality; the best of it is well cultivated and improving rapidly.
English River . . .	1	21	1941	2	2	13	1	1	.	19	
SOUTH GEORGE TOWN.											
1st Concession . . .	1	46	4205	5	2	29	1	1	.	38	The soil in this division is of a middling quality, generally of a light clay or sandy. Settlement is advancing.
* English River . . .	1	25	2300	3	1	10	9	.	.	23	
JAMES' TOWN.											
* 1st Concession . . .	1	45	4172	.	2	22	19	.	.	43	Much like the former township, but with a greater proportion of good land.
* Forks of Outard River	1	16	1953	2	.	12	2	.	.	16	
RUSSELL TOWN.											
Black River . . .	1	9	900	6	.	.	.	2	.	8	The lands on the Black River and Forks, formed by its confluence with the English River, are very rich and fertile; those in the rear are on a high stony ridge, but afford good pasturage for cattle. There are some considerable orchards. The small valleys or intervals produce abundance of hay.
Forks . . .	1	3	304	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
1st and 2d Concessions, and 1st, 2d, and 3d Sections	5	110	11000	.	.	10	.	100	.	110	
VILLAGE OF BEAUHARNOIS.	1	65	40	49	.	.	4	2	.	55	
	47	1462	133808	1027	44	326	135	131	1663	Proprietors.	
				123	6	71	42		242	Non-resident.	
				904	38	255	93	131	1421	Resident.	

Statistics of the entire Seigniory.

Population	7,105	Corn-mills	3	Medical men	1
Churches	3	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	8
Curates	2	Pot and Pearl-		Taverns	5
Presbyteries	2	asheries	14	Artisans	29
Village	1	Just. of Peace	3	Boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	37,800	Potatoes	110,000	Buck wheat	2,600
Oats	29,100	Peas	29,300	Indian corn	12,000
Barley	9,900	Rye	4,500		

A considerable quantity of maple sugar is made in this S.

Live Stock.

Horses	1,185	Cows	2,862	Swine	4,890
Oxen	2,174	Sheep	4,390		

Title.—Concession du 12me Avril, 1729, faite par sa Majesté au Sieur *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, et au Sieur *Claude de Beauharnois de Beaumont* son frere, de six lieues de front sur six lieues de profondeur, Nord-est et Sud-ouest; joignant la Seigneurie de *Chateaugay* le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, avec les isles et islets adjacentes.

Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre F. folio 129.

BEAUJEU, v. LA COLLE, S.

BEAUMONT, Seignory and Augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, lies between Vincennes and La Durantaie and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence, and in the rear by St. Gervais; its breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ league, its depth $1\frac{1}{2}$.—Granted Nov. 3d, 1672, to Sieur des Islets de Beaumont; the augmentation, April 10th, 1713, to Sicur de Beaumont and is of the same dimensions as the original grant: they now belong to Féréol Roy, Esq.—The farms are 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth; and the lands conceded prior to 1759 were granted on the following terms: 20 sols per front arpent by 40 in depth, one sol for quit rent, one capon, the obligation of grinding corn at the Banal mill, and with a reservation of timber for the purpose of building churches, mills, &c.—The capon is supposed to have been never demanded.—A great many of these landholders neglected to take a legal contract of concession, thinking that the seignior's letter would be solely sufficient to secure them in quiet possession of their lands. Some unfortunately lost their letters and others lost the copies of their contracts (the minutes of which were burnt at Quebec.) After 1759, when their titles were required to be produced, those who were unable to do so were obliged to obtain new ones, when, instead of 20 sols being required for each front arpent, besides the sol for quit rent, 30 sols were imposed, and more frequently even 40. There are, in this parish, only 9 or 10 persons at

most who pay one sol only by way of quit rent, without any other rent.—This tract presents, generally, rather a light and sandy soil and rises to a considerable elevation on the bank of the river, but preserves a tolerably level surface when compared with the adjacent grants. The greater part of the seigniory and a considerable portion of the augmentation are in a flourishing state of cultivation. Adjacent to the St. Lawrence there remains little timber, but, penetrating farther into the interior, much may be found of first rate quality. Several small streams water the S. very plentifully, and the augmentation is intersected by the rivers Boyer and du Sud. The church and parsonage-house are seated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and a grist-mill is on the Riviere du Sud. The seigniory is crossed by several roads leading into the adjacent grants.—The *parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont* includes the first two ranges of Beaumont and Vincennes, part of Livaudiere, fief Mont-a-Peine and as far w. as the habitation of Jean Boilard.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Etienne de Beaumont.

Population	1069	Presbyteries	1	Corn-mills	2
Churches	1	Curates	1	Saw-mills	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,018	Barley	100	Peas	3,000
Oats	5,000	Potatoes	8,000	Hay	tons, 7,502

Live Stock.

Horses	493	Cows	905	Swine	6,655
Oxen	270	Sheep	2,004		

The parish of St. Charles extends over the augmentation to Beaumont, and is included in the description of Livaudiere, S.

Title.—Concession faite au Sieur *Dcs islets de Beaumont*, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, de la quantité de terre qui se trouvera sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, entre le Sieur *Bissot*, et Mr. de la *Durantaie*, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 31.

Augmentation.—Concession du 10me Avril, 1713, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Begon*, Intendant, au Sieur de *Beaumont*, fils, d'un terrain non-cédé contenant une lieue et demie en profondeur, et sur le front et largeur de la Seigneurie de *Beaumont*, entre la Seigneurie de la *Durantaie* et celle des héritiers du Sieur *Bissot*.

Sur la carte cette Seigneurie est couchée a quatre lieux de profondeur, au lieu de trois lieux: l'autre lieu ayant été après accordée au Sieur *Jean*, dans le titre de *St. Gervais*.

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 6, folio 31.

BEAUPORT, river, rises about 1 m. above Charlboung v., in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, and winding in an E. direction falls into the St. Lawrence near the s. w. boundary of the S. of Beauport. It turns the signorial mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill at its mouth.

BEAUPORT, seigniory, in the co. of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the Côte de Beaupré, s. w. by Notre Dame des Anges, in front by the St. Lawrence and in the rear by the township of Stoneham. It is one league broad by four leagues deep. It was granted, Dec. 31, 1635, to Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport; but by that concession its depth was limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ league; on the 31st Mar. 1653, the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues were added: it is now the property of Narcisse Duchesnay, Esq. The original concessions in this seigniory were granted prior to 1759, and each farm, extending 3 arpents in front by 30, 40, or 50 in depth, pays a quit rent of 40 sols and one capon for each front arpent.—The surface of this S. embraces a variety similar to that of the neighbouring seigniories, being intersected by ridges of different heights; between the first rise of the ground and the beach of the St. Lawrence, is a level space ranging the whole breadth of the grant, occupied as meadows, pastures, or gardens; the soil is black mould intermixed with clay or marl: on this flat there are many large globular fragments of granite quite detached and lying loosely on the surface. Hence, penetrating farther to the interior, the soil varies considerably, almost as frequently as the inequalities of the land. On the front ridge, where the road passes, are flat ledges of rock, that in some places for a considerable extent are quite bare, and in others but very superficially covered with a layer of earth; more inward these rocks disappear and are succeeded by a dark mould, or a yellowish loam which continues to the skirts of the mountains.—In the front parts of the S. remains but little wood; in the interior, however, and on the heights, the timber is of the best quality, beech, birch, and maple.—This S. is watered N. E. by the River Montmorenci, over which is a convenient bridge a short distance above the falls, by the Petite Riviere de Beauport, and by many small streams falling into the St. Lawrence forming rivulets along the beach at low water: about two leagues from the front is situated Lake Beauport or Waterloo, and at a short distance farther on the River Jaune; some small mountain streams flow between

the different ridges.—The cultivated land extends about six miles from the St. Lawrence and is, for the most part, in a state of excellent tillage, producing all kinds of grain abundantly, vegetables, &c. In various parts of the S. are quarries of stone, that furnish an excellent supply for the new buildings in the neighbourhood and in the city of Quebec; there are also in many places indications of veins of coal, but no attempt has yet been made to work them. A large quantity of maple sugar is made here, and indeed in all the adjoining seigniories. On each side of the road along the St. Lawrence the houses in this S. are so thickly placed, that they seem to be the prolongation of one town; the farm-lands and garden-grounds in a most flourishing state; the orchards and occasional clumps of trees combine to render this road one of the most pleasant in the environs of Quebec. The roads communicating with the adjacent grants are enlivened by houses and gardens at short intervals from each other, throughout nearly their whole distance.—On the road leading to the capital, the populous *Village of Beauport* is situated on a gently rising ground; it contains from 60 to 70 houses, many of them built of stone and distinguished by great neatness in their exterior appearance: the church and parsonage-house are situated on the s. side of the road, the former much more observable for solidity than for beauty or embellishment: regularity and neatness are prevalent through the whole village. This village is the residence of many families of the first respectability besides tradesmen, artisans and farmers. On the declivity of the hill, w. of the church, stands a manor-house, an ancient irregular stone building, designed originally for defence as well as residence: chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary thickness and solidity of the walls. A little to the w. of this house, and on the bank of the River Beauport, are the distillery and mills erected about 40 years ago by the Hon. John Young at a very great expense; they are seated on the w. bank of the river, over which there is a bridge leading past them; the distillery belongs at present to Mr. Racy, and the mills to the heirs of the late T. McCallum, Esq. The buildings and other appurtenances of the distillery form a hollow square exceeding 200 yards on each side: in the middle of this square are several large stone buildings, communicating with each other, containing a still-house, malt-house, granary, ma-

chinery, &c. of every description for carrying on the whole process of distillation and rectifying to a very large extent. The r. Beauport is navigable as high up as these premises for small decked vessels, which anchor along the wharf adjoining. The mill is both extensive and complete in a building three stories high; the water for working it is received from the Beauport into a large reservoir or dam above the road, whence it is conveyed to the mill by an aqueduct.—On an eminence to the north-eastward are two handsome stone dwelling-houses with gardens and summer-houses, surrounded by a wall; from their singularly beautiful situation, and the rich prospect they command over the basin of Quebec and surrounding distant objects, they obtain much notice: the Hon. H. W. Ryland is proprietor of both.—The Falls of the Montmorenci present the most majestic spectacle of the neighbourhood, and indeed one of the grandest in the province. At the foot of the Falls is situated the large timber establishment, originally commenced and conducted by Messrs. Osborne, Paterson, and Co., and now the property of Peter Paterson, Esq. It consists of a large saw-mill working 33 saws, including several of a circular shape; also a store-house, dwelling-houses for workmen, a large and convenient wharf, and several booms for the reception of floating timber at high water. Ships anchor opposite to this establishment and are loaded with the assistance of scows and flat-bottomed river craft. The masts are generally floated along the sides of the ships. The handsome residence of the proprietor is seated on the summit of the hill w. of the Falls.—The late Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay, in 1821, commenced a settlement immediately in the rear of the lands previously conceded below Lake Beauport or Waterloo. All the proprietors in the new settlement formed by Mr. Duchesnay, with few exceptions, are English, Scotch, and Irish; some are proprietors and merchants, others merchants only, artificers and labourers; several of the latter are employed in the king's works.—The settlers on *Lake Beauport* who could handle the axe and were industrious had sufficient employment as labourers, and were paid by the acre at the rate of 10 dollars, if clearing for crops, and 5 dollars for branching, felling, and logging only; other settlers not possessed of capital and who could not handle the axe, resorted to Quebec for employment.—The quantity of land cleared in these new settlements

is from 3 to 400 arpents: the expense of clearing 10 dollars each arpent, without the removal of stumps; there is no land, or lot of land, where the stumps have been removed by these settlers, an opinion being prevalent among them that such removals tend to impoverish the land; the stumps therefore are suffered to remain and decay naturally.—The first and principal settler on Lake Beauport is Mr. Shadgett, and the following statistical account of the settlement was drawn up in 1824.

Population	105
Land in cultivation	51 arpents.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.
Potatoes	1515	Cabbages	1500
Turnips	100	Carrots	9
		Maple sugar	300

—The Parish of *Notre Dame de Misericorde*, or *Beauport*, extends, by *l'Arret de Conseil Superieur du 23 Janv., 1722*, one league on the St. Lawrence and thence $\frac{1}{2}$ league into the S. of *Notre Dame des Anges*, along the bay of the r. St. Charles, extending in depth to *Bourg Royale*.

Statistics of the Parish of Beauport.

Population 1888	Fulling-mills	1	Rope-walks	1
Churches, R. C.	Saw-mills	4	Justice of Peace	1
Presbyteries	Oil-mills	1	Medical men	1
Curates	Breweries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	Distilleries	1	Taverns	7
Villages	Ship-yards	1	Artisans	26
Corn-mills	Ship-timber establishment	1	River-crafts	1
Carding-mills			Keel-boats	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	12,200	Potatoes	75,400
Oats	37,620	Peas	5,200
Barley	3,200	Rye	1,000
		Hay	tons 2,761

Live Stock.

Horses	754	Cows	1508	Swine	1050
Oxen	701	Sheep	4520		

Title.—"Concession du 31me D cembre, 1633, faite par la Compagnie   Robert Giffard, Sieur de Beauport, de la Seigneurie de Beauport, contenant une lieue de terre,   prendre le long de la c t  du fleuve St. Laurent, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur dans les terres,   l'endroit o  la rivi re appel e Notre Dame de Beauport entre dans le dit fleuve, icelle rivi re comprise. De plus, prolongement du 31me Mars, 1653, par Mr. Lauzon, Gouverneur, de deux lieues et demie de profondeur, laquelle, avec la concession ci-dessus, forme une lieue de front sur quatre de profondeur."—*Le R gistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 16, folio 78, 3me Fev. 1781, dit que la Seigneurie de Beauport s' tend en front depuis la rivi re de Notre Dame jusqu'au Sault de Montmorency.—*R gistre d'Intendance*, No. 10   17, folio 655.

BEAUREGARD, isles, lie in the St. Lawrence, opposite to the upper part of the S. of Vercheres

and fiefs St. Blain and Guilloidiere. Although not of great magnitude, these isles are useful to the neighbouring seigniories for the purpose of grazing cattle and the soil is good. They lie immediately above the Isles Bouchard.

Title.—"Concédées le 17me Aoust, 1674, par le *Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, au *Sieur de Beauvregard*, dont l'une est au devant du bout de la Seigneurie du *Sieur de Verchères*, en montant, et les deux autres étant sur la ligne qui regarde les isles appartenantes au *Sieur de Grand-maison*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, *Lct. B. folio 1*.

BEAURIVAGE (F.), v. St. Giles S.

BEAURIVAGE, river, traverses the S. of St. Giles diagonally and near its N. angle leaves that S. and enters Lauzon, where it receives the Ruisseau Gosselin and the Rivière Rouge, and, meandering in its approach to the church of St. Anne, passes afterwards through unconceded lands and falls into the Chaudière at the E. extremity of fief St. Denis. This river is in no place navigable; its fall is very considerable and its current, in spring and autumn, very powerful. In the heat of summer the waters are very low and sometimes insufficient to drive a grist-mill of one pair of stones: in the upper part of St. Giles S. the bed of the river is principally solid rock.

BEAVER BROOK, runs into the R. Assoméquagan.

BECANCOUR, a large river, winding beautifully in a very devious course, rises in the townships of Broughton and Leeds, whence it branches into those of Inverness, Halifax, and Ireland, where many minor streams flowing from numerous small lakes fall into it. After traversing the townships of Nelson and Somerset and the fronts of Stanfold and Bulstrode, in an easterly direction, for about 46 miles, it alters its course to north-west, running about 21 miles more between Aston and Maddington and through the seigniorie of Becancour, where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. The banks towards its source are high, steep and frequently rocky, but decrease in elevation as the R. descends. The current being embarrassed by falls, rapids and shoals, is navigable only at places for canoes and boats. In the broader parts are some small islands covered with fine trees, which, viewed from the banks, display the varied hues of their foliage with pleasing effect. Within the limits of Becancour seigniorie are two mills on this river. *Isle Dorval*, a small low island, covered with under-wood, divides the mouth of the Becancour into

two channels. The valley which this river waters consists generally of cultivable lands, and in many places the soil is of the first quality. The scenery on the banks of the Becancour is much admired, and near the great falls in the front of Blandford R. the river is remarkably picturesque. The fall is about 24 ft., or, comprising the cascades above, about 60 ft., and near it is a superb situation for a mill. In this river are the maskinongé, the doré and other excellent fish.

BECANCOUR, seigniorie, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded, S. W. by Godefroi, N. E. by fief Dutord and by the townships of Aston and Maddington in the rear. $2\frac{1}{4}$ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted April 16, 1647, to *Sieur de Becancour*, and now the property of the heirs of the late Lieut. Col. Bruere, Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Ezekiel Hart, Esq. The lands, conceded prior to 1759, pay a quit-rent of one livre and a capon for one arpent in front by 30 in depth, subject to the obligation of grinding corn at the seigniorial mill, the right of pre-emption, *droit de retrait*, and a reservation as to timber. Three-fourths of the property belonging to Mr. Le Blanc, being conceded prior to 1759, are, consequently, held under these conditions. Much higher terms are now demanded for the unconceded lands.—Towards the St. Lawrence the S. is flat and of an excellent and exuberant soil, producing good hemp and flax.—The timber is not much entitled to notice, the lowlands affording none but of the most inferior sorts, and the higher situations only beech, maple, birch and a little pine.—Three-fourths of the S. are in cultivation, and several of the farms exhibit a high state of improvement; the best are on the St. Lawrence, and on each side of the rivers Becancour and Blanche. Besides these rivers, this S. is watered by the Godefroi, Lake St. Paul and Lac aux Outardes.—The main road along the St. Lawrence crosses the R. Becancour just above Isle Dorval, and two others lead up the river, one on each side. The want of proper roads has, for many years, been a great impediment to the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, and has materially retarded the formation of new settlements. This inconvenience has lately been in some degree obviated, and, by an act of the provincial legislature, the sum of £500 has been granted for the improvement of the road from Gentilly to Becancour.—From the front of the S. to Three Rivers is a ferry over the St.

Lawrence.—Just above Isle Dorval and on the w. side of the r. Becancour was the hemp-mill, &c. established by government and placed under the late Mr. Campbell. The church, parsonage and a few houses surrounding it, are situated on the e. bank of the Becancour: a short distance from which is a village of the Abenaki Indians, consisting of a few ill-built wooden houses, or, more correctly speaking, hovels; the manners and occupations of these people are precisely similar to those of the village in St. François.—The parish of *la Nativité de la Ste. Vierge et de St. Pierre*, or Becancour parish, by virtue of a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, which confirmed the regulation of Sept 20, 1721, comprehends all the frontage on the St. Lawrence, extending from fief Cournoyer to fief Godefroi, including fief Dutord and all the S. of Becancour.—The following statistical account includes the whole parish, viz. the fief Dutord as well as the S. of Becancour.

Statistics.

Population	2752	Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	15
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	17,600	Potatoes	15,000	Rye	300
Oats	9,909	Peas	4,800	Indian corn	100
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	960	Cows	1420	Swine	2005
Oxen	850	Sheep	4900		

Title.—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, faite par la Compagnie au Sieur de Bécancour, située au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant deux lieues et un quart de front sur pareille profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief *Dutord* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief *Godefroi*; par devant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non concédées; avec les isles, islets et battures qui se trouvent tant dans la rivière de *Bécancour* que dans une autre rivière appelée la rivière *St. Paul* qui se décharge dans le dit fleuve."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, folio 414.

BELAIR (S.), v. Les Ecureuils, S.

BELLECHASSE, county, bounded N. E. by the co. of l'Islet; s. w. by the N. E. boundary lines of the SS. of Lauzon and Jolliet and of Framp-ton, Cranbourne and Watford, and thence by a line prolonged s. e. to the s. boundary of the province; N. w. by the r. St. Lawrence, and it includes all the islands in that river nearest to the co. and in the whole or in part fronting it; and

on the s. e. by the s. boundary of the province. It comprises the seigniories of Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont and its augmentation, la Durantaie and its augmentation, la Martiniere, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais and Livaudiere, and the townships of Buckland and Standon.—The centre of the co. is in lat. 46° 27' N. lon. 70° 25' W. and it contains 581 sq. m. and seven parishes. Its extreme breadth on the St. Lawrence is 19 m., its average breadth 17 m., and its average depth 35 m.—This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the places of election are St. Vallier and St. Gervais.—The surface is uneven and in many places, particularly in the rear, mountainous; the soil nevertheless is susceptible of cultivation and produces abundance of good timber.—It is watered by the rivers du Sud, Boyer, Bellechasse, and their several branches, besides numerous other streams that fall into the St. Lawrence. In the front of the co. is a chain of flourishing and interesting settlements. The population consists entirely of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population	14,965	Grist mills	7	Shopkeepers	23
Churches, R. C.	8	Saw mills	30	Taverns	21
Curates	7	Carding mills	2	Artisans	130
Presbyteries	8	Fulling mills	3	River-craft	2
Convents	1	Tanneries	3	Tonnage	36
Schools	4	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	7
Villages	2	Notaries	9		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	100,848	Indian corn	910	Hay	46,508 Cwts.
Oats	82,300	Mixed grain	3,105	Flax	391
Barley	11,720	Peas	17,530	Butter	4,787
Rye	2,585	Potatoes	235,534	Maple sugar	568
Buckwheat	2,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	5,394	Cows	8,552	Swine	17,354
Oxen	4,202	Sheep	41,786		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.		Ells.
Etoffe du pays	50,150	Flannel, &c.	40,000	Linen	36,060
				Looms	601

BELLECHASSE, river, rises in the S. of St. Michel, in the co. of Bellechasse, and, traversing the adjoining S. of St. Vallier to its N. E. corner, falls into the St. Lawrence.

BELLE FLEUR, river, falls into the Saguenay below Ha Ha bay and is 66 ft. wide. At its mouth is a valley of very good, cultivable ground,

containing 15 or 16 acres, behind which are rocks that rise in gradations.

BELLEISLE, river, rises in the S. of Deschambault, and, running s., cuts off the s. e. angle of the S. of La Chevrotiere, and runs into the n. side of the St. Lawrence.—v. DESCHAMBAULT, s.

BELLE RIVIERE, called by the Indians *Kushpahigan*, "a place which is ascended," runs into the s. e. side of lake St. John. At its mouth, called *Kouispigan*, the land on both sides forms a sheet of fine bright sand, but it improves gradually and rapidly as the r. is ascended. For 2 miles from its mouth the soil on both sides is an alluvial flat, extending some distance from the banks to a rising ground which keeps a parallel direction with the river; the soil on this flat is clayey, occasionally exhibiting a surface of rich loam, or vegetable mould, and produces elm, ash, fir, black and yellow birch, alders, spruce, and pine. From the 2nd to the end of the 6th mile, up the stream, the r. is deep and rapid, the banks occasionally bold, the land in many places excellent, and the timber is elm, spruce, black, white, and yellow birch, ash, poplar, pine, and balsam with some cedar and alder. The r. then, at the lower landing of a portage, is contracted to about 10 yards; the rushing waters precipitating over rocks, the wildness of the surrounding scenery and the cliffs, 75 ft. in height, impending over the basin and river, form a very interesting and picturesque cascade with a good site for a mill. Here the portage is upon the n. bank and is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, leading over a very high hill, where the land is again level to the upper landing at the head of another fall of about 20 ft. high, making the difference of elevation altogether between 50 and 60 ft. Here the land is of good quality, composed of a dark argillaceous loam beneath a rich vegetable mould; the varieties of timber are red spruce, ash, balsam, black and white birch, cedar, elm, red and white pine. This description of land forms the leading feature of the country along the banks of the Belle Riv. to the r. des Aulnais, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. above the portage; the general course of the r. is s. e. Here the Belle Rivière forms a large basin, in the centre of which is an island of excellent land. The river enters this basin at the s. e. end, with a cascade of 10 feet, falling through a narrow contraction not exceeding 2 or 3 yards at most. On the n. e. side of the basin the r. des Aulnais

enters with a gentle current. For about 3 m. higher up the Belle Rivière the land is more broken and hilly, rising in some places nearly 100 feet above the bed of the river, whose general course is from the basin about s. s. w., and is not less than 30 yards wide. In the vicinity of the small streams, that flow into the main river, are some valuable beds of blue soft marl and frequently much clay forming the sides or slopes of the hills. The timber on their banks is ash, elm, fir, and balsam, and, for a few miles in the interior, spruce, pine, balsam, and birch, and the land is of arable quality.—This r. is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues, and further on for bark canoes.

BELLEVUE, fief, lies between the S.S. of Vercheres and Contrecoeur in the co. of Vercheres. It is bounded by Cournoyer in the rear, and contains $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front, by one l. in depth. Granted 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur de Vitré, and now belongs to — Chicoin, esq. All this slip is under good cultivation but is not watered by river or stream.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon Intendant, au Sieur de Vitré, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieu de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres de Contrecoeur, en remontant vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 31.

BELÉIL, river, rises near the rear-line of the S. of Beléil, and, taking a n. e. course, is joined by a small stream from the n. w., running nearly parallel. It falls into the Richelieu opposite Isles au Cerf. It works a grist and saw-mill.

BELÉIL, seignory, on the n. w. of the river Richelieu, in the co. of Vercheres; is bounded w. by the S. of Chambly, e. by that of Cournoyer, s. by the r. St. Lawrence and n. by lands stretching to the rear of the S. of Cap St. Michel and the adjoining small fiefs, and which form an augmentation to Beléil.—2 l. in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and the augmentation is nearly of the same superficies.—The principal grant was made, January 18, 1694, to Sieur Joseph Hertel and the accessory one, March 24, 1731, to Sieur de Longueuil. The Baroness de Longueuil is now proprietor of both.—The soil along the Richelieu is light, but in some places it is as rich as any in the district of Montreal. The uncleared parts afford some beech, maple and birch timber but more of spruce, fir, cedar and inferior sorts. The n. e. part is well watered by the little r. Beléil, along the banks

of which is a range of excellent concessions; some smaller streams traverse the lower part and likewise fall into the Richelieu. Various good roads lead through the S. and the main road follows the course of the r. Richelieu. The houses of the settlers, many extremely well built, are dispersed through the different concessions; here and there a few together, but no village. The church and parsonage-house are near the Richelieu.—A few arpents, fit for cultivation, in the r. of St. Anne, are reserved in wood, which is becoming scarce.—That part of the augmentation that lies at the rear of the S. of Varennes is settled, but the parts abutting on the rear of la Trinité and St. Michel are still covered with wood.—In this S. are 260 families. The most flourishing settlements are in the first three ranges on the r. Richelieu.

Statistics.

Population 1,788	Presbyteries 1	Shopkeepers 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills 2	Taverns 1
Curates 1	Tanneries 1	Artisans 12

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	31,200	Indian corn	230	Mixed grain	3,000
Oats	20,800	Peas	15,600	Maple sugar,	
Barley	15,600	Potatoes	46,000	cwts,	36
Rye	2,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	805	Cows	1,610	Swine	1,050
Oxen	690	Sheep	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 18me Janvier, 1694, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au *Sieur Joseph Hertel*, de deux lieues de terre de front, avec une lieue et demie de terre de profondeur, à prendre du côté du Nord-ouest de la rivière *Richelieu*, à la Seigneurie de *Chambly*, en descendant icelle rivière, vers les terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 16.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 24me Mars, 1713, faite par *Phil. de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au *Sieur de Longueuil*, le long de la rivière de *Richelieu*, d'une lieue de terre de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, en lieu non-concédé, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie de *Belaïl*, qu'il possède, en tirant du côté du Sud-ouest, derrière la Seigneurie de *Chambly* pour le front, et pour la profondeur dans les terres en allant au Nord-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 6, folio 3.

BELSIAMITE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, a little above Bustard Bay.

BENOIT, lake, lies near the r. Saguenay, from which it is approached by the portage of Pelletier bay. It is of considerable extent, of very irregular shape and is surrounded by mountains of no great height.

BERGERONNES, les, two rivers in the co. of Sa-

guenay, emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, a few leagues below the estuary of the r. Saguenay. One of these rivers has been ascended $1\frac{1}{2}$ league, and nothing worthy of remark was discovered except some prairies, which are supposed to produce annually from 7 to 8000 bundles of hay. The land susceptible of cultivation on the banks of this river may extend from 4 to 10 arpents from the water, and is bounded by rocky mountains, whose only ornament is moss and a few tufts of juniper. The shore of the St. Lawrence and the interior from the point "Des Grandes Bergeronnes," as far as that of "Bon Désir," 3 leagues below it, have been explored. The shore, which is at most 100 feet high, on account of its gradual ascent, offers a rich vegetative border.

BERISFORD, a projected township in the rear of Abercromby, in the co. of Terrebonne.

BERTHIER, county, in the district of Montreal, bounded N. E. by the co. of St. Maurice, s. w. by the co. of Lachenaie, N. W. by the northern boundary of the province, and s. E. by the river St. Lawrence; it includes all the islands in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it. It comprises the SS. of Berthier and its augmentation, Du Sablé or York, part of Masquinongé, Fief Chicot, the SS. of Lanoraye, Dautray, Lavaltrie and their augmentations, Daillebout, De Ramsay, the r. of Brandon, part of the S. of Lanaudière, the r. of Kildare and the islands of St. Ignace and Dupas.—This co. is 24 m. broad and its depth to the N. W. boundary of the province 240 m., containing 5,760 sq. m., of which 624 m. are in settlements bordering on the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent unconceded lands.—The s. extremity of the co. is in lat. $46^{\circ} 2'$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 12'$ W.—This co. sends 2 members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at the v. of Berthier. It contains 7 parishes, besides parts of 2 others. The face of the county, for 15 m. from the St. Lawrence, is generally low and level; it then assumes a bolder aspect and becomes uneven, and, in the vicinity of lake Maskinongé and the rear of the r. of Kildare, it is mountainous, the land, nevertheless, being more or less susceptible of cultivation as far as the exploring surveys have extended, beyond which little is known of the country; its general character, however, has been ascertained to be mountainous, traversed by various rivers and streams, and watered by several lakes. The surveyed and

settled parts of this co. are abundantly watered by the rivers Chicot, Bayonne, Great and Little Chaloupe, St. Charles, Brook River, St. Joseph, St. John, L'Assomption, part of the r. Maskinongé and the L. of that name. The Bayonne and the Chaloupe spread into several branches and the r. L'Assomption, by far the largest, winds and traverses the co. in a s. direction. Along the sides of these rivers are flourishing settlements and good roads.—This co. includes several islands in the St. Lawrence, particularly those that lie contiguous to the S. of Berthier.—To those who are desirous of making new settlements this co. presents numerous advantages, arising from the quality of its soil, population, agriculture, and local situation.

Statistics.

Population	17,695	Corn-mills	6	Medical men	2
Parishes	7	Saw-mills	6	Notaries	9
Churches, R. C.	7	Carding-mills	2	Shopkeepers	25
Curates	6	Fulling-mills	2	Taverns	22
Presbyteries	6	Tanneries	1	Artisans	158
Convents	1	Hat manuf.	1	River craft	2
Schools	7	Potteries	1	Tonnage	36
Villages	4	Potasheries	5	Keel boats	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		
Wheat	117,636	Buck wheat	2,500	Hay, tons,	64,111
Oats	159,632	Indian corn	3,296	Flax	569
Barley	14,981	Mixed grain	4,085	Butter	4,302
Rye	5,375	Potatoes	470,913	Mapl. sug.	1,963
Peas	38,959				

Live Stock.

Horses	7,022	Cows	10,756	Swine	9,256
Oxen	3,172	Sheep	38,068		

BERTHIER, river, is about 16m. from the r. Maskinongé; it is not navigable for any distance although there is a considerable body of water.

BERTHIER, seigniory, in the co. of Bellechasse, has the river St. Lawrence in front, St. Vallier s. w., St. Thomas n. e., and the Rivière du Sud in the rear. It is 2 leagues in front by as much in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur Berthier; it is now the property of the ladies of the General Hospital at Quebec and is held under a lease for 29 years by Claude Denechaud, esq., of which 13 years are unexpired. He pays an annual rent of 60*l.* and 45 bushels of wheat. This gentleman holds half the domain by purchase and the other half belongs to Mrs. Ruelle. This seigniory is bounded on the map according to a private survey. Its irregularity arises from a cession made

by the proprietor, Jan. 22, 1728, to the seignior of Rivière du Sud.—A light sandy earth, varied with yellowish loam, is the prevalent kind of soil and is highly productive of grain of all kinds; the largest proportion is under culture and an improved system of husbandry. Many of the farms are in a flourishing condition, of which those on the Rivière du Sud and the bank of the St. Lawrence are perhaps the best and most conspicuous. Along the front the ground is rather low, but it gradually rises to a small ridge about a mile from the shore, from the summit of which a very interesting prospect unfolds itself; the r. St. Lawrence, between 11 and 12 m. across, is beautifully varied by groups of islands, lying off the w. end of Crane Island; the e. end of the island of Orleans, with all its rich diversity of scenery, and the lofty mountains rising behind Cape Tourmente complete the distant view; the descent from the crest of the ridge down to the shore is a continuation of well cultivated fields, enriched with almost every object that can make a landscape perfect; these, with the addition of the church, and a small cluster of houses charmingly seated, almost close to the water, on the edge of a little cove called Le Trou de Berthier, when viewed from the main road, are well calculated to give a stranger an exalted idea of the picturesque beauty of the country. Another chain of heights, somewhat more elevated, rises between it and the rivière du Sud, on which there is some fine timber; in other parts of the S. wood is not abundant. The rivers du Sud, à la Caille and Belle Chasse provide an ample and complete irrigation for every part. Near the Rivière du Sud stands the church of St. François and, at a short distance from it, a grist-mill worked by a little rivulet flowing into the river. Numerous good roads intersect every part of the S; the main or post-road is on the bank of the St. Lawrence.—The rivers afford salmon, eels, white fish, &c. The horses are, generally, of the Norman breed.

The *parish* of *St. François* is bounded n. by the first concession of Berthier, s. by the rear-line of the seigniory, e. by St. Pierre, and w. by the division-line of St. Vallier. It consists of 3 concessions, each of 42 or 60 arpents in depth. The farms are 3 arpents each in breadth, and extend in depth to the rear-line of the concessions. The land consists of a good, black, strong soil on a blue clay. The timber is not remarkable, and is a

mixture of pine, spruce, maple, birch, &c. This parish is watered by the river *du Sud* and by the *Jyason* which turn 4 mills, viz., one for grinding corn, one for sawing, one for fulling, and the 4th for carding.—On the *N.* side of the main road are the church, presbytery and a most convenient house called a convent or, more properly, a nunnery or school for the education of girls. All the establishments of this kind are superintended by two or three nuns from the congregation of Quebec.—This parish produces a considerable number of live stock and one half of the sheep and young stock are sent for sale to the Quebec market. Among the inhabitants enjoying ease and comfort in this

parish may be particularly mentioned Mr. Fraser, lieutenant-colonel of militia, whose residence is on the *S.* side of the *R. du Sud* and opposite to a handsome bridge; his extensive farm buildings sufficiently denote the productiveness of his farm and his comparatively numerous stock of cattle, which consists of 9 horses, 28 cows, 6 oxen, 60 sheep, &c. &c.—The most flourishing concessions are on the *N.* side of the *du Sud*, that on the *S.* side, extending to the mountains, is still covered with wood. The curé of this parish serves also the parish of Berthier, between which and St. François there is a good road of communication.

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. François.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Carp-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Blacksmiths.	Wheerwrights.	Sawyers.	Shoemakers.	Masons.	Shoemakers.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pears.	Rye.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	786	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7280	2600	260	3040	260	100	18000	390	290	750	1690	400
St. François	850	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	12400	7200	2800	1200	5200	300	12250	450	600	1150	3500	900

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Berthier, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis l'ance de *Bellechasse* incluse, tirant vers la rivière du Sud, icelle non comprise.

"Cette Seigneurie est bornée sur la carte suivant un arpentage particulier. L'irregularité de ce terrain provient d'une cession que firent les propriétaires de cette Seigneurie à ceux de la rivière du Sud, par une transaction du 22me Janvier, 1728."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 7.

BERTHIER, seignior, in the co. of Berthier, with its fiefs and augmentations, is bounded *S. W.* by the *S.* of Dautré and augmentation, *N. E.* by those of Dusablé or New York and Maskinongé, in the rear by the *T.* of Brandon and in front by the *St. Lawrence*. Granted 27th April, 1674, to M. Berthier; the augmentation granted 31st Dec., 1732, to Sieur Pierre L'Etage. This property is now 2½ l. in front by 4½ in depth, containing 13 superficial leagues, and the only part not belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert, a gentleman remarkable for his urbanity of manners and hospitality to strangers, is a fief comprising one half of Isle Dupas and about 2 l. in length. The majority of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, each measuring 3 arpents by 40, 30, 20, &c., according to local circumstances, and on the conditions usual at the time.—This *S.* contains two

parishes and the half of a third, 16 ranges of concessions and an island inhabited. There are 714 lands granted; and the most populous concessions are those on the rivers Bayonne, St. Esprit, and St. Cuthbert. Three-fourths of the *S.* are under culture and one-fourth in wood: in the first 4 leagues of its depth the surface is level and, in the rear, precipitous and rocky. L'Isle Dupas, an *arriere fief*, lies in this *S.* There are also two other fiefs included within the lateral lines of the seignior: the fief Chicot on the *N. E.* side of the *S.*, and the fief Dorvilliers on the *S. W.* side.—Iron ore, both mountain and bog, of excellent quality, and freestone are found in this *S.*, and an extensive bed of pure yellow ochre has lately been discovered by Mr. Cuthbert, which, being calcined or heated, assumes a beautifully red colour; the vein, from 12 to 14 inches deep, of a tenacious quality, lies about 6 inches under a surface of vegetable earth. On the best cultivated ranges the wood is nearly all cleared away; but on the others, and in the back districts, there still remains abundance of *bois de chauffage* or fuel with some little maple, beech, cedar, hemlock, butternut, pine, larch, elm, and larch. The soil in general is good, except towards the rear, where it is rocky and sterile; in

the concession called St. Cuthbert it is a fine vegetable earth, several inches deep, on a subsoil of strong clay; in that of St. Esprit a strong deep loam; in St. Pierre a rich light earth; in St. Catherine a small part is a good loam, and the rest of somewhat inferior quality; in St. Jean there is a mixed soil equal in fertility to either of the others.—In front of the St. Lawrence the land is low, especially towards the N. E. boundary, but the arable is very productive, and the remainder is a succession of very fine meadows. The other parts of the S. are but indifferent in quality, and some of it about the back boundary even barren and unfit for tillage.—Most of the concessions are farmed in a very good style; but those where the greatest improvement is visible are St. Cuthbert, St. Esprit and St. Pierre, where industry and careful arrangement have produced ease and even affluence.—Wheat is the chief production of these lands, which are fit, generally speaking, for every species of culture and produce annually about 100,000 bushels of grain. The important articles hemp (which grows spontaneously near every ruin) and flax, might be raised in almost any quantities, if the farmers would adopt a different method of cultivation. The rivers Chicot, La Chaloupe, Bayonne and the Bonaventure Creek afford a convenient and equal irrigation. About 5 miles from the v. of Berthier, on the s. w. bank of the Bayonne, is a very copious salt spring, strongly impregnated with inflammable gas, from which the inhabitants, when Admirals Walker and Phipps respectively blocked up the St. Lawrence, made a considerable quantity of salt, and they now make use of the water to knead their bread. The water is always cold as ice, and is found efficacious in sprains and white swellings.—Upwards of 1000 able-bodied men are furnished for the militia.—The main road by the St. Lawrence, and the different roads through the concessions, are maintained in excellent repair. The winter traverse between Berthier and Sorel is on the ice, winding among the islands; it is computed to be about 5 miles and very secure.—The bridges across the rivers are free of toll.—The domain of Berthier, on the s. w. side of the river Bayonne, contains 335 arpents, approaching in goodness to the best of the district. In front of the S. several fine islands form the s. boundary of the Chenail du Nord; they are named Isles Randin, Dupas,

Castor, &c.—In this S. is a school for girls, well attended, under the direction of the sisters of the congregation; and there are also 4 private schools for boys.—There are 3 villages built, generally of wood, Berthier, St. Cuthbert, and Pierreville.—The *village* of *Berthier* is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Chenail du Nord, and forms one principal street, consisting of 125 houses placed, sometimes at long intervals, on the side of the main road to Quebec: many of them are extremely well-built and handsome. There are, exclusive of dwellings, a great many granaries and storehouses for general merchandise, it being a place of some trade, whence British manufactured goods are dispersed over the neighbouring populous seigniories, and whence also large quantities of grain are annually exported.—The population is 850.—The church that claims notice not only as being a handsome structure, but for the elegance of its interior decoration, is situated at a small distance behind the main street. This village being about mid-way between Montreal and Three Rivers, in the direct route of the public stage-coaches that have been established upon the plan of those in England between the former place and Quebec, and being also the principal intermediate post-office station, is a place of great resort and considerable traffic. At the inns travellers will always find good accommodation. On passing through the Chenail du Nord, the village with its gardens, orchards, meadows and surrounding cultivated fields, form together an agreeable and pleasing assemblage of objects, although from the flatness of the country the prospect is not marked by any of those traits of grandeur so frequently observable on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, descending towards Quebec. The land is here so little above the level of the river, that in the spring, when the melted snow and ice occasion a rise of the waters, it is sometimes overflowed to a considerable distance, and much damage is done to the lower parts of the houses in the village and to the goods deposited in the stores. These inundations have occasionally been so great that it has been necessary to remove large quantities of wheat from the upper stories of the granaries.—In the entire S. of Berthier, including the augmentation, there are

Churches	. 3	Potasheries	. 3	Fulling-mills	. 1
Corn-mills	. 2	Carding-mills	1	Clothier's shop	1
Saw-mills	. 3				

There are artisans and mechanics of every description, besides some carriage-makers and many masons; among them are

18 Blacksmiths	3 Tinsmiths	1 Silversmith
6 Tanners	3 Millwrights	4 Butchers
1 Watchmaker	4 Bakers	4 Coopers
2 Harness-makers	Several wheel-	House-joiners,
7 Shoemakers	wrights	above 50

In the *parish of Berthier* all the lands are conceded, except the woodlands near the mountains where the *sugaries* are, and those lands are rendered unfit for cultivation by ravines, hills, rocks and sands, over which there is no road.

The *P.* of *St. Cuthbert* was erected about 50 years ago and measures three leagues in front, between Berthier and Maskinongé, on the road from Montreal to Quebec, and consists of a considerable part of the *S.* belonging to the Hon. James Cuthbert and of three other fiefs. Its *E.* boundary is the *N.E.* line of the county. It contains 500 families and 300 farm-lots are settled upon, most of which are three arpents in front by 30 or 40 deep. The church is on the *w.* side of the *R.* Chicot, about 2 m. in the interior. This *P.* extends over a large portion of Berthier and the adjoining *S. N.E.*

Statistics of the Parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Chapels.	Presbyteries.	Convents.	Schools.	Villages.	Con-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potasheries.	Peasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Berthier	3939	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	6	31	1	25	9
St. Cuthbert	2754	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	1	4	6	45	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Hay, tons.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Berthier	20800	31000	2500	1000	700	7570	12850	15600	1129	350	2124	8196	1635
St. Cuthbert	26000	26800	2050	1180	605	9200	45000	.	1500	450	2000	7500	1500

Title.—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1674, faite à Mr. *Berthier*, de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Lawrence*, depuis la concession du *Sieur Randin* en descendant, jusqu'à la rivière *Chicot*; ensemble une Isle d'une lieue en superficie étant au dessous et joignant presque l'isle *Randin*, vis-à-vis l'isle *Dupas*; aussi l'isle qui est au bout d'en bas de l'isle au *Castor*, accordée à Mr. *Berthier*, le 25 Mars, 1675.—Ou les deux concessions sont accordées par un seul titre. *Cahiers d'Intend.* where both these concessions are granted by one title."—*Régistre des Fief et Hommage*, No. 9, folio 38, l. 26me Janvier, 1781.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 31me Décembre, 1732, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au *Sieur Pierre l'Etage*, de trois lieues de terre de front, si telle quantité se trouve entre la ligne qui sépare le fief de *Dautré* d'avec celui ci-devant appelé de *Comporté* (aujourd'hui *Antaya*), et celle qui sépare le fief du *Chicot* d'avec le fief *Masquinongé*; à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limites des dits fiefs d'*Antaya* et du *Chicot* entre lesquels se trouve le fief de *Berthier*; sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les rivières, ruisseaux et lacs qui pourront se rencontrer dans la dite étendue de terre, pour être la dite concession unie et jointe au dit fief de *Berthier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 4.

Bic, river, in the *S.* of *Bic*, is about 20 feet wide, small and well bridged. It is not navigable for boats or even canoes and the falls prevent timber from being floated down.

Bic, seigniory, in the co. of *Rimouski*, bounded in front by the *s.* side of the *St. Lawrence*, *N.E.* by the *S.* of *Rimouski* and *s.w.* by a part of the *S.* of *Trois Pistolles*, called *Richard Rioux*.—Two leagues in breadth upon the river by 2 in depth.—Granted with the Island of *Bic*, lying in front, May 8, 1675, to *M. de Vitre*. The island is nearly 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.—In 1774, a dispute having arisen between the proprietors of *Bic* and *Rimouski*, it was determined by the Court of Common Pleas that the middle of the embouchure of the river *Hatté* should be the boundary between the two seigniorics.—This *S.* has a few settlers on the coast only, but none on the new road that traverses this *S.* from *Trois Pistolles* to *Mitis*. The surface of this *S.* is very uneven and mountainous; the high mountains of *Bic* and *Cap l'Original* are conspicuous objects to the voyager as he sails up the *St. Lawrence*.—The best land of this *S.* lies in the rear ranges and in the intervals between the rocky ridges that lie parallel with the *St. Lawrence*. The general

qualities of the land and timber are similar to those of the Rimouski portage, which lies contiguous. In the Bay of Bic small craft can lie completely land-locked and on its borders are a few settlers. The adjacent low lands produce fine hay; the high lands are rocky and the soil light and stony.

Statistics.

Population	90	Saw-mills	. 1	Keel boats	. 2
Corn-mills	. 1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 52	Barley	. 4	Peas	. 16
Oats	. 10	Rye	. 100	Potatoes	. 90

Live Stock.

Horses	. 26	Cows	. 40	Swine	. 57
Oxen	. 29	Sheep	. 120		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Mai, 1675, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, au Sieur de Vitré, de deux lieues de front, le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à prendre du milieu de la largeur de la rivière appelé *Mitis*, et qui s'appellera dorénavant la rivière — en montant le dit fleuve, et deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble l'isle du *Bic* qui est vis-a-vis.—En 1774, dispute s'étant élevée entre les propriétaires du *Bic* et de *Rimousky*, la Cour des Plaidiers Communs rendit un jugement, confirmé en appel en 1778, qui déterminait, que le milieu de l'embouchure de la rivière *Hatté* seroit la borne entre les dites deux seigneuries."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, let. B. folio 14.*

BIRCH ISLAND, *v.* ST. MAURICE, R.

BIRD MOUNTAIN, *v.* ST. MAURICE, R.

BIZARD, isle, is separated from the s. w. end of Isle Jesus by the R. des Prairies. It is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long by 2 broad.—No records relative to this property have been preserved in the secretariat of the province; but when the present owner, Pierre Foretier, Esq., did fealty and homage on the 3d February, 1781, he exhibited proof of its having been granted on the 24th and 25th of October, 1678, to the Sieur Bizard.—It is a spot of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated.—A good road passes all round it, near the river St. Lawrence, and another crosses it about the middle: by the sides of these roads the houses are tolerably numerous but there is neither village, church, nor mill.—Population 757.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 2,520	Barley	. 95	Peas	. 700
Oats	. 4,300	Potatoes	16,002		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 216	Cows	. 405	Swine	. 320
Oxen	. 218	Sheep	. 950		

Title.—"Concession du 24me et 25me Octobre, 1678, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Duchesneau, Intendant, au Sieur Bizard, de l'isle *Bonaventure* (*Bizard*) ensemble les isles, &c. adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage, No. 18, folio 90, le 3me Fevrier, 1781. Cahiers d'Intendance, No. 4, folio 141.*

BLACK BAY, *v.* ONSLOW, T.

BLACK BAY, *v.* LOCHABER GORE.

BLACK LAKE, *v.* IRELAND, T.

BLACK RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs through a very extensive and fertile tract of level land, the greater part of which is on the King's Post side of the river, and on which about 200 families might gain a comfortable subsistence.—This R. falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hare Island and about 20 m. above the R. Saguenay. It forms the N. E. boundary of the S. of Mount Murray.

BLACK RIVER, *v.* MANICOUAGAN.

BLAINVILLE (S.), *v.* MILLE ISLES.

BLAIRFINDIE (P. and V.), *v.* LONGUEUIL, B.

BLANCHE, Grande Rivière, in the co. of Ottawa, rises far in the interior and, traversing the eastern quarter of Portland, runs through part of Buckingham and entering Templeton, between the 7th and 8th ranges, winds most singularly upon that line as far as lot No. 11. Thence it runs s. to the division-line between the 1st and 2d ranges, and, winding e. through the 2d range, discharges itself at lot No. 3 into an arm of the Ottawa, which connects that river with one of the ponds. It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in the spring about 15 miles; it then becomes rapid; its course is about 100 miles, and it is well stocked with fish.—Certain lumber dealers have destroyed the bridge, which had been built over the River Blanche, for the purpose of floating their rafts with more facility down that river into the Ottawa.

BLANCHE, Petite Rivière, rises in the high lands of Buckingham, in the rear of the 5th range, winding n. w. it enters Templeton, where it winds transversely through the two front ranges, then re-entering Buckingham, at the s. w. extremity of the T., it falls into the Ottawa.

BLANCHE, river, copiously waters the T. of Lochaber and its 3 principal branches unite rather more than 1 m. from its junction with the Ottawa, in the centre of the front of the T.—It is about 130 ft. wide and is navigable for bateaux in spring only, for about 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. It is well stocked with fish.

BLANCHE, river, rises in the rear of Kildare r. and enters the 3d range of Rawdon, where it joins the N. E. branch of the Rivière Rouge.

BLANDFORD, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded S. E. by the River Becancour, N. W. by Maddington and Gentilly, N. by Livrard, and N. E. by the aug. to Deschaillons.—This r. was erected, by letters patent, in 1823, and contains 54,131 acres.—There are 13 ranges of concessions subdivided into 214 regular and 72 irregular lots.—The principal grantees of the crown are Louis Lagueux, Jean Langevin and Charles Langevin, Esqrs., &c.—The land is generally level with many savannas and the soil, for the most part, good.—The soft wood consists of fir, spruce, pine, sapin, cedar, wild cherry, ash, maple, alder, elm, white wood, walnut, &c.—There are some hills, from 30 to 40 ft. in height, running from N. E. to S. W. This r. is watered by the Gentilly, the Little du Chene, lake St. Louis, lake St. Eustache, and many smaller lakes. In all of them there is fish.—The grant of this township being so recent there is no road, except a good winter road from Gentilly to the river Becancour, 15 miles in length, which traverses the township; a branch of this road, 4 or 5 miles long, leads to St. Pierre; there is also a similar communication between Gentilly and the river Becancour, running between Blandford and Maddington, from 12 to 13 miles in length.—About 600 acres have been cleared, a saw-mill erected, and a patent hand-mill for grinding corn, imported from England by the principal proprietors, the great utility of which has already been experienced by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring townships.—The price of labour is 2s. 6d. a day without board, and 1s. 8d. with board.—Much of the land in this r. is, probably, adapted to the cultivation of hemp and flax.—There are about fifty or sixty settlers on the crown lands along the river Becancour, six leagues from the St. Lawrence. The principal grantees of Blandford have expended about 250*l.* on the promotion of settlements, and giving them means of communication, but all that has been thereby attained is a winter road of no use in summer. The settlements and clearings along the river Becancour have extended considerably, and the only check which restrains the youth of the neighbouring seigniories, who are in want of land to form settlements, from coming

forward, is the want of a communication with the settlements in the seigniories.

Animals and Poultry in Blandford.

Horses	. 7	Heifers and	10	Sheep	. 14
Bulls	. 2	calves	10	Hens	. 156
Oxen	. 23	Pigs	24	Ducks	. 4
Cows	. 27				

BLEURIE, river, rises in a lake in the S. of De Lery and running S. falls into Jackson's Creek, nearly opposite Isle aux Noix in the r. Richelieu.

BLEURIE, seigniory, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. E. by the SS. of East Chambly and Monnoir, S. by the S. of Sabrevois, and W. by the river Richelieu.—Granted, Nov. 30, 1750, to Sieur Sabrevois de Bleurie and is now the property of Gen. Christie Burton.—According to the terms of the original grant it ought to be 3 l. in front by 3 in depth; but as the grants of the adjoining seigniories are of a prior date, and as such an extent could not be taken without infringement upon others, it now forms a triangular space of much less superficial extent. Although lying generally low, with large swamps in many places, there are some tracts of very good land and also some fine timber; the spots that are cultivated lie chiefly upon the Richelieu, and bear but a small proportion to the whole.—A new road, called the Bedford Turnpike, crossing it diagonally to the river, opposite Fort St. John, has been traced and measured in the field and is now proceeding upon. A joint company has undertaken it and obtained an act of the provincial parliament for the purpose: when completed it will greatly enhance the value of this and the other properties through which it passes, by opening a shorter communication with Montreal and by rendering the intercourse with distant places much more easy.

Title.—“Concession du 30me Oct. 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Sabrevois de Bleuri, de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, le long de la rivière Chambly, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur Hertel, et sur la même ligne; du côté du Sud à trois lieues de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière Chambly et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 72.

BLONDELLE, de la, river, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, rises near the S. bank of the r. Ste. Anne and crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay;

after being joined by a smaller stream about 3 m. from its mouth it turns a mill. It falls into the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BLUEBERRY HILLS, in the co. of Saguenay, are between Commissioners L. and Bouchette L., on the Quiatchouan communication.

BLUEBERRY PLAINS, *v.* **BEAUHARNOIS**, S.

BOIS BRULÉ (L.), *v.* **SETTRINGTON**, T.

BOISCLERE, river, rises near the source of the R. Huron in the aug. to the S. of Lotbiniere; being joined by some little streams it enters the S. of Lotbiniere, and, near the rear line, joins the R. du Chene.

BOISVERT, river, runs into Lake St. John, in the co. of Saguenay. This R. has been explored for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth; it was then found too narrow and too much obstructed for farther progress. Aspin, white spruce and white birch form the principal part of the timber, and the soil consists of a mixture of clay and sand.

BOLTON, township, in the co. of Stanstead, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog, is bounded N. by Stukely and Oxford, S. by Potton, W. by Brome.—This is one of the first townships that was laid out.—The surface is uneven and rather mountainous, being crossed diagonally by an irregular chain of heights, wherein several rivers have their sources, and which divides the waters that fall into the Yamaska and other large rivers to the northward, from those flowing into lake Memphremagog and the Mississqui in the opposite direction. The lands on the low parts are tolerably good, but those to the E. are the best and present some fine settlements, well cultivated and producing every sort of grain. On the streams that intersect this part are several corn and grist-mills.

Statistics.

Population	1008	Corn-mills	. 1	Shopkeepers	. 2
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	. 5	Taverns	. 2
Curates	. 1	Potasheries	. 3	Artisans	. 11
Schools	. 4	Pearlasheries	3		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 14,890	Peas	. 3,000	Indian corn	2,010
Oats	. 13,400	Buck-wheat	500	Potatoes	20,000
Barley	. 1,500				

Live Stock.

Horses	. 460	Cows	. 901	Swine	. 605
Oxen	. 610	Sheep	. 2,200		

BONAVENTURE, county, in the inferior district of Gaspé, is bounded E. and N. by the co. of Gaspé, and consists of such part of the inferior district of

Gaspé as is included between the co. of Gaspé and the district of Quebec, including all the islands in front thereof, in whole or in part, nearest to the co., which comprises the *Seigniory of Shoolbred*, the *Indian Village of Mission* and the settlements above and below the same on the north of the river Ristigouche, the townships or settlements of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton including Bonaventure, Cox including the town of New Carlisle, Hope including Paspebiac, La Nouvelle and Port Daniel.—The length of this co. in front is 166 m., its greatest depth 47, and its narrowest part, at Semiac river, is 21, and it contains 4014 sq. m.—The centre on the R. Ristigouche is in lat. 48° 3' N., lon. 66° 35' W.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the places of election are Richmond and Hope.—The population is a mixture of Arcadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Canadians.—The extensive front of this co. stretching from Point Macquereau on the R. to the Cross near the rise of the S. branch of the R. Wagansis on the W., affords considerable advantages: the bay of Chaleurs and the R. Ristigouche, with the numerous bays and coves with which they are indented, supply numerous and productive cod-fisheries, for which the N. of Gaspé is particularly noted.—There is much land in this co. well adapted for the cultivation of grain in general and also for hemp and flax.—The land on the *Bay of Chaleurs*, from Port Daniel to New Richmond, a distance of more than fifty miles, extending, on an average, two miles inland, is a rich soil consisting of red clay covered with a thick coating of vegetable mould, easy of cultivation and producing the finest crops. The timber upon it is black birch and maple, interspersed with white birch of large growth, pine, spruce, fir and white cedar. On the Ristigouche are some fine spots of meadow and interval lands.—The settlers have cleared, upon an average, about 15 acres upon their lots, which consist of 100 acres upon a front of 3 acres; the old French custom. The lots in the proposed new townships are directed to be laid off in farms of 105 acres upon fronts of 20 chains, which is considered a very great improvement. Towards the front the lands are generally low and gradually rise to the high table land, that spreads over the interior of the peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and Chaleurs Bay. From this high land descend the

ivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and the bays of Gaspé and Chaleurs. This part of the interior, however, has never been explored; our knowledge of it is founded on the reports of Indians and hunters.—This co. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers: the principal are the

Ristigouche	Seminac
Matapediach	Mistoue
Great Cascapediac	Gaduamgoushout
Little Cascapediac	Goummitz
Bonaventure	Pscudy
Great Nouvelle	Wembrook
Little Nouvelle	Great Wagansis
East Nouvelle	Little Wagansis.

The principal bays, &c. in the front are

Port Daniel	Black Cove
Larger Nouvelle	Cascapediac Bay
New Carlisle Harbour	Richmond Harbour
Paspébiac Cove	Traquadigach Bay
Bonaventure Harbour	Carleton Basin
Bay of Good Fortune	Ristigouche Bay.

The timber is tolerably good, with large quantities of pine fit for masting merchant vessels, but too small for ships of the line.—The only road of communication is along the front, and its improvement has been advanced by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money voted by the colonial legislature for that purpose. Much benefit will arise to this co. and the whole district of Gaspé from the continuation of Kempt Road, which runs from the Ristigouche, along the Matapediach river and lake, and extends to the N. bank of the St. Lawrence through the S. of Mitis. As this road joins the former, a communication is thus opened from Quebec, *viâ* Mitis, to Douglass town on the shore of Gaspé Bay.

Statistics of the County of Bonaventure.

Population	5110	Court-houses	1	Shopkeepers	19
Churches, R. C.	10	Gaols	1	Artisans	34
Presbyteries	3	Villages	2	River-craft	49
Curates	1	Houses in do.	138	Tonnage	3675
Towns	1	Just. of peace	8	Keel-boats	297

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.
11,130		1,600		57,710	
Oats	13,095				

Live Stock.

Horses	427	Cows	1086	Swine	3220
Oxen	951	Sheep	3442		

BONAVENTURE, isle, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Despair and Mal Bay, in the Gulf

of St. Lawrence, and is a little more than 1 m. from Percé Rock on the main land. This isle is little better than a barren rock, yet a few persons are hardly enough to winter there for the sake of retaining possession of the fishing places they occupied during summer.

BONAVENTURE, river, rises in high lands near the centre of the T. of Cox. It runs s. w. and, entering the T. of Hamilton, falls near the division-line into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of any size.

BONAVENTURE, seigniory, was forfeited to the Crown in 1785 in consequence of its never having been taken possession of by the original grantees. It now forms a part of the townships of Hamilton and Cox.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de la Croix, de la rivière de Bonaventure, avec deux lieues de terre de front, savoir: une demi lieue d'un côté de la dite rivière au Sud-ouest, en allant vers Kiscabériac, et une lieue et demie de l'autre au Nord-est, tirant vers Paspébiac, sur quatre lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et batteries qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue; le tout situé dans le fond de la Baie des Chaleurs."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 14.*

BONAVENTURE (V.), *v.* HAMILTON, T.

BONSECOURS (P.), *v.* PETITE NATION, S.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded, N. E. by the S. of Islet, s. w. by the S. of Vincelot and its augmentation and by waste lands in the rear. It is 74 arpents broad by 2 leagues deep.—Granted to Sieur Villeneuve, Apr. 16, 1687.—This S. differs but little from that of Vincelot, which joins it, in soil and timber. About one half may be under cultivation and is very well inhabited. The system of agriculture is good and well adapted to the land, which towards the river lies low, with the exception of a trifling ridge that runs nearly from one side to the other: in the rear it is rough and mountainous.—Some good timber, particularly pine, is produced in the back part of the grant.—It is principally watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, the other streams being very insignificant.—This S. forms part of the parish of L'Islet or Vincelot.—Under the authority of the provincial parliament a road was made in 1829, from the front road of the third concession in this S., west of the church of L'Islet, to the unconceded lands of the crown. It extends 175 arpents s., including about 7 arpents in the crown

lands. The width of the road has been made, wherever practicable, 24 ft. wide. 49 bridges of various sizes and substantial workmanship have been constructed on this road. The total expense amounted to about £.450. The soil of the country through which the road passes is generally good and fit for cultivation, with the exception of certain hills or mountains hereafter specified, viz., a high rocky hill at the beginning of the third concession, at which the road commences and over which it passes; a high hill facing the south, at the distance of 94 arpents from the beginning of the road, at the foot of which the Bras Riche crosses the road; and another hill, at the distance of 111 arpents from the beginning of the road, lying south of the Bras de Nord Est, and rising gradually towards the s. e.

Title.—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1687, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Villeneuve, de la quantité de soixante et quatorze arpens de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, sur deux lieues de profondeur, en cas qu'elle ne soit concédée à d'autres. Les dits soixante et quatorze arpens tenant d'un côté aux terres des Dames Religieuses Ursulines, et d'autre côté à la veuve Duquet."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 2 à 9, folio 295.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, between Desplaines and Ste. Croix, is bounded in the rear by the former and contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted July 1st, 1677, to François Bellanger. The banks of the r. St. Lawrence are here high but the rise is gradual.—This S. is abundantly supplied with timber of good quality, and large quantities are annually felled for firewood and sent to the Quebec market.—There is scarcely any water.—The S. forms part of the parish of St. Antoine.

Title.—"Concession du 1er Juillet, 1677, faite par Jacques Douchnaux, Intendant, au Sieur François Bellanger, des terres qui sont le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté Sud, entre celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle Généviève Couillard, en remontant le dit fleuve, jusqu'à celle de la Demoiselle veuve Amiot; contenant le tout une lieue et demie, ou environ, de front, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur lettre*, B, folio 88.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, lies between the S. of Sorel and the river Yamaska, having the S. of Yamaska for its n. e. boundary. Granted, August 8, 1702, to Sieur Charon and is now possessed by Mrs. Barrow. The same kind of land prevails generally through this and the adjoining seigniories, of which but a small

part can be deemed of superior quality. Much the largest proportion of this grant remains covered with natural wood; but little good timber can be found, though the inferior kinds are abundant enough.

Title.—"Concession du 8me Août, 1702, faite au Sieur Charon, par Hector de Colière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre ou environ de front, sur pareille profondeur, le long de la rivière Yamaska, icelle comprise à prendre vis-à-vis celle accordée au Sieur René Fézéret, bourgeois de Montréal, tirant d'un côté à la Seigneurie du Sieur Petit, et de l'autre aux héritiers du feu Sieur Bourchemin, avec les isles, islets, prairies et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 35.

BOUCHARDS, isles, lie in front of the SS. of Vercheres and Contrecoeur, in the St. Lawrence.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Fortel.—The largest is about 5 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. The land, excepting some good meadow and pasture, is covered with wood and produces some very fine timber. The soil is excellent. These isles are in the p. of St. Sulpice.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Fortel, des isles contenues dans la carte figurative que le Sieur de Becancour a donnée et qui sont cottées A, reservant de disposer en faveur de qui il plaira au Roi de celles cottées B."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 23.

BOUCHERVILLE (F.), v. STE. MARGUERITE, S.

BOUCHERVILLE, seigniory, on the s. side of the St. Lawrence, is in the co. of Chambly; bounded w. by the fief Tremblay, e. by the S. of Varennes and by Montarville in the rear. 114 arpents in front by two leagues in depth. Granted, 3d Nov. 1672, to Sieur Boucher and now belongs to Madame Boucherville.—The quality of the land, if not of the first class, is far above mediocrity, being for the most part a lightish mould inclining towards sand, and, with careful husbandry, by no means deficient in fertility. Nearly the whole is under cultivation, and generally produces very good average crops of all sorts.—The wood remaining is inconsiderable in quantity and only of inferior kinds.—Two small rivulets that fall into the St. Lawrence partially water this S. towards the front, one of which works the seigniorial mill. There is no stream in the lower part.—A main road leads from the village of Boucherville to the Richelieu and thence to Chambly: several other roads, well kept up, pass through all the settled parts of the S.—All the lands in this S. were conceded prior to 1759, and have been subdivided among a great number of inheritors,

whose mode of concession has not been uniform, nor have their conditions, rents, &c., been equal; for the particulars of these differences it would be necessary to examine the contracts of each fief. —The *village* of *Boucherville* is most agreeably and conveniently seated on the bank of the river St. Lawrence: it contains from 90 to 100 houses, a church and parsonage-house, a chapel and a convent or rather a residence for two or three of the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame at Mont-real, who are sent here from the chief establishment as missionaries for the education of females. There is likewise a school for boys. In this place many families, who still retain some of the titles of the ancient *noblesse* of the country, have fixed their residence and formed a society, in which much of the ceremony and etiquette that used to characterise the titled circles of the French nation is still observable; diminished indeed in splendour, but unabated in precision. Many of these residents have built some very good-looking houses, rendered rather conspicuous by forming a strong contrast with the major part of those belonging to the other inhabitants, which are by no means calculated to attract notice, for symmetry and proportion seem to have been as much set at defiance in their construction as regularity has been neglected in the laying out of the streets. This omission, however, detracts little or nothing from the general amenity of the situation.—The draining of *Boucherville Swamp*, very properly, excited the attention and public spirit of the provincial parliament and a sum of money, sufficient for the purpose, was accordingly voted. The commissioners ascertained that it was the excess of water from the S. of Montarville which overflowed the swamp, and that it was impossible the water could be made to pass off through that seignior, although it could readily do so through Varennes and Longueuil. Proper water courses therefore have been made, which, being established by law, will be of great advantage to these seignories; lands of the best quality having been rendered useless by the sudden and frequent inundations which could not be prevented. The whole of the parts of Boucherville and Varennes (from the sources of the waters which run eastward) lying near Montarville and Belœil, are now protected against the Montarville waters, and may be cultivated with the greatest advantage; the more so because the lands are

of the best quality.—The *parish* of *Boucherville* comprehends all this S. and part of the S. of Montarville.

Statistics of the Parish of Boucherville.

Population	2,800	Schools	.	1	Notaries	.	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	.	1	Shopkeepers	.	2
Curates	.	Corn-mills	.	2	Taverns	.	2
Presbyteries	1	Just. of Peace	.	2	Artisans	.	21
Convents	.	Medical men	.	3			

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	20,800	Oats	18,540	Maple sugar	27

Live Stock.

Horses	1,206	Cows	1,690	Swine	1,310
Oxen	670	Sheep	5,100		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au *Sieur Boucher*, de cent quatorze arpens de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, bornée des deux côtés par le *Sieur de Varennes*; avec les isles nommées *Percées*."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 153.

BOUCHETTE (L.), v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.

BOUCHETTE (L.), v. CHATHAM, T.

BOULEAU (R.), v. WHITE BIRCH, R.

BOULEAUX, Petite aux, v. SAGUENAY, R.

BOURCHEMIN, seignior, in the co. of Richelieu, is bounded s. w. by the SS. of St. Hyacinthe and St. Ours, by St. Charles, Yamaska, and de Ramzay N. E., and by Sorel N. W.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth on each side of the river Yamaska, and 3 l. in depth. Granted, 22d June, 1695, to *Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin* and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—The part intersected by the Yamaska is better settled than the neighbouring seignories, but cultivation has not made a very favourable progress and there is much woodland.

Title.—"Concession du 22me Juin, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au *Sieur Jacques François Bourchemin*, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front de chaque côté de la rivière *Yamaska*, icelle comprise, à prendre une demi lieue au-dessous du ruisseau dit *Salwayle*, et une lieue au dessus, en lieu non-concédé, sur pareille profondeur, courant Nord-ouest et Sud-est, avec les isles, islets et prairies adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 27.

BOURDON, Isle, opposite the mouth of the R. L'Assomption, was once remarkable for an elegant bridge erected by — *Porteus*, Esq. over the R. des Prairies, and which extended from the S. of L'Assomption across this isle to Bout de l'Isle at the N. E. extremity of the island of Mont-real. This bridge was shortly after its erection

carried away by the waters and ice in the river, after the breaking up of the frost in the spring.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Mr. de Repentigny, des deux isles dites Bourdon."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 6.

BOUGLOUIS, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf and in the rear of Pointe aux Trembles, is bounded s. w. by D'Auteuil, n. e. by Faussembault, and in the rear by waste lands.— $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues in front by 3 in depth. Granted, May 14, 1741, to Sieur Louis Fornel. This grant still remains in its natural state and no part is cultivated, although the soil is tolerably good, especially on the r. St. Anne, being principally a strong loam.—The timber is various and ash, beech, birch, pine, and maple are found of good quality and large dimensions.—It is watered by the river Ste. Anne towards the rear and by many small streams which rise in the mountains s. of that river and fall into the Portneuf.

Title.—"Concession du 14me May, 1741, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Fornel, de deux lieues et trois quarts, ou environ, de terre, sur trois lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de Neuville, appartenant au Sieur Deméloise, bornée sur le front par la ligne qui sépare la dite Seigneurie de Neuville des terres non-concédées, au Nord-est par la ligne de profondeur du fief St. Augustin prolongée au Sud-ouest par une ligne parallèle à la précédente, à prendre sur la ligne du fief de Bélair aussi prolongée, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 8.

BOURGMARIE, East, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is situated in the rear of the seigniory of Yamaska and is bounded w. by the river of that name, s. by St. Charles, and e. by De Guir. It extends 50 arpents in front by nearly 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.—This tract is what the Canadian farmers term very good land: in fact it is of rather a superior quality, and, if moderately well managed, would yield abundant crops of grain: at present about a third part of it is under cultivation. It produces a little good timber with abundance of the inferior sorts such as basswood, spruce fir, hemlock, and cedar.—Besides the navigable river Yamaska it is watered by the river David, that winds a very mazy course and turns a grist-mill; on each side of this river there is a road, and another that skirts the Yamaska.—The church has no resident *curé*, and the duties are performed by the minister of St. Michael de Yamaska.

Statistics.

Population . . .	371	Saw-mills . . .	1
Churches, R. C. . .	1	Potasheries . . .	1
Corn-mills . . .	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	3,005	Potatoes . . .	2,995	Buck wheat . . .	100
Oats . . .	2,900	Peas . . .	1,000	Indian corn . . .	120
Barley . . .	200	Rye . . .	60		

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	137	Cows . . .	210	Swine . . .	298
Oxen . . .	141	Sheep . . .	790		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Août, 1708, faite par Messieurs de Vaudreuil, Gouverneur, et Raudot, Intendant, à Marie Fézéret, étant un reste de terre non-concédé d'environ cinquante arpents de front sur deux lieues, moins un arpent, de profondeur sur la rivière Yamaska, tirant au Nord-ouest, dans la profondeur, joignant au Sud-ouest la ligne de la Seigneurie Bourchemin; au Nord-est la ligne des terres concédées au Sieur Charon; et au Nord-ouest les profondeurs de la Seigneurie de Sorel, dans l'étendue de la dite concession."—*Régistre des Fô et Hommage*, No. 112, folio 64.—*Cahier d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 235.

BOURGMARIE, West, seigniory, in the co. of Richelieu, extends from the rear of the S. of Sorel to the r. Yamaska; bounded s. w. by Bourchemin and n. e. by Bonsecours; about 60 arpents in front and $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth.—Granted, Aug. 1, 1708, to Marie Fézéret and is now the property of Mrs. Barrow.

Title.—"Et aussi au Sud-est de la dite rivière un autre reste de terre non-concédé d'environ soixante arpents de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, tirant au Sud-est aux terres non-concédées, joignant au Sud-ouest le fief St. Charles, appartenant au Sieur Fézéret, son père, et au Nord-ouest la Seigneurie de Lavallière."—*Régistre des Fô et Hommage*, No. 112, folio 64.

BOURG ROYAL, v. NOTRE DAME des ANGES.

BOYER, river, rises in the rear part of Lauzon S., and traversing the fiefs Martinière, Livaudière and the augmentation to Beaumont, enters St. Michel S., and, cutting off the western angle of St. Vallièr S., runs into the St. Lawrence nearly opposite St. Jean in the island of Orleans. This small river is about 30 paces wide and so obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that the lightest canoe cannot pass; but at its mouth it is navigable, at high water, for small vessels of 30 tons. There is a bridge of wood over this river free from toll.

BRANDON, township, in the co. of Berthier, adjoins the aug. to the S. of Berthier s. e. and is bounded n. w. by waste lands of the Crown, s. w. by the S. of De Ramsay, and n. e. by the S. of Maskinongé: its n. e. limits are irre-

gular because Lake Maskinongé being in the S. of that name no part of this township extends to the lake. It is in other respects similar in its dimensions to other inland townships. It has been surveyed and laid out in ranges and lots, and the greater part of the lands numbered were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Some few emigrants have been located in this T. and 12,000 acres have been granted, under patent, to Edmund Antrobus, Esq., where at present there are no settlements: in fact there are no settlers in the T., with the exception of one English family that arrived in the spring of 1820. The lands, up to the 9th range, are generally of excellent quality, and from the 9th range towards the N. W. the surface is uneven and mountainous.—A road has been made to the front line of this T. from the rear of the last concession of the S. of Berthier, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, under the authority of the provincial parliament. The road is good and practicable and is 18 feet wide, except in two places where, from the great difficulties arising from granite ledges which required blasting, the road has been left 12 ft. wide. In all situations where the land was low or marshy ditches have been made along both sides of the road. The country traversed by this road is generally hilly with easy acclivity and descent, and although many ledges of rock are to be met with the land is generally fit for cultivation. The sum of £.300, appropriated for the making of this road, has not been sufficient to enable the commissioners to give it that degree of perfection which would be required to ensure it from early repairs and give permanency to its advantages, although it now presents a smooth and easy surface with twelve bridges of excellent and substantial structure: the bridges must be materially injured and the road much obstructed whenever passing tempests shall uproot the contiguous trees, an event of almost monthly occurrence. In addition, therefore, to the propriety of giving a greater permanent width to the road, it would be advisable and highly advantageous to cut down the trees on both sides for the space of 25 feet at least, to add ditches where they might serve as drains, and to blast the obstructing rocks; for these improvements a further sum of £.150 might be sufficient. It will be found absolutely necessary to continue this road up to the centre of the townships, as the

only possible means of bringing it to that degree of usefulness and general benefit that must have been contemplated by the pecuniary grant of the government, especially as it ends in the midst of an impervious forest. It might be continued to Lake Maskinongé for £.300, and, in a direct line, to the front line of the 8th range for £.500, which would be of still greater importance.—The T. of Brandon contains an area of 40,000 acres of excellent land; the crown and clergy reserves being among the best suited to European settlers. A portion has been located to the select and embodied militia who served during the last American war, and these grantees, or most of them, will be so exhausted by the expenses incident to their grants, that they will not have it in their power to open and complete this road of entry, without which the labour and expense bestowed upon their lots will be lost; whereas the following advantages must inevitably result from the completion of it.—1st. The speedy settlement of a valuable township. 2d. Easy access to the crown and clergy reserves. 3d. Immediate relief to the settlers already established on the N. W. side of the lake and now totally excluded from all communication. 4th. A great facility to the militia for the performing of their location duties and their securing to themselves the bounty of his majesty.—The timber of this T. is generally of good quality and many places abound with pine fit for masting. Maple is also abundant and leases are granted for the purpose of making sugar from that tree.

Statistics.

Population . . . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 156	Peas	. 10	Potatoes	. 2000
Oats	. 100	Indian corn	90		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 10	Cows	. 29	Swine	. 40
Oxen	. 8	Sheep	. 20		

BRAS, le, river, rises in the parish of St. Gervais, and traversing the aug. to St. Michel S. where it divides the 5th and 6th concessions, falls into the *Rivière du Sud* about half a league below a grist-mill in the S. of St. Vallièr. It is about 30 paces wide in the aug. to St. Michel, and so much obstructed by sand-banks, trees, &c., that it is not navigable even for the lightest canoe. Over this R. is a wooden bridge free from toll.

BRAS de L'EST, river, in the S. of L'Islet, about 11 yards wide.

BRAS du OUEST, river, in the T. of Tring. A road has been recently opened from this R. to Craig's Road in Leeds.

BRISTOL, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is between Onslow and Clarendon and is bounded in front by the R. Ottawa. It is but thinly settled and has no regular roads.

Statistics.

Population . . . 33

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	75	Indian corn . . .	400
Oats . . .	40	Potatoes . . .	300

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	3	Cows . . .	5
Oxen . . .	4	Swine . . .	10

BROME, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded E. by Bolton, W. by Dunham and Farnham, S. by Sutton, and N. by Shefford.—Some part of the land is good, but other parts so mountainous and rocky as to be unfit for culture; the best will produce grain of most sorts and hemp and flax might also be grown in several places.—On the N. W. side, where it is rugged and high, some good timber is found and also great quantities of good bog and mountain iron-ore.—Near *Lake Brome*, about nine miles in circumference, a few settlements have been made, that afford a favourable specimen of what may be done upon the lands that are at all susceptible of tillage. Several small rivers fall into the lake, upon which some grist and saw-mills have been erected. The population on the L. is about 600.

Statistics.

Population 1,314	Houses in do. 15	Just. of Peace 1
Churches, R. C. 1	Corn-mills . 2	Medical men 1
Curates . 1	Saw-mills . 7	Shopkeepers . 3
Schools . 5	Potasheries . 3	Taverns . 3
Villages . 1	Distilleries . 1	Artisans . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat 14,000	Peas 7,508	Potatoes 28,200			
Oats . 18,000	Buck wheat 2,096	Maple sugar,			
Barley . 3,200	Indian corn 5,390	cwts. 28			

Live Stock.

Horses . 550	Cows . 1,016	Swine . 813
Oxen . 702	Sheep 2,650	

BROMPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in figure, bounded N. E. and N. W.

by the T. of Melbourne, S. by Orford, E. by the river St. Francis and W. by Ely. In the N. part and by the river the land is of a very fair quality, fit for cultivation and likely to produce good crops of wheat or other grain. The superior sorts of timber consist of elm, maple, beech, basswood and birch. The S. part is uneven, rough and rocky and, generally speaking, useless, untractable land.—It is watered by several brooks and streams and by a lake covering several lots in the tenth and eleventh ranges and spreading into Orford.—On the R. St. Francis, contiguous to Melbourne, some settlements have been formed on which are a few well-cultivated farms.—The portages occasioned by the great and little Brompton Falls are on the west side of the river within this township.—The population amounts to about 255. The principal landholders are Mr. William Bernard and his associates, the original patentees.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . 3,750	Rye . 1,200	Buck wheat 180			
Oats . 2,800	Peas . 890	Indian corn 900			
Barley . 155	Potatoes 3,750				

Live Stock.

Horses . 190	Cows . 300	Swine . 210
Oxen . 200	Sheep . 560	

BROUGHTON, township, in the co. of Megantic, though somewhat mountainous contains much land of a good quality. Many of the inferior swells, if cultivated, would produce wheat and other grain. Some parts are well calculated for hemp and flax, and many other parts are tolerably good natural grass lands.—Well stocked with beech, maple, birch, elm, and other useful timber besides abundance of wood of inferior quality.—Watered by several branches of the Becancour, some rivulets flowing into the Chaudière and by one or two small lakes. The N. W. half, consisting of 22,000 acres, was granted to Messrs. Jenkins and Hall and is now the property of the latter, who has made some progress in forming a settlement and in cultivating a part of it and has erected some mills. From this settlement to the S. of St. Joseph, on the Chaudière, there is a moderately good road and another, under the authority of an act of the provincial parliament, has been opened from the R. Bras du Ouest in Tring to Craig's Road in Leeds, 24 m. 43 chains

and 20 links. The whole extent has been opened 12 ft. wide and the stumps cut close to the ground; no ditches have been made at the sides nor has any considerable bridge been made. The country traversed by the road is mountainous but fit for cultivation, and in some parts excellent soil; there are seven steep hills over which the road has been necessarily carried. The road runs mostly through the waste lands of the Crown and which are of a description to encourage settlement. The sum of £.300 currency has been expended in the exploring, surveying and opening of the road; and £.150 more would cover the expenses of constructing a bridge over the river Bécancour (the only considerable stream, being one chain wide) and of cutting the steep hills on the road.—The population is about 75.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 12,400 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 650	Barley	. 100	Mixed grain	200
Oats	. 610	Potatoes	1,050		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 29	Cows	. 55	Swine	. 70
Oxen	. 30	Sheep	. 110		

BRULÉES ISLES, v. LAUZON, S.

BRUNO (F.), v. MASKINONGE, S.

BUCKINGHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded w. by Templeton, E. by Lochaber, in front by the river Ottawa and by the waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—It is divided into twelve ranges and each range into 28 lots of 25 chains 71 links in breadth by 81 chains 66 links in depth, making a superficies of 200 acres, exclusive of the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways. The first four ranges and one-half of the fifth were surveyed and marked in the field in 1802 with the exception of the late Capt. Robertson's 2000 acres, which were laid out on either side of the river *au Lièvre* two years antecedent to that period. The land in Buckingham is similar to that of the neighbouring townships except from the fourth range N., when it becomes more bold and conspicuous and, rising to a greater elevation, is in various places steep and abrupt. From the fourth range s. to the borders of the Ottawa the surface is low and generally level, occasionally rising and falling in gentle slopes of fertile land, covered with large and well-grown timber. The major part of the first range is overflowed in the spring and fall

by the rise of the Ottawa, which copiously irrigates the soil and leaves, when the waters recede, most wholesome and rich pasturage. The surveyed part of this T. is most abundantly watered by the river *au Lièvre* and numerous inferior rivers, streams and rivulets, which meander through the T. in various directions and discharge their waters into the Ottawa and river *au Lièvre*.—N. of the basin into which the R. *au Lièvre* discharges itself is a most propitious site for a village; but here the lands granted to the late Capt. Robertson are left in an absolute state of nature. The next eligible position for a village is the crown reserve, No. 10, in the second range, in the proximity of the basin, half of which has recently been located to an individual who might probably surrender his claim if proposals were made and compensation tendered. In that case the nearest crown reserve to No. 10 would be appropriated for the church and other objects. Mr. Bigelow, the actual proprietor of a large portion of the granted lands in this T., has commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the R. *au Lièvre* and cleared several acres adjacent. In 1827 he had cleared above 400 acres; 300 of which were, the year preceding, in crops of grass, grain, potatoes, &c. He commenced his improvements in 1824, and in three years erected several houses, barns, stores, &c. &c., and was still animated with a laudable desire to make additional improvements for the benefit of himself and other settlers in this and the neighbouring townships.—Of the part of this township that has been surveyed 16,940 acres were granted under letters patent, in 1799 and 1803, to Capt. Robertson, Elias Hawley, Wades, Dunning and others.—The roads are bad.

Statistics.

Population	266	Potteries	. 1	Taverns	. 1
Corn-mills	. 1	Potasheries	1	Artisans	. 5
Saw-mills	. 2				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.	Hay	tons
Wheat	. 1,555	Potatoes	3,725	Maple sugar,	142
Oats	. 500	Indian corn	2,428		25
Rye	. 90				

Live Stock.

Horses	. 16	Cows	. 26	Swine	. 34
Oxen	. 20				

BUCKLAND, township, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded N. by St. Gervais, La Mar-

tinière and Mont-à-Peine, N. W. by Jolliet and Frampton and in other places by the waste lands of the Crown.—The surface is much varied, in many places rising into considerable swells, with intervals rather swampy but the soil is in general excellent; even the wet lands are by no means of a bad quality. Every species of grain and grass, besides hemp and flax, might be produced in great abundance.—Principally timbered with beech, birch, maple, ironwood, basswood and elm with a great deal of cedar, spruce fir and black ash.—Completely watered by several large streams and branches of the Etchemin and many rivulets, on nearly all of which are very eligible situations for mills and much good meadow land along their borders.—Large quantities of maple-sugar are made here by the inhabitants of St. Gervais.—Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the T. has been surveyed, which is now the property of William Holmes, Esq. of Quebec.—The rear concessions and the S. E. ends of the central concessions are almost, if not entirely, unfit for agricultural purposes and impracticable for roads being everywhere rocky, uneven, mountainous and barren; the hills bare of trees or verdure are in general in the form of sugar-loaves, perfectly precipitous on all sides, and so close together that the space between their bases rather resemble ravines than valleys, and are covered with rubbish, rocks, moss and decayed small stunted trees.—The highest part of this hilly country is a ridge of lofty mountains rising gradually from the S. angle of the T. and pursuing a N. E. direction, after traversing the head waters of the R. du Sud, terminates near the source of the N. W. branch of the main stream of St. John. In April, 1825, the average depth of the snow on this ridge was ascertained to be 9 feet, while in the T. of Frampton, at its base, it was hardly 20 inches.—*St. Roonaes Hill* is a very high mountain in the T. of Buckland about 2 m. N. E. of the Crapaudière Mountain in the S. of Frampton, and is the highest land between the St. Lawrence and the St. John in that direction.—Population about 30.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 20,000 acres.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 49	Potatoes	. 130	Indian corn	20
Oats	. 75	Peas	. 100		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 4	Cows	. 20	Swine	. 6
Oxen	. 1	Sheep	. 15		

BULLET RIVER rises near the N. E. side of the T. of Ireland, and, running N. W., passes through Craig's Road into the T. of Inverness, where, being joined by other streams, it forms the R. Clyde.

BULSTRODE, township, in the co. of Drummond, joins Stansfield N. E., Warwick in the rear, Horton S. W. and the river Becancour N. W.—The land is level and low with many swamps and numerous *brulés*, particularly towards the centre; near the river, and also towards the limits of Warwick, the land rises a little and is of a moderately good quality: the swamps and low lands are in some places of a sandy soil and in others a black mould. On the highest situations the timber consists of beech, maple and black birch; in the swamps cedar, hemlock and tamarack. This T. is well watered by the main branch of the Nicolet, and by several rivulets running into the Becancour.—One-half was granted to the late Patrick Langan, Esq. and is now the property of his heirs.—The only settlement is on the R. Becancour, opposite to the T. of Blandford, and contains about 40 souls.

Live Stock.

Horses	. 1	Sheep	. 5	Pigs	. 4
Cows	. 3	Oxen	. 2		

BURTONVILLE (V.), v. DE LERY, S.

BURY, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is irregular in its figure and bounded N. by Dudswell, N. E. by Lingwick, N. W. by Newport and Westbury. One quarter only has been surveyed, but the land in general is of a moderately good soil, very susceptible of cultivation and to all appearance would furnish good crops of grain of most sorts.—The timber is butternut, maple, beech, ash, birch, cedar and basswood.—Many little streams water it.—An intended road into the state of Vermont striking off from Craig's Road, at a place called Kemp's Bridge in the T. of Ireland, will pass through it; this route has been already marked and blazed in the field and mile-posts are fixed along the whole distance.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 18,658 acres.

BUSTARD BAY, in the co. of Saguenay, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lies immediately below the R. Belsiamite.

BUSTARD, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into Bustard Bay, below Jeremie, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BY TOWN, v. OTTAWA, R.

C.

CABINEAU or **NAMJAMSCUTCOOK**, river, rises in Long Lake in the co. of Rimouski and taking a N. E. course enters the S. of Madawaska and s. of the portage, 3 m. from Long's, falls into Lake Temiscouata, a little below the v. of Kent and Strathern. It is said to be 30 ft. wide but of no great depth.

CABINOT (R.), v. **CABINEAU**.

CACHEE, river, rises near the s. w. corner of L'au-diere, and traversing through the n. w. angle of Carufel joins the Little Maskinongé R. in the S. of Dusablé.

CACHEE, river, in the S. of Blainville, rises s. of the Chemin du Grand St. Charles and near the adjoining S. of Rivière du Chêne. It runs s. and falls into R. Jesus.

CACONA or **KACOUNA**, fief, in the co. of Rimouski, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Villeray, s. by the Rivière Verte and waste lands, s. w. by the S. of Rivière du Loup. One eighth of this fief is in rocks and savannas; the whole is conceded and divided into 5 concessions, which diminish in number of settlements in proportion to their distance from the St. Lawrence. In the first concession the soil is light with a clay bottom, the ridge or highlands being a mixture of sand and gravel. More than one half is cultivated. The soil of the 2d and 3d concessions is stronger and more clayey and is traversed by a ridge of highlands susceptible of culture; the lower part in the 2d concession presenting the appearance of a valley. Several savannas or plains are in both concessions and one-third of each is cultivated. The 4th and 5th concessions are more level and one-fourth of the 4th and one-eighth of the 5th are cultivated. The 4th concession is divided into two parts by the Rivière Verte.—The wood on the highlands is birch and maple and in the lower parts sapin, white thorn, beech and cedar.—As there is no corn-mill, the inhabitants are obliged to carry their corn to the Rivière du Loup mill. As horses only are used in ploughing, the number of oxen is small. One-fourth of all the agricultural produce and one-third of the cloth and linen are sold: cloth at 2s. 3s. 6d. and 5s. per yard and linen at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Every farmer on an average makes annually 300lbs. of butter, of which two thirds are sold.

Statistics.

Population	1,169	Shopkeepers	1	River craft	1
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	1	Tonnage	30
Saw-mills	3	Artisans	23	Keel boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
Wheat	7,900	Barley	1,000
Oats	5,800	Mixed gr.	1,810
		Hay	3,449

Live Stock.

Horses	458	Cows	1,055	Swine	687
Oxen	114	Sheep	5,580		

CAILLE, à la, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, near the boundary line of Berthier, in the co. of Bellechasse, and running N. E. falls into the St. Lawrence about 1½ m. N. of the mouth of the R. du Sud.

CAILLE, à la, **PETITE**, river, rises in the S. of St. Thomas, and runs into the St. Lawrence about ½ m. from the mouth of R. du Sud.

CALAMY, v. **CALUMET**, R.

CALDWELL MANOR, v. **FOUCAULT**, S.

CALLEMANT, v. **CALUMET**.

CALUMET, **CALAMY** or **CALLEMANT**, river, in the co. of Two Mountains. The source of this R. is unexplored, but it descends in two streams from the unsurveyed part of Grenville; one called the Calumet, the other its east branch: they form a junction about the centre of the fourth range in Grenville, whence their united waters are discharged into the R. Ottawa at lot 16 in the second range. Its general course is s., the eastern arm running nearly parallel to the river Kingham. It is about 60 or 70 ft. wide and very rapid, and is navigable to a short distance only. It runs about 40 m. and makes fine falls for mills, and near it are quarries said to be of marble. It abounds with fish.

CALVAIRE, lake, in the S. of Desmaure, is about 1½ m. long and lies between the Rivière du Cap Rouge and the St. Lawrence. It will always obtain a large share of admiration when viewed from the surrounding heights, where it presents a rich and diversified prospect, the margin being charmingly varied by cultivated lands, here and there broken by small woods and numerous clumps of trees, rising by gradations from the water's edge one above the other. This pretty little lake discharges itself by a small stream into the St. Lawrence 1 m. E. of the church of St. Augustine.

CAMOURASKA, v. **KAMOURASKA**.

CAMUS, river, in the S. of Berthier and co. of

Bellechasse. The Ruisseau Camus rises behind the highlands in the front of the S. and runs N. W., then turning suddenly to the N. it empties itself into Ance de Berthier, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence.

CANALS.—The advantages to agriculture and commerce to be derived from the facilities offered by artificial water communications are duly appreciated by the legislature of this province, and various sums of money have been voted and applied to this object with a liberality worthy of the important results that may be expected to flow from such useful labours. Of these sums, amounting to £180,000, about £130,000 have been expended in the progress and completion of the Lachine Canal, a fact that must prove more honourable to the public spirit of the colonial government than the most just and eloquent eulogium. The innumerable rivers of Lower Canada will facilitate, and their numerous natural and impracticable obstructions will render necessary, a large number of canals, in order to develop the almost infinite agricultural resources of this increasing colony. The experience of the past proves that these necessary labours have been successfully begun; and, as the prosperity and population of the country increase, these enterprising efforts will become more numerous and extended. The rivers and lakes will ultimately connect the remotest townships, and convey their produce into the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. Some canals have been completed, some are in progress, and many are in contemplation.

The *Lachine Canal* has been completed under an act, passed in the 1st George IV., for making a navigable canal from the neighbourhood of Montreal to the parish of Lachine. The commencement of this canal, at first a private undertaking, will be ever memorable in the commercial history of the province; for though it is not quite eight miles in extent, its advantages are of the first importance to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on which the prosperity of Upper and Lower Canada most particularly depends. By means of this canal two very great obstructions in the river are avoided, Sault St. Louis and Sault Norman; and had the canal been continued a little farther to the N. E., so as to have entered the St. Lawrence below the current of St. Mary, its benefits to the navigation would have been still greater. As it is, however, there can be no doubt of its immense utility, and,

notwithstanding the enormous sum expended in its completion, its eventual profit. Although the cost has far exceeded the original expectation, yet the execution is such as to do credit to those who effected the several departments of the work. The rock and other excavations are well and neatly done, and the locks and bridges are handsome and made with a view to durability, being superior to any in America and inferior to none in Europe. It will hardly be credited, although strictly true, that the gunpowder expended upon the rock excavation by the contractors cost them above 10,000 dollars.—The length of the river basin and of the adjoining wharf is about 350 yards: the latter is formed of stout timber placed obliquely on end, well tied behind and carefully filled up with earth, but it is impossible to speak decisively about the effects of its pressure until it is tried. The fences have been a source of heavy but unavoidable expense; therefore a railing of cedar, on a more durable plan, being thought the most economical, the commissioners have erected a very strong and neat railing of that material along the N. W. side, from the banks above the canal wharf up to the bridge of the lower Lachine road, which, besides being ornamental, will protect the canal and allow of an excellent public walk in summer. Trees are here planted, which, if they succeed, will add to the appearance and form a shelter from the sun; these trees have been procured and planted by means of voluntary contribution. As repairs will always be occasionally necessary, the canal commissioners still continue their services, which however are given gratuitously. These repairs are indispensable from causes produced by the severity of the climate, which no artificial means can thoroughly guard against; but a great eventual saving will arise from immediate repairs being made when needful. These repairs, however, will be chiefly confined, for many years, 1st, to the holes caused by the percolation of the canal water through the banks where they are raised above the level of the solid ground: 2d, to the tunnels which convey under the bed of the canal the natural streams; for when the thaw is sudden these tunnels cannot at once discharge the accumulation of water thereby produced, and a breach may be the consequence if they are not properly attended to. 3d, The passage of the Little Lake or river Saint Pierre, across the course of the canal, cannot be avoided and must, every spring, be a

source of danger to the banks and of expense in their repairs, which no art can thoroughly guard against, as no tunnel for its passage under the canal could possibly have been made of a magnitude to deliver, at once, the quantity of water which collects in the low grounds between the Côtés Saint Pierre and Saint Paul at the breaking up of the winter. This tunnel is 5 ft. in diameter. —The eventual profit that will arise from this spirited enterprise is placed beyond doubt by the following account of the progressive increase of the tolls which have been annually received :

Amount of the Tolls collected on the Lachine Canal.

In 1824 .	£ 40	4	6	In 1827 .	£ 3051	16	6
1825 .	1260	10	4	1828 .	3442	18	10½
1826 .	2029	18	5				

Abstract of the act passed (Mar. 14, 1829) to establish certain rates, tolls and duties on the Lachine Canal, and to provide for the care and management of the said canal.

"1. From and after the passing of this act the following rates, tolls, &c. shall be payable on boats, &c. passing through the canal; which said rates shall be paid for the whole distance between Lachine and Montreal in ascending or descending the said canal, and so in proportion for each and every mile of the said distance that any such boat, &c., or merchandise or effects, may pass or be conveyed upon the said canal:

		s.	d.
Timber	per ton	0	3
Firewood in rafts	per cord	1	0
Ditto, in boats or scows	ditto	0	6
Boat or vessel, 5 tons and under	each	6	3
Ditto, between 5 and 20 tons	each	8	9
Ditto, between 20 and 60 tons	each	12	6
Ditto, above 60 tons	each	15	0
Merchandise and liquors	per ton	1	9
Ashes	per barrel	0	5
Beef and pork	ditto	0	3
Salt	per ton	0	9
Flour or rice	per tierce	0	4
Ditto	per barrel	0	2
Ditto	per ½ do.	0	1
Persons in a boat, not of the crew	each	0	6
Horse, mare, bull, ox, &c.	each	0	6
Hog, goat, sheep, calf, or lamb	ditto	0	1½
Wheat or other grain	per bushel or minot	0	0¾
Stone	per toise	2	6
Lime	per hhd.	0	3
Shingles	per thousand	0	3
Standard pipe staves	ditto	15	0
Bundles of hay	per hundred	1	0

"2. Fractions of a mile to be considered a whole mile.

"3. Boats, &c. passing below lock No. 4, to pay the like tolls as if they had passed all the locks.

"4. Boats and scows laden solely with firewood or other timber, having passed down the canal and paid the rates, exempted from toll in ascending, if unladen and empty.

"5. Governor authorized to appoint commissioners for superintending and keeping in repair the canal, and to appoint a secretary, treasurer and toll-collector.

"6. Commissioners not entitled to any remuneration for their services.

"7. Commissioners declared a body corporate. A summons served on the secretary, in any action against them, sufficient to compel them to appear.

"8. Commissioners may employ lock-keepers and other assistants, and allow a reasonable remuneration for their services.

"9. Rates and duties to be paid to such persons, and at such places near the canal and in such manner, as commissioners may direct and appoint.

"10. In cases of damage done to the canal or to the bridges, &c. by any boat, &c., such boat may be seized and detained until the injury is repaired.

"11. Commissioners authorized, where the province ought by law or equity to bear the charge of making, &c. fences along the canal, to agree with the proprietors of land, on which the fences are, to allow a reasonable indemnity for the trouble of making and keeping the same in repair.

"12. Tolls to be paid over quarterly to the receiver-general.

"13. Salary allowed to secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, not exceeding 200l.

"14. Secretary, treasurer and toll-collector, before entering into the duties of his said office, to enter into bond to his majesty for the faithful discharge of his duty.

"15. Commissioners to render an account to the legislature.

"16. Continuance of this act not to exceed Dec. 31, 1831."

Chambly Canal.—Commissioners have been chosen to carry into effect this important undertaking, so necessary to the general interests of the province, and particularly to all the settlements near the r. Richelieu and the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers. Its line of communication is to run along the Richelieu from the Chambly basin to the village of St. John in the barony of Longueuil, a distance of 11 miles. A sum of money has been appropriated for this purpose by a vote of the Assembly, Mar. 22, 1823, and it was then decreed that the undertaking should be commenced as soon as the Lachine Canal was completed. That enterprise was finished in autumn, 1826; but no steps have as yet been taken to open the Chambly Canal, excepting those of surveying and tracing out the line.—It is supposed that the objects of this canal might be attained by a much shorter line and at a much less expense than what will be required by the present plan; and it has been suggested, that if some improvements were made in the navigation of the r. Richelieu, a canal of five miles only would be sufficient. The improvements suggested to be made in the r. St. John, or Richelieu, have been thus detailed:—"Commencing at the rapids of St. John, a channel 60 or 80 feet wide for crafts drawing 4 or 5 feet water could be made over these rapids by simply forming a dyke the length

of the rapids. A bank answering for a towing-path might be made of the stones and rocks in the rapids, at the head of which an elbow might be carried out the distance required to throw into that channel a sufficient quantity of water. From the foot of these rapids to the head of Chambly rapids, there is no other obstruction than a few scattered rocks at the *Mille-roches* and a shallow place at St. Thérèse, each about six acres in length, and both of which could be, at a trifling expense, made navigable for a vessel drawing four or five feet of water; the first by removing the rocks, the second by the junction of the two islands at St. Thérèse. By this junction, the great body of water which now passes over to the E. between the two islands would be retained in the W. channel, which would, it is believed, give a sufficient depth of water. Should, however, the junction of the islands not raise the water sufficiently, by putting out an elbow from the head of the main island towards the east, as much water as could be required might be brought into the west channel, which channel, being confined to a narrow space by the island alluded to above and the main land, could be raised to any height, as it would altogether depend on the length of the elbow.—These improvements, as simple as they may appear to some, and which it is believed would not cost above 5 or £6000, would undoubtedly give a navigable river from St. John to the head of Chambly rapids, a distance of about seven miles out of eleven, leaving only between four or five miles of obstruction, viz., the length of Chambly rapids. From the head of Chambly rapids to the basin, the river may perhaps offer but few advantages. Should it therefore be found necessary to cut through the land there, there is a fine head of water; and, it is said, by going back a few acres, there is a ravine running through a barren part of this section of the country, which would offer many advantages to such an undertaking. At all events, should it be found necessary to avoid both ravine and river at these rapids, it would be a work of minor consequence when compared with the Herculean task proposed by Mr. Price's fourteen miles plan, which, besides the additional expense of making a canal seven miles longer than necessary, would involve the undertaking in an unavoidable and enormous expense for the purchase of the land, for the making and keeping in repair the numberless bridges

that would be required and the fences that would be necessary on each side of the canal."

Grenville Military Canal extends from the basin to Greece's Point, in the T. of Chatham, more than 6 miles. It was opened by the two companies of the royal staff corps belonging to the military establishment immediately contiguous to Grenville basin. This important work was conducted under the immediate superintendence and direction of Major Duvernet. This officer having sailed for England with his company, the command at the Grenville station devolved upon Captain Read. The canal is cut through the solid rock in various parts, forming an aggregate length of about 4 miles of rock excavation, to an extreme depth, in some parts, of 30 feet. Its average width at bottom is from 25 to 30 feet, and at top from 35 to 40, and the depth of water is computed at from 5 to 6 feet. The object of the Grenville Canal is to connect the navigable sections of the Ottawa River interrupted by the impetuous Long Sault rapid and other inferior rapids below it, especially that in front of Mr. McRobb's property, at the foot of which he has very judiciously laid out a village, now called Davis Village.

The Cascade Canal, in the S. of Soulange, has been made in order to avoid the danger of passing the cascades at the entrance of the St. Lawrence into lake St. Louis. It is usually called the Military Canal, and is constructed across a point of land through which all boats now make their way to the locks at Le Buisson. It is 500 yards in length and is furnished with the necessary locks. On each side, land 100 ft. wide has been relinquished by the proprietors of Soulange and Vaudreuil, which is reserved for public purposes. At the entrance to the canal from lake St. Louis is a guard-house, where a small party of military is always stationed.

CANANSHING (L.), v. O CANANSHING.

CANARDS, aux, or au CANEAU, river, is near the E. extremity of the S. of Mount Murray. On this little R. mills might be erected. It falls into the St. Lawrence and its mouth forms a safe harbour for boats and small craft. The *battures* opposite extend about 8 or 9 m. and, being without any useful vegetable production, they continue to be the resort of immense collections of water-fowl.—At *Echauffaud aux Basques*, near its mouth, are large masses of iron ore in wide veins.

CANEAU, au, v. CANARDS, R.

CANIE, island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence near the Saguenay coast, between the rivers Machigabiau and Chimepanipestick.

CANOT, au, v. TOLEDO, R.

CAP à l'AIGLE, v. ISLE AUX COUDRES.

CAP à l'EST, v. SAGUENAY, R.

CAP BRULE, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

CAP de l'ABATIS, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

CAP de la GRIBANNE, in Cote de Beaupré, S.

CAP de la MAGDELAINE, seigniory, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded s. w. by the river St. Maurice, N. E. by the S. of Champlain and its augmentation and by the St. Lawrence in front.—The breadth is 2 leagues and its depth 20, extending N. into the interior.—Granted Mar. 20, 1651, to the order of Jesuits and has now devolved to the crown.—It contains 17,707 arpents in concession and the greater part of the lands conceded, as well as of the lands unconceded, are not susceptible of cultivation. There is, however, one concession of 40 arpents wholly settled, and one of 20 arpents partly settled with 5 or 6 houses on the St. Maurice, below the Forges. A small number of the non-conceded lands have been enclosed, but there is no road to them. 800 superficial arpents were conceded prior to 1759, at the rent of *un copre* per arpent, at which rent they still continue.—The few young persons who take new lands prefer taking them near their relatives or friends, however inferior in quality they may be; and the soil of almost the whole of this S. is a white sand.—The timber towards the interior has attained a very fine growth.—Compared with the great extent of the grant, a small portion only is under cultivation, which lies principally on the St. Lawrence and on the St. Maurice almost up to the Falls of Gabelle. The settlements, however, are not remarkable for very good management; the wheat and other crops, therefore, are but indifferent on land that might be made to yield abundantly; for the situation of the farms on the banks of the rivers and the quality of the soil are both favourable to agricultural improvement.—The Quebec road passes, almost close to the St. Lawrence, by the ferry over the St. Maurice to the town of Three Rivers. This ferry, by which the established post-road is continued, is nearly 2 m. across. The price demanded from each person is 2s. 6d. and in like proportion for horses and carriages; but about 1½ m. higher up

the river there is another, where the charge is only 3d. each person, and 1s. 3d. for a horse and carriage. By the side of this road stands the church with its presbytery.—At the mouth of the St. Maurice are the islands Bellerive, au Cochon, St. Christophe, La Croix and L'Abri; they are low and almost covered with wood of the inferior sorts, but afford some very good grazing land. It was once in contemplation to throw a bridge across this river opposite to Isle St. Christophe: it would prove of great public utility and, on a route so much frequented, such an undertaking could hardly fail of being profitable.—Between Isle Bellerive and the main land there is a very good situation for laying up river craft during the winter, where they remain secure in about 8 feet water, and escape injury from the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

Statistics.

Population	572	Saw-mills	1	Artisans	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	4	River craft	1
Curates	1	Shopkeepers	1	Tonnage	20
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,900	Peas	1,200	Indian corn	60
Oats	8,000	Potatoes	7,900	Mixed grain	100
Barley	100	Buck wheat	200		

Live Stock.

Horses	150	Cows	360	Swine	270
Oxen	135	Sheep	720		

Title.—"Concession du 20me Mars, 1651, faite par Mr. de la Forté, aux révérends pères Jésuites, contenant deux lieues le long du fleuve St. Laurent, depuis le Cap nommé des Trois Rivières, en descendant sur le grand fleuve, jusqu'aux endroits où les dites deux lieues se pourrout étendre, sur vingt lieues de profondeur du côté du Nord, et compris les bois, rivières et prairies qui sont sur le dit grand fleuve et sur les dites Trois Rivières."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 2 à 9, folio 131.*

CAP CHAT, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, lies near the N. W. point of the division-line between the districts of Quebec and Gaspé and is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence.—The harbour must be approached with the greatest precaution, or the mariner will be exposed to imminent danger. As shipwrecks have frequently occurred here, the provincial legislature has granted £150 per ann. to establish a depot of provisions at the R. Ste. Anne, below and near Cap Chat, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners and others. A salary of £50 is allowed to the guardian of the depot, who

is ordered to keep a register of the persons relieved, the quantity of provisions furnished and the names of the vessels wrecked.

Statistics.

Population 29 | Shopkeepers 1 | Keel boats . 4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Oats	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.
.	80	.	250	.	25

Live Stock.

Horses	.	4	Cows	.	7	Swine	.	22
Oxen	.	5	Sheep	.	13			

CAP CHAT, river, in the E. part of the D. of Quebec, cutting the division-line, runs into the co. of Gaspé and soon falls into the St. Lawrence.

CAP D'ESPOIR, fief, in the co. of Gaspé, between Mal Bay and Little Pabos.

Statistics, including Ance à Beaufils.

Population . 184 | Keel boats . 40

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Oats	Bushels.	Potatoes	Bushels.	Peas	Bushels.
.	600	.	3,700	.	350

Live Stock.

Horses	.	3	Cows	.	30	Swine	.	34
Oxen	.	30	Sheep	.	80			

CAP MAILLARD, v. COTE de BEAUPRE.

CAP TOURMENTE, v. COTE de BEAUPRE.

CAP ROSIER, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about midway between Griffin's Cove and the extreme point of Cape Gaspé, at the entrance of Gaspé Bay.—Population 54; keel boats 4; annual produce of potatoes 75 bushels; agricultural stock 1 horse, 1 ox and 3 cows.

CAP ROUGE, river, rises in the highlands near the rear boundaries of the S. of Desmaure. In the serpentine course it describes in passing diagonally through the S. it receives many small streams from the right and left; its banks are elevated, but the eminence is attained by a very gradual slope, or it may be said more correctly, that it flows through a narrow valley abounding in natural beauties of the most picturesque kind, and possessing all the charms that can be looked for in the most skilful landscape composition. This R. enters the S. of Gaudarville and gradually bending s. falls into the St. Lawrence near the s.w. angle of that seigniory. Its course in

general is eminently beautiful and picturesque. In Gaudarville it feels the attraction of the ebb tide of the St. Lawrence so strongly, that at low water its bed is nearly dry, and can be crossed with the utmost ease without the assistance of the ferry-boat; but at high water boats of considerable burthen can enter it and ascend as high as the mill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the St. Lawrence. At its mouth is an established ferry, where boats and scows are always ready though not always necessary.

CAPS, des, river, in the S. of Blainville and Lachenaye, rises in the concession Bouchetteville and runs into the St. Lawrence opposite the most eastward island of the cluster called The Pilgrims.

CAP ST. GLAUDE, rivulet, in the S. of Vincennes, rises in the plains that extend from the S. of Montapeine and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. It works five mills; one for carding, one for fulling, another for sawing and two for grinding corn. Near its mouth is a fall of about 150 ft., at the bottom of which is one of the corn-mills.

CAP ST. IGNACE, fief, in the co. of l'Islet, is bounded N.E. by the S. of Vincelot, N. w. by Gagné fief, in the rear by the S. of Ste. Claire and in front by the St. Lawrence. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 1 league in depth and is the property of Mons. Vincelot. No document relating to this grant has been found among the records lodged in the surveyor-general's office.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas, which runs transversely through the middle of the fief.—Very little timber remains.—3 concessions have been granted, and 2 of them are settled.—This fief is mountainous and rocky, except in the front concession which, however, is not entirely without rocky places and hillocks. Some rushes that grow here are good food for cattle, and without which the horses could not be supported. The horses are generally of the Norman breed and with little or no improvement. Orchards are more numerous here than in other parts of the district. All the inhabitants living w. of the church carry their corn for grinding to the Moulin à Cardé in the S. of St. Thomas, which is a loss to the seignior of Cap St. Ignace.—The parish of St. Ignace comprehends the fief of that name with Goose and Crane Islands (Isles aux Oies and aux Grues), which are the property of Mr. M'Pherson and contain several settlements, which with the salt

marshes are very valuable; the proprietor has an extensive farming establishment and rears a large stock of cattle: the excellent butter which he sends to the Quebec market in considerable quantities is sold for 1*d.* or 2*d.* per lb. higher than any other.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Ignace, including Goose and Crane Islands.

Population 1,805 | Churches, R. C. 1 | Presbyteries 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.		Bushels.
Whcat .	13,500	Potatoes	18,000	Indian corn	100
Oats .	9,100	Peas .	1,222	Mixed grain	1,000
Barley .	1,060	Rye .	509		

Live Stock.

Horses .	699	Cows .	905	Swine .	1,350
Oxen .	390	Sheep .	3,690		

CAP ST. MICHEL or LA TRINITE, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, joins Varennes s. w., the fief Guillaudiere n. e. and is bounded by the augmentation to Beileil in the rear and by the St. Lawrence in front. One league in front by 1½ l. in depth.—Granted, 3d Nov., 1672, to Mons. de St. Michel and is now the property of Jacques Le Moine Martigny, Esq.—A diversity of soil prevails, the greater part of which is good, being either a fine black or a grayish mould that proves fertile when tolerably well managed. The whole S. is under cultivation.—The rivers St. Charles and Notre Dame run across it, and are sufficiently deep to be navigable for boats of burden.—The uncleared lands, scarcely half a league square, afford hardly any other wood than the spruce fir, a species of very trifling value.—On the rivers are two corn-mills and one saw-mill.—Part of the S. is divided into four small fiefs, held by Messrs. Delette, Beaubien, Gautier and Mondellette, containing together ¼ league in breadth by ½ l. deep.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence, lying in front of this grant, are appendages to it; each nearly ¾ m. long and from 8 to 10 arpents broad; cattle are sometimes pastured on them.

Title.—"Le titre de cette Concession n'a pas été trouvé dans le Secrétariat. Par un acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Août, 1676, devant Mr. *Duchéneau*, alors Intendant, il paroît que ce fief doit avoir une lieue de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur, situé sur le fleuve St. Laurent, entre les concessions de Mr. de Varennes et Laurent Borncy, Sieur de Grandmaison, avec deux petites isles vis-à-vis de sa devanture."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 27, folio 182, le 10me Février, 1781.

CAP SANTE (P.), v. PORTNEUF, B.

CARIBOO MOUNTAIN, v. ST. MAURICE, R.

CARIBOU, river, falls into the Saguenay a league below the Chicoutimi on the opposite side of the R., at a place called les Prairies, meadows that produce the hay that is consumed at the post of Chicoutimi. This R. is inconsiderable and for ¼ mile inland is one arpent wide. It runs from the hills to the n. w. and forms a good harbour at its mouth.

CARLETON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded n. e. by the R. Maria and Casapediac bay, s. by the bay of Chaleurs, w. and n. by waste lands of the crown.—The land rises into lofty mountains.—This T. contains two villages and is watered by two rivers, the G. and L. Nouvelle, and in its front lies Tracadigash bay. The lands fit for cultivation are occupied and amount to one or two concessions only.

Statistics.

Population	576	River craft .	18	Keel boats .	2
Shopkeepers	4	Total tonnage	1350		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	2,352	Oats .	2,100	Potatoes	15,400

Live Stock.

Horses .	83	Cows .	200	Swine .	690
Oxen .	146	Sheep .	612		

CARLISLE, New, v. COX, T.

CARUFEL, fief, in the co. of St. Maurice, lies in the rear of the first part of the S. of Maskinongé between Dusablé and fief St. John.—141 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, March, 1705, to Jean Sicard, Sieur de Carufel, and is now possessed by L. A. Duchesnay, Esq.—The land is good and fertile mixed here and there with a reddish clay and sand.—Almost every kind of good timber is found and some of the pine grows to large dimensions.—The R. Maskinongé traverses this S. from the n. w. by which the timber felled here is sent down to the St. Lawrence.—The part under cultivation contains some very respectable farms and good houses by the side of the main road.—This fief contains three concessions, each having a road kept in good order, and it forms part of the parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé.—230 lands or farms are conceded in 5 ranges, called, 1st, Ste. Gèneviève; 2nd, n. e. of the Ruisseau de Lounière; 3rd, s. w. of ditto; 4th, n. e. of the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc; 5th,

s. w. of ditto.—About 12,000 arpents are in a state of cultivation and about 9,000 unconceded, the greatest part of which is fit for agricultural improvement.—There is a superb quarry of limestone; also a species of potter's earth fit for painting.—The cattle is generally good, and the inhabitants carefully attend to its improvement.—The fief *Marie-Anne* is in this S. to the N. E. of the R. Maskinongé and enjoys the right of *banalité* over the entire S. The rear joins the S. of Lanaudière. In Carufel are one private school, 5 saw-mills, many limekilns, 3 blacksmiths, many carpenters and wheelwrights and 10 or 12 joiners.—This S. produces from 20 to 25,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats and as much peas and barley.

Title.—"Concession du mois de Mars, 1705, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *François de Beauharnois*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Sicard*, Sieur de *Carufel*, de l'espace de terre qui reste dans la rivière de *Masquinongé*, dans le lac *St. Pierre*, depuis celle qui a été ci-devant accordée au Sieur *Lagardeur*, jusqu'au premier saut de la dite rivière, ce qui contient deux lieues ou environ de front sur pareille profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, *folio* 40. *Cahiers d'Intend. more authentic.*

CASCADE CANAL, v. CANALS.

CASCADES, des (V.), v. SOULANGE, S.

CASCAPEDIAC (G.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Richmond and traversing over a great part of that T., enters the adjoining T. of Maria near its s. E. angle, where it falls into the bay of Cascapediad and forms an excellent harbour for vessels of every size.

CASCAPEDIAC (L.), river, in the co. of Bonaventure, rises in the rear of the T. of Hamilton and running s. w. enters the T. of Richmond, where it empties itself into Cascapediad bay about 6 miles from the mouth of the Greater Cascapediad.

CASSIMAQUAGAN, river, runs from the E. into the R. Matapediad, affording at its mouth a favourable site for a mill and an excellent situation for settlers. It is said to be navigable for many miles and abounds with valuable pineries.

CASTOR, island, at the N. w. end of L. St. Peter and at the mouth of the R. Bayonne, is between Randin and Isle Dupas.

CASUPSCULL or COSUPSCOUL, river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in a L. towards the s. boundary of the co. It runs s. w. for the greater part of its course, then taking a sudden turn more to the w. soon enters the E. side of the Matapediad, and is the largest stream that empties itself into that river being navigable for 50 or 60 miles.

CAT, river, so called in Algonquin, meaning Pole Cat, is a small stream running into the western bank of the St. Maurice above the Upper Matawin island.

CATHERINE'S TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

CAUDIE, Grande, river, rises in a lake at the N. E. angle of the T. of Dorset, running s. to near the centre it takes a sudden turn E. and in the 5th range leaves the T. for that of Shenley, where it falls into the R. Chaudière near the s. angle of that T.

CAWOOD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Shorn, w. by Mansfield, s. by Litchfield and N. by waste lands of the crown.

CAXTON, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. E. by lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice, s. by St. Etienne and Dumontier, s. w. by Hunter's Town and N. by waste lands of the crown.—Here are only a few settlers, although a large number of acres were granted to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. The T. is abundantly watered by numerous rivers and lakes, among which are Lac O Cananshing and Lac des Perchaudes.—As the value of the townships is so much accelerated and increased by the formation of new roads, the anxiety of the legislature of this province ought, in that respect, to be duly appreciated. The following extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to open a road of communication from the old settlements of Yamachiche to the T. of Caxton will prove that such undertakings are easily executed, and will afford some interesting information relative to this valuable though unsettled township.—The report is dated Feb. 1, 1830:—"We proceeded to open and complete the said road by day labour. Beginning on the road of Picdure, about 12 acres from the River du Loup, we opened a new road across the concession of Picdure, beginning in the division line of one Gilmet and Lachance, and continued Northward to the next concession of Bellechasse, distance 24 arpents. The land in this route is low with some hills intervening and thickly wooded; one arpent of which was causewayed, five high hills reduced and made accessible, and ten bridges built none of which above 18 ft. long; widening and completing the road on the concession of Bellechasse (which had been opened) to the land of one Callier, distance about 6 arpents.

From Bellechasse, on the line of Callier's land, toward St. Joseph concession, a new road is opened and completely finished to the concession road of St. Joseph, a distance of 52 arpents, through a thickly wooded country : in the course of this road nine bridges were built, none of them above 18 ft. long ; five hills reduced and made accessible and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents of road causewayed. Arriving at St. Joseph at lot No. 48, the road, which was merely opened to the τ , we completed by widening and extracting all the stumps to lot No. 69, at the township line, distance 42 arpents, in which eight bridges were erected, none above 18 ft. ; six steep hills reduced and made easy of access and nearly one arpent of savanna causewayed, making in all about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole of the road is 18 ft. wide and where necessary ditched ; the stumps are every where extracted and the whole line has a beautiful appearance. Came to the place of beginning and continued the road to the bank of the River du Loup, below all the chutes and rapids ; thus giving a communication from the township of Caxton to the St. Lawrence by the river du Loup, which from this place is navigable for boats and rafts, and also a communication to Machiche by the roads of St. Joseph, Bellechasse and Picdure. A road was opened through the 1st and 2nd ranges of the τ . to the distance of 52 acres, and also across the first six ranges and between the 3rd and 4th ranges to lot No. 19 ; and another road along the front line of the τ . from the 2nd to the 5th range, making in all, including the road first mentioned, 15 miles. Throughout the whole extent the land was found to be of the best quality, the wood consisting of maple, birch, beech, ash, &c. In some places the land is low, where the woods are cedar, spruce, &c. These places required to be causewayed or ditched, which has been partially done. About £100 would finish all the roads in this τ . We believe that with £150 we might be able to go over the whole line, and complete what yet remains to be done on the 6th and 7th ranges ; and also to open a road between the 5th and 6th ranges to the Great Lake, which would open a large tract of very fine land."

CEDRES, des (V.), *v.* SOULANGE, S.

CHAFFERS BROOK rises in two streams near the s. line of Inverness and towards the centre of that τ . joins the R. Clyde.

CHALEURS BAY may be called an arm of the

gulf of St. Lawrence and is bounded on the n. by the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure and on the s by New Brunswick. The entire N. coast of this extensive bay from the gulf to the river Ristigouche, which discharges itself into the w. extremity, is in Lower Canada.—This bay extends from E. to W. about 88 m. and its greatest width is about 20. The navigation of the bay is perfectly safe and the anchorage, every where, so good that neither ship nor fishing-boat was ever known to be lost. Storms are not more frequent in this bay than at Quebec, and, although they occur here oftener than at Percé and in the bay of Gaspé, the air is more humid and colder ; about the same difference exists between the air of Quebec and Montreal.

CHALOUPE, G. and L., two rivers that rise in the S. of Lanoraye and its augmentation. The greater river rises in two branches w. of the church of St. Elizabeth, and after receiving the Little Chaloupe, increased by St. Charles Brook, it takes in the s. w. branch and enters the S. of Berthier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence nearly 1 m. above the v. of Berthier opposite Isle Randin.

CHAMBLY, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded n. w. by the river St. Lawrence ; s. E. by the river Richelieu or Chambly, together with all the islands in the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu nearest to the co., and in whole or in part fronting it ; s. w. by the N. E. boundaries of the seigniories of Laprairie and De Lery, and N. E. by the co. of Verchères ; it comprehends the seigniories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, fief Tremblay, Chambly West and the barony of Longueuil.—It is 33 m. long and averages in breadth $11\frac{1}{3}$ m., and contains 211 sq. miles. Its centre is in lat. $45^{\circ} 28' 30''$, lon. $73^{\circ} 17' 30''$.—The population is 12,932, of which $\frac{8}{10}$ ths are native Canadians and the remainder English, Irish, Scotch, and Americans.—It contains 5 parishes and part of the p. of Blairfindie, 4 villages and the town of Dorchester (*erroneously inserted in the co. of Acadie*). This co. sends two members to the provincial assembly, and the place of election is Longueuil.—In agricultural produce and population this co. vies with most in the province, and the quality of its soil is inferior to none. The surface in general is extremely level with the exception of the mountain of Boucherville, remarkable for its conspicuous appearance and height : on its summit are two beautiful small

lakes and a corn and saw-mill at the source of a small river that runs s. w. and falls into the R. Montreal about 1 m. w. of Chambly Basin: both these rivers turn several corn-mills. The little R. Montreal winds prettily through the co. in an E. direction and falls into Chambly Basin. Besides these rivers this co. is abundantly watered by the R. Richelieu and the beautiful Basin of Chambly, by which it is bounded on the E. and N. E.—Numerous roads traverse this co. in every direction: the principal are those along the rivers, the Boucherville road, the Chemin à la Grande Savanne and the Laprairie road.—Almost the whole of this co. presents good and flourishing settlements and lands in a good state of cultivation.

Statistics.

Population 12,932	Villages . . . 4	Founderies . . . 1
Churches, Prot. 2	Gaols . . . 1	Ship-yards . . . 2
Parsonage-ho. 1	Corn-mills 15	Medical men 3
Churches, R. C. 6	Saw-mills . . . 5	Notaries . . . 6
Curés . . . 6	Carding-mills 4	Shopkeepers 22
Presbyteries 6	Fulling-mills 3	Taverns . . . 25
Wesleyan chap. 1	Tanneries . . . 2	Artisans . . . 190
Colleges . . . 1	Potteries . . . 1	River-craft . . . 4
Convents . . . 1	Breweries . . . 2	Tonnage . . . 21
Schools . . . 3	Distilleries . . . 1	Keel-boats . . . 5
Towns . . . 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	121,166	Rye . . .	4,508	Potatoes 247,157	
Oats . . .	75,440	Buck wheat 2,500		Hay, tons 30,029	
Barley . . .	12,910	Indian corn 1,985		Flax, cwts. 368	
Peas . . .	12,500	Mixed gr. 4,115		Butter, cwts. 1,986	

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	4,492	Cows . . .	6,466	Sheep . . .	9,872
Oxen . . .	2,852	Young cattle 2,437		Swine . . .	2,760

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth . . .	38,872	Linen . . .	31,100
Flannel . . .	24,600	Looms . . .	307

Acres in Cultivation.

Under crop . . .	30,925
Fallow and meadow land . . .	60,580
Total in culture . . .	91,505

CHAMBLY (R.), v. RICHELIEU, R.

CHAMBLY, EAST, and CHAMBLY, WEST, in the cos. of Rouville and Chambly divided from each other by the R. Richelieu.—The extent of each seigniory is 3 leagues in length by one league in depth; and both were included in one grant to M. de Chambly, Oct. 29, 1672.

Chambly, East, is in the co. of Rouville, and is bounded s. E. by Monnoir; N. E. by Rouville and Belœil; s. w. by the barony of Longueuil.—The land, nearly level, is generally equal in quality to any in the D. of Montreal and is, nearly all, under a very favourable state of cultivation.—This part of the original grant now belongs to the heirs of the late Lieut.-col. de Salaberry, C. B. and to Lieut.-col. de Rouville.—The R. Richelieu or Chambly, whose entire course in this S. is navigable, by passing through the original grant, dividing it into E. and W., affords many advantages.

Chambly, West, in the co. of Chambly, is bounded N. W. by the seigniories of Longueuil and Montarville and s. w. by the barony of Longueuil: it now belongs to Samuel Hat and Henry Bender, Esqs.—There are no lands unconceded, and two-thirds were granted prior to the conquest. The concessions extend 3 arpents by 30 and the rent is 1 sol *tournois* and a quart of wheat.—The greater part of the youths in this parish are desirous of forming new settlements; a few are in a condition to do so and others are equally desirous but want the means, and yet none will settle in the townships.—The surface, like that of E. Chambly, is level and the land is good, well settled and cultivated.

Chambly Basin is a beautiful expansion of the river, nearly circular, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter: it is embellished by several little islands, covered with fine verdure and natural wood, as ornamentally disposed as if regulated by the hand of art. Three of them lie at the mouth of the river Montreal; some smaller ones, called the Islets St. Jean, are spread in a very picturesque manner, at the descent of the rapid of Chambly; the dark-hued foliage of the wood, that nearly covers them, forms a pleasing contrast to the brilliant whiteness of the broken current. When rowing on this magnificent sheet of water, in a fine day, the prospect is truly enchanting. The three steeples of Chambly, Canton and de la Pointe, nearly represent the extremities of a triangle, whose sides are bordered with objects which by their size, beauty and variety, most agreeably interest the beholder.—On the rapids above the Basin are the elegant and extensive corn-mills belonging to H. Bender and S. Hat, Esqrs., seigniors of East and West Chambly respectively. These mills, 7 in number, work 24 sets of stones and are never in want of water:

their excellence tempts the inhabitants from every part of the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, to bring their wheat thither yearly; the more so, as they are destitute of such an advantage in their own parishes, owing to the want of proper water-courses; this is particularly the case below the Chambly basin, where the comparative stillness of the river precludes the possibility, with any prospect of advantage, of building mills of this description.

Chambly Fort is on the w. side of the basin which, when seen from a distance, has some resemblance to an ancient castle: it was built (of stone) by Mons. de Chambly, some years previous to the conquest of Canada by the English, and is the only one of the kind within the province; its form is nearly square, containing several buildings and all the requisite means of modern defence which have been put into substantial repair; the approaches to the fort are not protected by any out-works, nor is there a ditch round it. Before the late hostilities with America only a small detachment of about two companies formed the garrison, but, when the war began, the advantageous position and proximity to the enemy's frontier pointed it out as a strong *point d'appui*, where troops might be assembled and an extensive *dépôt* formed: during the season for operations, in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, there was always a considerable force encamped on the plain near it, which in the last-mentioned year exceeded 6000 men; during this period additional storehouses and other buildings were erected on the ground that has always been reserved by government for such purposes.

Chambly Village, built on one of the most beautiful spots in Lower Canada, is in West Chambly and on the bank of the Richelieu, not far from the fort: it contains 90 or 100 houses, chiefly built of wood, forming one principal street; many of the houses are elegantly built and shaded by lofty poplars. At the s. end of the village are some large and valuable mills close to the rapid of Chambly, and near the mills stands a good manor-house. This place is a great thoroughfare, as the main road from Montreal to the American states passes through it, which, with the continual resort to the mills, occasions a good deal of activity among the traders and mechanics, and contributes very much to its cheerfulness as a place of residence; among the inhabitants are reckoned many

of the most respectable families of the district, invited hither by its agreeable situation. The landscape of the surrounding country is rich and well diversified, affording several very beautiful points of view; and there are many spots whence they may be seen to great advantage. The regular and venerable fort, the mills, the little elegant church of St. Joseph, houses dispersed among well cultivated fields, the various woodland scenery near and remote, the distant point Olivier with its village and beautiful church, the more distant mountain of Chambly or Rouville, the continual change of objects on the basin and river, with the singular appearance of unwieldy rafts descending the rapid with incredible velocity, will amply gratify the spectator's admiration.

Chambly College is in the village and is a flourishing establishment, founded by Mr. Mignault, the curé, aided by the principal inhabitants of Chambly. The zeal and liberality of that gentleman on this interesting occasion, have been universally acknowledged.—This edifice is at present only a one-sided building, to which two wings will be added when circumstances require the addition; it is 60 French feet long inside the walls and 50 ft. broad. There are two stories above the ground floor, which contains the kitchen, the refectory and domestic offices; the first story comprises the hall of recreation, 35 ft. by 25, a parlour and the room of the principal; and at the back are the school-room, the French school, the house-keeper's room and a corridor. On the second floor are the dormitory, 60 feet by 25, four chambers for the tutors and scholars and a corridor. The college is built on ground a little higher than the street and is isolated from all other buildings. The following inscription by desire of the founder, Mr. Mignault, is to be inscribed on the building:

Flumina sæpe vides parvis e fontibus orta.

The foundation stone was laid June 12th, 1826, and the building was finished by the 1st of Feb. following. It already contains 74 scholars who receive an elementary, mercantile or classical education. Boarders pay 20l. per annum and day boys a piastre per month.

The *Parish of Chambly*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends 3 leagues in front along the r. Richelieu and one

league in depth on each side of that river; the frontage extends one league above and two leagues below Chambly Fort.

Statistics of the Parish of Chambly.

Population	4210	Corn-mills	4	Founderies	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	3
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.
Wheat	38,000

Title.—“Concession du 29me Oct. 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Chambly, de six lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur la rivière *St. Louis (Chambly)* savoir trois lieues au Nord de la dite rivière (deux lieues en deça du Fort que y est bâti et une lieue au delà) et trois lieues au Sud de la dite rivière.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 10.

CHAMOUCHOUIN (L.), v. KING'S POSTS.

CHAMPLAIN, county. The boundaries of this co., as prescribed by the recent act of the provincial legislature, are found to be impracticable. The act directs that it shall be bounded *N. E.* by the co. of Portneuf; *s. w.* by the *R. St. Maurice*; *s. E.* by the *St. Lawrence*, and *N. W.* by the northern boundary of the province. The *R. St. Maurice* had not been so far explored, before the passing of the act, as to enable the legislature to foresee the difficulty that would arise in carrying this part of it into execution. Since that period the *St. Maurice* has been explored far into the interior by the deputy surveyor-general, who has discovered that its course runs so much more to the *N. E.* than was expected that it entirely crosses the co. of Champlain and enters that of Portneuf. By this unforeseen winding of the *R.* it is impossible that the co. of Champlain can be bounded both by the *St. Maurice* and the province line; it is therefore more than probable that the course of the *St. Maurice* will be preferred, being a natural boundary and rendering the county more compact than it would be if bounded by the province line, which boundary would create confusion in the administration of justice and be an inexhaustible source of inconvenience between the inhabitants of the counties of Champlain and *St. Maurice*. Taking for granted that this co. will be bounded by the course of the *St. Maurice* from the *St. Lawrence* to Portneuf, it will be 66 m. in depth by 23 in breadth and contain 783 sq.

miles.—Its centre on the *St. Lawrence* is in lat. 46° 28' N., lon. 73° 17' 30" W.—By the act above mentioned this co. contains the *SS.* of *Ste. Anne* and its augmentation, *Ste. Marie*, *Batiscan*, *Champlain* and *Cap de la Magdelaine*; it also includes all the islands in the *St. Lawrence* nearest to and in front of the county. It contains 5 parishes and the population is entirely Canadian. The principal town or village is *Ste. Anne*. This co. sends two members to the provincial parliament; the place of election is at the ferry nearest to the *St. Lawrence* on the *N. E.* side of the *R. Batiscan*.—This co. is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the principal rivers are the *Batiscan*, the *St. Maurice*, the *Champlain*, part of the *R. Ste. Anne*, and their tributary streams. These rivers traverse the county in every direction.—The land in the front of the co. is in general level and the soil light, but, towards the interior, the surface is uneven, occasionally traversed by ridges of hills, and the soil stronger with much of it fit for cultivation.

Statistics.

Population	7,300	Saw-mills	9	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	5	Tanneries	6	Taverns	9
Curés	4	Potasberies	1	Artisans	45
Presbyteries	5	Pearlasheries	1	River craft	5
Schools	3	Medical men	1	Tonnage	73
Villages	2	Notaries	1	Keel boats	6
Corn-mills	4				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	41,773	Buck wheat	1,760	Flax	79
Oats	68,300	Indian corn	640	Butter	2,432
Barley	608	Mixed grain	4,380	Maple sugar	386
Peas	10,390	Potatoes	238,516	Hay, tons	21,177
Rye	1,100				

Live Stock.

Horses	2,353	Cows	5,749	Swine	3,482
Oxen	2,422	Sheep	10,948		

Domestic Manufactures.

	Ells.		Ells.
Cloth	7,010	Linen	6,446
Flannel	5,443	Looms	136

CHAMPLAIN, river, rises in the *S.* of *Cap de la Magdelaine* and taking a course *N. E.* traverses the *Aug.* to Champlain and enters *Batiscan* where it turns *s.* and after becoming the boundary between that *S.* and Champlain, falls into the *St. Lawrence*.

CHAMPLAIN and its Augmentation, in the county of Champlain, lie between Cap de la Magdelaine and Batiscan. The seigniory is $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 1 league in depth and was granted Sept. 22, 1664, to Etienne Pezard, Sieur de la Touche. The Augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniory and 3 l. deep, is bounded in the rear by the r. of Radnor and waste crown lands; it was granted Apr. 28th, 1697, to Mad. de la Touche, and the present proprietors are Mr. Munro and Mr. Poole.—In the front of the S. the soil is a yellow loam mixed with sand; in the rear it is stronger and better, in many places so good for the cultivation of flax, that it is to be regretted that so profitable and important an article is not attended to.—The timber is various and, though not of first rate quality, is not too much mixed with the inferior sorts.—This S. is watered by the little river Champlain and by many small streams, which rise at a short distance in the interior and, winding down the gradual descent to the St. Lawrence in little rivulets, cross the main road, agreeably diversifying the meadows and cultivated grounds along the front. The r. Champlain works a corn and a saw-mill.—About one third of this seigniory is cultivated in a neat style and, by the side of the Quebec road, displays many good houses with thriving farms almost wholly cleared of wood.—A very small proportion of the aug. is under cultivation; the remainder continues in a state of woodland producing some capital timber.—The narrows of the rivers supply abundance of the fish called *petite morue* in the beginning of winter, and in the spring considerable quantities of eels are taken. The corn grown here is consumed by the inhabitants, who sell a little hay. The horses are, generally, of the Canadian breed.

The *Parish of Champlain*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree, Mar. 3, 1722, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. along the St. Lawrence, viz. from Batiscan to fief l'Arbre à la Croix, from Champlain to fief de Marsollet and from l'Arbre à la Croix to Cap de la Magdelaine, comprehending the depths included in these boundaries.—A few years since, the inhabitants of the v. Hayotte in the r. of Champlain were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: a tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved about 360 yards from the water's edge and precipitated into the

river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees and whatever lay in its course. The earth thus removed, dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapour, as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dubé, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck, but was extricated from his perilous situation without sustaining any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters were swelled to a great height by this extraordinary event. Dubé lost an island of 5 arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett, had his hay and grain destroyed.—The parish church and parsonage-house are near the road.

Statistics.

Population	755	Saw mills	2	Taverns	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Tanneries	2	Artisans	12
Curés	1	Medical men	1	River-craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Notaries	1	Tonnage	15
Villages	1	Shopkeepers	1	Keel-boats	1
Corn-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,680	Potatoes	173,500	Mixed grain	1,300
Oats	10,400	Peas	1,300		

Live Stock.

Horses	240	Cows	475	Swine	360
Oxen	242	Sheep	1,440		

Title.—"Concession du 22me Septembre, 1664, faite par Mr. de Mézy, à Etienne Pezard, Sieur de Latouche, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front à prendre sur le grand fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la rivière Champlain en montant sur le dit fleuve, vers les Trois Rivières, sur une lieue de profondeur dans les terres; la dite rivière Champlain mitoyenne, avec ceux que occuperont les terres qui sont de l'autre côté d'icelle, avec tous les bois, prés, rivières, ruisseaux, lacs, isles et islets, et généralement de tout le contenu entre les dites bornes.—Les Jesuites ayant par leur titre antérieur de Batiscan, un quart de lieu au Sud-ouest de la rivière Champlain, cette Concession ne pouvoit s'étendre jusques-là, mais avant l'année 1721, ils cederent à M. Latouche Champlain, ce quart de lieu compris entre leurs borne et la dite rivière; et c'est ainsi que la Seigneurie est actuellement bornée."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Régistre B. folio 7.*

Augmentation.—"Concession du 28me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Madame de Latouche, de trois lieues de terre en profondeur, joignant la derrière de sa Seigneurie de Champlain, sur tout la largeur d'icelle; tenant d'un côté au fief de Batiscan, et de l'autre au fief du

Sieur *Hertel*.—*Hertel* n'est qu'un arrière fief, concédé par les révérends Pères Jésuites dans leur Seigneurie du *Cap de Magdeleine*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 16.

CHARLESBOURG, fief, village and mountains, v. NOTRE DAME des ANGES, S.

CHARLESTON (V.) v. HATLEY, T.

CHATEAUGUAY, river, in the co. of Beauharnois, rises in several branches descending from the State of New York into Hinchinbrooke, where it forms the boundary line between that T. and Godmanchester; whence it traverses the S. of Beauharnois separating Jamestown from Ormstown, South Georgetown from North Georgetown, and Williamstown from Annestown; it then enters the S. of Chateauguay, waters the settlements of St. Jean, and at the N. E. angle of the S. falls into the St. Lawrence, washing two sides of Isle St. Barnard. About the middle of the third concession of Ormstown the Chateauguay receives the river Outarde and, near the N. W. angle of Williamstown, the united waters of North Creek, Black River and other tributary streams. The Sturgeon river, from the rear of the S. of Chateauguay, falls into it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the church in the Canadian settlements of Williamstown. The Chateauguay is navigable to a considerable distance above its mouth for bateaux, the smaller sort of keel boats and canoes. Large quantities of timber were formerly conveyed in rafts down this river from Godmanchester and Beauharnois, but the trade of this article has much diminished since the settlements have increased.

CHATEAUGUAY, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, joins Beauharnois, S. W., Sault St. Louis, N. E. and La Salle in the rear; the front stretches 21. on the St. Lawrence by 3 in depth.—Granted Sept. 29th, 1673, to Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, and at present belongs to the community of Grey Sisters at Montreal.—Through the whole of this property there is very little variation in the land, which lies nearly on a level and is generally of good quality; the arable producing very fair crops of grain of all kinds.—All the lands or farms are conceded; about 100 were conceded in 1759, each, measuring 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, paying 1 sol tournois per superficial arpent and a capon for each front arpent.—There are some good ranges of settlements along the borders of the St. Lawrence, on both sides of the rivers Chateauguay and St. Regis and also in

the intermediate spaces, which may be reckoned about one half of the whole grant and they are under pretty good cultivation. This S. has one village and on the west side of the Chateauguay, near its discharge, stands the church dedicated to St. John and on its banks are also a corn-mill and a saw-mill. At the mouth of this R. is *Isle St. Bernard*, sometimes called Nuns Island, about one superficial mile in extent and very well cultivated. This isle is an appendage to the grant and contains a house usually denominated a convent, a term certainly misapplied, for it will in no way answer the description of such an establishment, unless the residence of two members of the order to which the property belongs may be allowed to convert it into a mansion of that description.—The R. Chateauguay crosses this S. diagonally and is navigable as far as the S. extends. The Sturgeon river rises in the rear of the S. and in a winding course runs through the W. division line into the S. of Beauharnois. The first waters of the river St. Regis rise in the E. part and immediately leave this S. for that of Sault St. Louis.

Statistics.

Population	4396	Presbyteries	. 1	Villages	. 1
Churches, R. C.	1	Convents	. 1	Corn-mills	. 2
Curés	. 1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 28,000	Rye	. 3,800	Peas	. 14,100
Oats	. 22,000	Potatoes	60,000	Indian corn	6,500
Barley	. 5,000				

Live Stock.

Horses	. 1,219	Cows	. 2,700	Swine	. 2,600
Oxen	. 1,450	Sheep	. 7,500		

Title.—"Concession du 29me Septembre, 1673, à Mr. Le Moine, Sieur de Longueuil, de deux lieues de terre de front, à commencer dix arpens au-dessous de la rivière du Loup, en montant dans le lac St. Louis, du côté du Sud; et de profondeur trois lieues, ensemble l'isle St. Bernard qui est à l'embouchure de la dite rivière."—*Foi et Hommage*, No. 48, folio 214, le 27me Février, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 10 à 17, folio 425.

CHATEAU RICHER, (P.), v. COTE de BEAUPRE, S.

CHATHAM, township, in the co. of Ottawa, joins Grenville, W., the S. of Argenteuil E., and is bounded in front by the Ottawa river and in the rear by Wentworth. This T. is 9 m. in breadth and 12 in depth; its dimensions, divisions

and subdivisions are with few exceptions the same as other river townships, some of its original grants having been made in compact tracts or blocks, which were subsequently laid out so as to meet the exigency of the actual settlements made previous to the survey in 1803. The local position of Chatham is highly favourable, and the lands may be divided into two classes. The first embraces the lands comprised between the Ottawa and the seventh range, which are generally level, rising in some parts into gentle acclivities commonly called maple ridges, and, in other places, falling by easy slopes that terminate in extensive natural meads that afford rich and excellent pasturage. Intermixed with these are many small cedar swamps which are not, however, of any material disadvantage. The land in this part of the *r.* is calculated to produce hemp and flax and every variety of grain raised in Lower Canada. The lands composing the second class are comprehended between the seventh range and its rear outline and are higher and more uneven and broken, being traversed in various parts by mountains and high rising grounds, which are generally intermixed with intervals of rich soil. The hills are in some places barren, particularly on the borders of Grenville. Of this section of the *r.* $\frac{3}{4}$ may be said to be fit for cultivation, and the lands to that extent were located to Scotch emigrants in 1814, who have since that period improved and cultivated a large portion.—The timber in this *r.* is of a superior description, and, though considerable quantities have been felled and disposed of, much valuable pine and oak with some elm are still to be found, also beech, birch, maple, &c.—This *r.* is watered by the North river, which enters at the 5th concession on the *e.* side and returns to Argenteuil at the 3rd concession; and also by the West river, an arm of the North river, which strikes into this *r.* near the Argenteuil Chute corn and saw-mills, and runs through the centre in a *s.* direction, and is navigable nearly 6 miles through the Chatham lots, where, in the 11th and 12th ranges, it breaks into several lateral streams and irrigates the surrounding country. The lots are finely watered by the number of streams diverging from the extreme point of this river. In the rear part are 8 or 9 small lakes, the largest from 40 to 50 acres. By the Rivière du Nord the timber felled in this and some of the adjoining

townships is floated down to the Ottawa.—The Grenville canal begins about 3 m. within this *r.*—34,669 acres are granted under letters patent to various individuals: the following proprietors, in 1806 and 1812, obtained lands in separate compact tracts in the first four ranges uninterrupted by reserves, viz. the late Col. Robertson, the late Mr. McDougal, Dr. Simon Fraser, Lauchlan McLean, John Robertson, and Daniel Sutherland, Esq. with others of his family. The lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th and the greater part of the 8th range, are also under patent and were granted mostly to the persons above-named and to Wm. Fortune and the late P. L. Panet whose patent for 2,200 acres bears date as far back as 1799. About two thirds therefore of the lands have been granted within the last 30 years, when the first settlements in Chatham commenced.—8,000 acres are under cultivation.—The first range of this township exhibits most prosperous and flourishing settlements, with good houses and well cultivated farms, especially along the public road. In the second range neat farm-houses and extensive improvements are likewise to be seen, but they are more scattered over the country. Beyond the fourth range the vast tracts of granted lands, up to the eighth range (in which are situated several blocks of crown and clergy reserves) remain almost a total wilderness, checking the advancement and prosperity of the new emigrant settlement in the rear third of Chatham, whose inhabitants are industriously contending against the disadvantage of the want of roads to the Ottawa. This new settlement has, however, the advantage of an easy outlet through the *S.* of Argenteuil.—There is a good road across the front continuing, along the Ottawa, the main route from Montreal to the upper townships on the bank of that river; two other roads lead towards the rear, one as far as the 4th range and one as far as the 12th which ends at Chute mills; another road lies between the 9th and 10th ranges.—In this *r.* are two public schools under the direction of the Royal Institution, each attended by about 50 pupils and conducted by male teachers.—Two saw-mills are built on small brooks, one on the bank of the Ottawa and the other in the 2nd range.—The cattle are chiefly of the English and American breeds.—Linen cloth is made here to some extent, but the principal articles of commerce are timber and

potashes.—The village is called *Davisville* and contains

21 Dwelling-houses	1 Blacksmith's shop
2 Merchant stores	1 Tailor's shop
4 Taverns	2 Carpenters and joiners.

The population is 1073; and the total quantity of grain raised, chiefly Indian corn, is above 20,000 bushels, one third of which is sent up the Ottawa to supply persons engaged in the timber trade.—The inhabitants of the old patented lands in Chatham are English, Scotch, Irish, Americans and a few Canadians. The lands held under military locations are chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland and compose the new settlements. Scotch emigrants were located to lots of 200 acres, which covered the residue of ungranted lands in 1819, but 48 have forfeited their lots from various causes.—The handsome and well situated settlements on the front of Chatham, combined with the prospect of the majestic Ottawa, together with the flourishing settlements and neat villas on the opposite shore, especially the village at Point Fortune, form a *coup d'œil* truly interesting, particularly when it is remembered that all this is the work of about 30 years.—In front of the r. are some small islands that form several rapids.

Chatham Gore.—The emigrant settlements in the Gore in the rear of Argenteuil are chiefly established on the borders of a fine lake about 1 m. in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in width. The land composing this tract or Gore is in general fit for culture, and the front part has been recently surveyed and divided into 4 ranges containing several beautiful lakes, on the borders of which are the houses of the new settlers. The surface is mountainous and the soil rocky, but not so much as to prevent the establishment of excellent farms. The soil is a clayey sandy loam, for the growth of wheat and Indian corn not to be surpassed, and is generally fit for any other grain. The timber is chiefly maple and beech, but there are many other varieties of useful wood: the maple affords large quantities of sugar. 1500 acres and upwards are under cultivation: the annual produce per acre is 20 bushels of wheat, 30 of Indian corn and other grain in proportion. The average price of labour is from 2s. to half a dollar a day, but in summer agricultural labourers are scarce at any price, the different canals employing at high wages all the superfluous population. Hemp could,

doubtless, be cultivated to great advantage and flax is already grown on most farms.—Three roads lead from the S. of Argenteuil, but they do not afford a comfortable conveyance. If the contemplated road to the Rideau should ever be cut, it would of course tend materially to improve this part of the country.—A meeting-house has been lately erected, and the rector of St. Andrew's performs service at stated periods. The settlers in the Gore are all Irish and exclusively of the church of England.—A school-house has also been lately erected, and the scholars are from 30 to 40.—One of the proprietors of lands in the Gore is Mr. Perkins, a naval officer, whose residence is near lake Bouchette. Here are several potash factories but no corn-mill; the inhabitants are obliged to take their grain for grinding and their timber for sawing to the Argenteuil seigniorial mills, a distance of 6 or 7 miles.—Here are about 300 head of neat cattle, chiefly of a mixed breed between the American and Canadian; if they are not so profitable as the new breeds they are, at least, useful and hardy animals.—Several beautiful lakes in the r. and the Gore abound with trout, pickarel, eels and other varieties of fish. The waters of lake Bouchette are clear as a diamond and afford abundance of fine salmon-trout: it is about one mile in circumference, and is bounded by Chatham, Wentworth and the Gore. These lakes, when the country becomes more clear of timber, with the fine diversified hill and dale scenery, will afford one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in the province.—When it is considered that only a few years ago this whole tract of country was a dense forest, several miles from the residence of a human being, it must strike every one with surprise that so much has been effected by poor settlers without capital or any other resource but their labour. Branches of each family having been in the habit of working during the summer on the canals, they have, by saving the produce of their industry, been able to cover this extensive tract with their herds and flocks. These people left their native land with trifling resources, without patronage, guides or protectors, and are now living in comparative plenty without excepting, perhaps, a single family; and there is not a finer looking company of militia in the province than the settlers of the Gore.

Statistics of Chatham and the Gore.

Population	1,473	Medical men	1	Carpenters	5
Churches, Prot.	1	Shopkeepers	2	Shoemakers	4
Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2	Weavers	3
Potasheries	1	Blacksmiths	5	Tanners	2
Potteries	2	Millers	3	Masons	5
Tanneries	2	Millwrights	1	Tailors	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	15,500	Potatoes	16,500	Maple sug.	95
Oats	9,000	Indian corn	1,400		

Live Stock.

Horses	226	Cows	600	Swine	680
Oxen	525	Sheep	1,000		

CHATS, des, (L.), v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE or KETTLE LAKE, v. OTTAWA, R.

CHAUDIERE, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, derives its origin from the springs and streams that feed Lake Megantic, which separates the t. of Marston from Ditchfield; it flows n. from this lake 46 m. to the s. of Aubert Gallion and then n. w. into the St. Lawrence, a distance of 61 m., making its whole course 102 m. from Lake Megantic.—The first stream of any magnitude which falls into the Chaudiere is the R. Eugenie in the projected t. of Gayhurst; it then forms the E. boundary of the t. of Dorset, where it receives numerous tributary streams. The Chaudiere is joined by the Grande Coudé near the s. angle of the t. of Shenley, and after receiving many rivulets it becomes the partition boundary of the S. S. of Aubert Gallion and Aubert de l'Isle, receiving near the s. w. angle of the latter the R. du Loup; hence it proceeds to the s. of Vaudreuil which it divides into two nearly equal parts without being much increased, the small stream Touffre des Pins being the only R. it receives in that S., excepting perhaps one near its N. division line, which is at present unexplored; after this it enters the S. of Ste. Marie which it traverses, becoming the partition boundary of the S. S. of St. Etienne and Joliet, and in its course receives numerous additions but no waters of any note. It then traverses the S. of Lauzon and, about 4 m. from its estuary, receives the R. Beaurivage and still nearer its mouth takes in le Grand Ruisseau and then disembogues itself into the St. Lawrence, about 6 m. below Quebec on the opposite side of the river.—Although the Chaudiere is not navigable throughout for boats or even canoes, on account of its numerous rapids, falls and other

impediments, yet it maintains a character of some importance, being equal if not superior in magnitude to the St. Francis.—The length of country which it traverses is about 100 miles, and the breadth probably not much less for the most part than 30; the extent of land, therefore, which it clears from redundant waters must be from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles. In breadth it varies from 4 to 600 yards, and its stream is frequently divided by islands, some of them containing many acres and covered with timber-trees: the banks in general are high, rocky and steep, rather thickly clothed with wood of indifferent growth; its bed is rugged and much contracted by rocks jutting from the sides, which occasion violent rapids. The descent of the stream over the different shelves occasions falls of considerable height, one of which is particularly celebrated for its beauty and surrounding scenery, but the cause, which contributes so much to the grandeur of its appearance, renders it unserviceable as a water communication.—Although of no utility as a water conveyance, yet the Chaudiere traces out a route whereby an easy access may be had into the American territories, during the whole year. From Quebec, along the E. bank, there is an excellent road for about 50 m. and thence a tolerably good one in continuation as far as R. du Loup, where the Canadian settlements at present terminate.—The most celebrated of the *Chaudiere Falls* are about 4 m. from its mouth. Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than 130 yds. in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colours. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent: the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its

way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin, from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former; there is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river.

CHAWGIS or **OCAU DROUSHTA**, a large lake N. N. W. of Lake St. John. It is on the R. St. Maurice.

CHENE, DU, v. DU CHENE.

CHERTSEY, a projected township in the co. of l'Assomption. In this T. is a chain of mountains, beyond which are 3 leagues of rich meadows on which some persons, without any right whatever, have mown upwards of 6,000 bundles of hay. On these mountains are two or three lakes abounding with fish; beyond which for upwards of 6 leagues the land is very fit for cultivation and produces hard wood, oak, pine and a great quantity of maple from which 50,000 lbs. of sugar are made annually.—At the outlet of the lakes many saw-mills might be erected.—Good roads are opened as far as this T.—Some of the inhabitants of St. Sulpice settled here before 1821; but, having lost their settlements by means of persons who obtained grants from the Crown, they declined settling there.

CHESHAM, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke.

CHESTER, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies between Tingwick and Halifax, and is bounded N. W. by Arthabaska and S. E. by Ham and Wolfestown. This T. has great advantages in point of locality with a soil, in every respect, fit for all the purposes of agriculture though still remaining almost unbroken by the plough. The timber is mostly beech, maple, pine, birch, elm, basswood, butternut, cedar, spruce and hemlock.—Watered by large branches of the Nicolet and Becancour, which wind through it in various directions.—The whole T. has been surveyed and two quarters

of it were granted in 1803, one to the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and the other to various individuals; the other two quarters have been located to the officers and privates of the Canadian militia who served during the last American war. Two or three farms are settled along Craig's Road which traverses this T. diagonally.—*Un-granted and unlocated 4,975 acres.*

Statistics.

Population . 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 40	Barley	. 10	Indian corn	18
Oats	. 30	Potatoes	. 250		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 1	Cows	. 5	Swine	. 9
Oxen	. 3				

CHEVROTIERE, v. LA CHEVROTIERE.

CHIBOUET, river, rises in the recesses of the forest in the co. of St. Hyacinthe; it waters the S. of De Ramzay and, running in an irregular course, falls into the R. Yamaska near the W. angle of that seigniory.

CHICHESTER, a projected township fronting the Ottawa and lying between Sheen and Whatham. It is watered by a stream called the Black River.

CHICOT, fief, v. DUPAS, F.

CHICOUTIMI POST, v. KING'S POSTS.

CHICOUTIMI, river, or **SHEKUTIMISH** which means "farther out it is still deep," forms the S. boundary of the peninsula near Lake St. John in the co. of Saguenay. It rises in Lakes Ouïqui and Kenwangomi, between which and its fall into the Saguenay, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S. W., are 6 or 7 portages, otherwise the Chicoutimi would be navigable for bateaux; but on account of the cascades and rapids which render these portages necessary, canoes only can pass up the R., with which the inhabitants of the Post maintain a traffic with those of L. St. John, the more direct communication by the Saguenay, through the Grande Décharge, being impracticable.—Soon after the Chicoutimi has left L. Kenwangomi it falls 15 ft. into a basin surrounded by high mountains, and this fall causes the first portage, called *Portage des Roches* or *Assini Caputagan*, which extends 200 yards and leads over the rocks which in spring are covered by the R. The basin here formed by the Chicoutimi is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length. This R. then runs down with considerable swift-

ness for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and is embanked by high rocky hills rising to about 200 feet; there the mountains terminate, resting about the region of L. Kenwangomi. The land on the banks then becomes level and appears to improve being timbered with spruce, fir, pine, a few elms and cedar. Occasionally on the left, when the fire has burnt up the vegetable mould, the soil is discovered to be rocky and barren.—About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the Portage des Roches is the *Portage de l'Islet*, or *Ministouki Caputagan*, so called from an islet in the middle of the r.; this islet is longer than the portage which is about 700 yards and lies through good land, a rich dark loam timbered with black birch, spruce, pine and ash. The river is then divided into two channels by a large island; the s. w. channel is broken by cascades and rapids, and the n. e. is a long rapid, which is frequently passed down by canoes.—From the foot of this portage to the *Beau Portage*, or *Milow Caputagan*, is two miles; the river averages about 80 or 90 yards wide, its right bank being high and rocky, while its left is good soil timbered with elm, ash, spruce, birch and pine. On approaching the Beau Portage which lies on the right bank the land is a light, coarse, yellow loam possessing a great proportion of sand and is timbered with spruce, white birch, pine and some elm. Beau Portage, about 250 yards long, lies through tolerable land, chiefly sandy loam timbered with white birch, red pine, poplar and spruce and avoids the cascades about 20 feet in elevation.— $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles hence is the *Portage de l'Enfant*, or *Washkow Caputagan*; the banks of the r. exhibit in this distance much improvement in soil and timber, the former generally an argillaceous loam and the latter spruce, elm, ash, fir, pine, black and white birch and some cedar. The river, which varies from 4 to 6 chains in width, is occasionally interspersed with well-timbered islands, most of which are alluvial. The general course of the river between Beau Portage and the Portage de l'Enfant is about n. n. w.; between these portages the latest explorer met a canoe containing an Indian family; their astonishment at beholding a canoe of strangers was singularly expressed by a smile or rather a silent laugh, for which peculiarity the Montagnais nation is distinguished by the Indian name Papinashuah, which signifies laughers or sneerers. Four miles from Portage de l'Enfant is *Isle au Sepulchre*, which derives its name from having been the

burying-place of two persons who were drowned. The Portage de l'Enfant, about 200 yards long, is so called from an accident which occurred about 50 years since to an Indian, who, in passing this portage, left a young child in his canoe which was carried off by the current and passed over a very considerable fall without upsetting, to the great surprise of the father and of all who have seen the place. The Falls of l'Enfant are between 40 and 50 ft. taking the cascades collectively. The portage lies over tolerably good land, a yellow loam timbered with spruce, ash, cedar, poplar, elm and pine. From the lower landing it is but 20 chains across the basin at the foot of the falls to the *Portage du Chien*, on the right bank of the river.—The *Portage du Chien* also about 200 yds. in length, leads over very good ground and avoids a cascade of about 15 feet in height; it is timbered with cedar, fir, birch, red spruce, white and red pine. The land down the r. preserves that character of fitness for settlement which it more or less exhibits from the Portage de l'Islet, and a few streams discharge themselves on both sides.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther down is the landing at the *Portage de la Poussière* or *Meia Caputagan*, vulgarly called Ka-Ka, at the head of a high fall which at its edge is divided by a small island. The portage is nearly 200 yds. long and the falls about 45 ft.—At the *Portage of Chicoutimi*, above the falls, the river contracts to less than 25 yards while opposite the portage it is about 120. This portage is about a mile below Ka-Ka. The land in that distance is of an excellent description and the timber is elm, ash, pine, fir and some white birch. The *Portage of Chicoutimi* or *Shekutimish Caputagan*, 2 m. in length on the left bank of the river, is very level with the exception of a gulley formed by a small rivulet near its s. w. end.—The *Falls of Chicoutimi* are about 40 or 50 ft., tumbling through a contracted channel over the rocks that interrupt its rapid course into the basin that forms part of the harbour of Chicoutimi.—From an eminence, which overlooks the harbour, the noble stream of the Saguenay is seen to flow in majestic silence towards its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Although not possessing the bold features of L. Kenwangomi, the great breadth of the river, the striking scenery, the group of buildings in the foreground and the small solitary chapel on the adjacent eminence, form a combination of most interesting objects.—The banks of the Chicoutimi

are not above 30 feet in height near the *r.*, but at the distance of about 10 chains on each side there is a second bank about the same height. The timber and soil are the same as in the peninsula formed by this *r.*, the Grande Décharge and the *s. e.* side of Lake St. John.—However safe the harbour of Chicoutimi may be as to winds and moorings, it cannot accommodate ships of considerable draught without their grounding at low water; for vessels that draw more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom cannot reach the basin of the Chicoutimi River, on account of the narrow channel between the shoals that set out from Pointe aux Trembles and the Chicoutimi Point, and in the channel the water is at most but two fathoms. Outside of the shoal, which extends about 300 yards into the stream of the Saguenay, vessels can anchor in 3, 4, or 5 fathoms, nearing Cape St. Francis about a mile below the post. Vessels are also exposed to a very strong current at the ebb tide, which would require their being moored to the shore, besides the anchor. The tide rises between 16 and 18 ft. perpendicular in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours flood.—The harbour and this part of the Saguenay are frozen over from the 1st or 5th of December to the 10 or 15th of May.

CHIENS, AUX, river, in Blainville, rises in a small lake or pond about midway of the line that divides that *S.* from the *S.* of Rivière du Chêne. It runs *n. e.* past the *v.* of Ste. Thérèse and with a gentle inclination *s.* discharges itself into the *r.* St. Jean or Jesus.

CHIEN, AU, a small stream that runs into the *r.* Saguenay.

CHIGOUBICHE, river and lake, in the Saguenay country. The River forms the lake and has two branches forming an angle like that of the rivers Richelieu and St. Lawrence.—The Lake is about 3 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats. It is separated by one carrying-place only from Lake Chuamoushuane.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, river, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into the mouth of the St. Lawrence about 16 m. above the bay of Seven Islands.

CHINOAGOMI (*L.*), *v.* KIGUAGOMI, *L.*

CHINOAGOMISHISH (*L.*), *v.* KIGUAGOMISHISH.

CHIPLOGINISSIS, *v.* EAST LAKES.

CHISSOEMATOU, river, rises in the highlands *s.* of Mistissinnys Lake and running *n. w.* falls into the Assuapmoussoin not far from the *L.* in which that *r.* rises.

CHOMONCHOAN, lake, in the Saguenay coun-

try, not far *n.* from the *L.* in which the *r.* Assuapmoussoin takes its rise.

CHOSSE, à la, river, runs into Lake St. John from the *n. w.*

CHRISTIE MANOR, *v.* NOYAN, *S.*

CHUAMOUSHUANE POST, *v.* KING'S POST.

CHUAMOUSHUANE, river and lake. The river runs into *L.* St. John and is navigable for large bateaux for many leagues and farther up for bark canoes; on the right and left are several small lakes. Lake Chuamoushuane is formed by an expansion of the *r.*; it is nearly 7 l. long and is shallow though deep enough to carry large boats.

CHUB, river, runs into the St. Maurice from the *n. e.*, between the Iroquois rapids and the mouth of Ribbon River.

CINQS, DES, river, falls into the *r.* St. Maurice opposite Lower Matawin Island.

CLARENDON, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded *s.* by Bristol, *w.* by Lac des Chats, *n.* by Litchfield and *e.* by waste lands of the crown.—It possesses numerous small streams, including Prendergast river, all running into Lac des Chats and the Ottawa; and on the boundary-line separating the 8th and 9th ranges are two small lakes called Lake Irien and Decoy Lake.—This township is but thinly settled in front and has no regular roads. It is the last *t.* settled on the *n.* bank of the Ottawa and is 150 m. from Montreal.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 31,729 acres.

Statistics.

Population	. 98	Corn-mills	. 1	Artisans	. 3
Saw-mills	. 1	Potasheries	. 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 430	Potatoes	3980	Indian corn	1380
Oats	. 450	Peas	. 30	Map. sug. cwts	18

Live Stock.

Horses	. 5	Cows	. 14	Swine	. 16
Oxen	. 14	Sheep	. 4		

CLIFTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Compton *w.*, Auckland *e.*, Eaton *n.*, Barford and Hereford *s.* The surface is mountainous and broken; the soil good and generally clothed with birch, maple and beech interspersed with spruce, fir, and a small proportion of pine and poplar. The settlements are chiefly on the road to Eaton in the 2d and 3d ranges, and in the corner of the *t.* on Salmon river. The soil, which is unexceptionable, would produce grain of every kind abundantly. Some swamps covered with

cedar and black ash spread in different directions and might be drained with the greatest facility.—The timber is spruce, beech, ash, maple, birch and basswood; the spruce greatly predominating.—Watered by 2 or 3 rivers and by many less considerable streams, all of which ultimately fall into the St. Francis; it is also watered by some small lakes in which are trout, succors, chub, perch and eels.—Though large grants have been made to several persons since the year 1799, they have attracted but few settlers.—The roads improve but slowly, and there is one bridge.—At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—The population in 1827 was 60 and is now 83.—*Un-granted and unlocated*, 1,000 acres.

Statistics.

Population .	83	Corn-mills .	1	Potasheries .	2
Schools .	1	Saw-mills .	1	Pearlasheries	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	1,286	Barley .	90	Peas .	90
Oats .	1,020	Potatoes .	1,510	Indian corn	310

Live Stock.

Horses .	51	Cows .	78	Swine .	65
Oxen .	62	Sheep .	170		

CLINTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is a small tract, only equal in dimension to the quarter of a township. It is most agreeably situated at the s. extremity of Lake Megantic, joining Marston n. and in other directions surrounded by Chesham and unsurveyed wastes. The soil in general is of the very first quality, exhibiting many large patches of luxuriant pastures. The timber is pine, beech, maple, birch, fir, spruce and cedar.—It is watered by the river Arnold and some other streams falling into the lake. No part is settled, although the t. abounds with numerous excellent situations, where the land is fit for every species of agriculture.

CLORIDON, seigniory, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the R. Ristigouche. The boundaries of this S. were formerly settled by an agreement between the heirs of René d'Eneau and Mr. de Fronsac. This S. extends from the mouth of the P. Percé up the R. Ristigouche.—It has never been settled and is now the property of the crown. An historical account of it and its extent are included in the title.

Title.—"Par Acte de Foi et Hommage rendu le 3me Juin, 1736, par Jean Claude Lout, au nom d'Anne Morin, son épouse, veuve de René d'Eneau et au nom du Capitaine René d'Eneau, son fils, pour le fief d'Eneau il paroit

qu'il exhiba une ordonnance de Mr. de Champigny, Intendant, du 28me Mars, 1691, annexée à une requête, faite par feu le dit Sieur d'Eneau, exposant que ses titres lui avoient été enlevés par les Anglois, et demandant d'être maintenu dans sa possession de la rivière Ristigouche avec huit lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, le long de la dite rivière, et les isles et battures qui se trouveront devant de la dite étendue, avec droit de chasse, pêche, &c. La susdite ordonnance accordant le contenu de cette requête, sauf seulement les oppositions que pourra faire Mr. de Fronsac, Seigneur de Miramichi. De plus un accord entre les héritiers du dit feu Sieur René d'Eneau et Mr. de Fronsac, par lequel Cloridon fut borné comme suit, savoir, commençant à l'entrée de la rivière au Percé, qui tombe dans celle de Ristigouche, en montant la dite rivière Ristigouche; et que les rums de vent des terres du dit Sieur d'Eneau soient Nord-est et Sud-ouest pour la profondeur, conformément à ceux du dit Sieur de Fronsac, et à l'égard du front ou largeur Sud-est et Nord-ouest."—*Ins. Con. Sup. lettre D. folio 53.*

CLYDE, river, rises in Lake William in the t. of Halifax, whence, through the line that divides that t. from Inverness, it enters Lake Lomond, taking an e. course. After running through that L. it is soon increased by the Black River from the n. and the Bullet River from the s. After receiving Chaffer's Brook it runs to the division-line of Inverness, near which it enters the R. Becancour in the 14th range of the t. of Nelson.

COATICOOK or KAWATIKOUCK, river, in the co. of Sherbrooke, rises in the state of Vermont and a little below the v. of Norton enters the rear line of the t. of Barford at its s. w. angle; then running along the boundary-line it enters the 7th range of the t. of Compton and running through that t., bearing to the n. e., enters the 7th range of the t. of Ascott, where, near the v. of Lennoxville, it empties itself into the R. St. Francis.—In Compton it turns Conroy's mills in the 5th range and Pennoyer's mills in the 2nd. It is so much obstructed by falls, which form good sites for mills, that its only advantage for transport is the running of logs to the different mills.

COLERAINE, a projected township in the co. of Megantic, bounded n. by Thetford and Ireland, e. by Tring, s. by Winslow and w. by Garthby. Watered by lake St. Francis and some small lakes and streams.

COLUMBIA FALLS, v. OTTAWA, R.

COLUMBIA POND is a small lake in the t. of Hull at the e. extremity of the 5th range. It is fed by a stream that rises in the 7th range, which passes through the lake and conducts its waters to the Ottawa a little s. of the estuary of the Gatineau.

COMEATHIEUE, (R.), v. KACUATHIEUE.

COMMISSIONERS' LAKE, in the co. of Saguenay, is on the R. Ouitchouan and is separated from

Bouchette L. by Blueberry hills. It receives several rivers, among which are Red river from the N. W. and the rivers Davis and Gouldie from the W.

COMPTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, joins Ascot N. W., Barnston and Barford S. E., Hatley S. W. and Clifton N. E. and is in no respect inferior to Ascot. In various parts it has many wide spreading but gentle rises of most excellent land thickly covered with pine, maple and beech timber of fine quality and large size.—Completely watered by the rivers Coaticook and Moose, the former connecting with Lake Tomefobi and both with the St. Francis, besides many less considerable streams near which are some fine breadths of luxuriant meadow and pasture.—An industrious population, about 1200 souls, inhabit numerous settlements on the banks of the rivers, where most of the farms appear to be in a very thriving and excellent condition, generally producing crops of wheat of excellent quality, and in quantity far beyond the home consumption. Many large patches of land might be very beneficially employed in the culture of flax and hemp. The principal rivers work several mills and there are some manufactories of pot and pearl-ash.—Through the most cultivated parts roads have been opened and bridges thrown over the rivers, all kept in good repair, by which a communication is formed with the main road to Quebec and with the state of Vermont.—There are a few traders and artisans, who, in following their respective trades, create something like the first rudiments of commerce and confer a comparative importance upon this increasing settlement. This township was erected by patent in 1802, when 26,460 acres were granted to Jesse Pennoyer, Esq. and several associates, much of which was immediately cleared and is the best settled and best cultivated part of the T.; the greatest portion of this grant is at present held by various settlers, M. Pennoyer having retained no more than a sufficiency for his own use. In the year 1810, 13,110 acres in the easternly part were granted to Sir Rob. S. Milnes, Bart., and several lots of it are now in an advanced state of cultivation; the whole, from the general quality of the soil, by a little industry and good management, might be turned to a very profitable account.—The common price for clearing lands in this T. is from 10 to 12 dollars an acre.

Statistics.

Population 1202	Saw-mills . 7	Pearlasheries 1
Churches, Pro. 1	Carding-mills 1	Shop-keepers 2
Schools . 1	Fulling-mills 1	Taverns . 2
Corn-mills . 2	Potasheries . 1	Artisans . 9

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	17,510	Rye .	2,000	Peas .	5,100
Oats .	13,160	Buck wheat	1,911	Potatoes	22,800
Barley .	1,313	Indian corn	4,150		

Live Stock.

Horses .	803	Cows .	1150	Swine .	1270
Oxen .	926	Sheep .	2420		

CONNECTICUT LAKE, in the T. of Drayton, forms part of a large R. of the same name that runs into the state of Vermont.

CONTRECEUR, seigniory, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded by Bellevue and Cournoyer S. W., St. Ours N. E. and by St. Denis in the rear.—Two leagues in front by two in depth.—Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de Contrecoeur and is now the property of the heirs of Monsieur de Laperriere.—The land is rich and fertile, in some few places flat and low but almost every where in a favourable state of cultivation; it produces good crops of grain of excellent quality. So much of this S. is settled that the tracts of woodland are insignificant, in proportion to the whole extent, and in these tracts timber of large dimensions is scarce.—The Ruisseau La Prade, rising about the middle of the S., and several smaller streams contribute to the fertility of the soil and in their course work some mills.—All the lands are conceded and most of them prior to 1759, on the royal terms. There are five ranges of concessions of different depths, separated by as many public roads intersected by others running from the Saint Lawrence, and also by the main road extending from St. Denis and St. Antoine, on the R. Richelieu, to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 2 l. whence there is a ferry to La Valtrie on the opposite shore; the fare is 2s. for a foot passenger and 7s. 6d. for a horse and carriage. In the second range of concessions is the Brûlé St. Antoine and in the fourth Le Grand Brûlé: these places derive their appellations from the method, sometimes adopted, of clearing the lands by burning the wood upon the ground where it is felled, after such parts of it as are wanted for immediate use are removed; or else by setting fire to the trees and underwood while standing: when once fairly on fire, they

will often continue to burn for weeks before the flames are subdued. How far the conflagration has spread is shown by the blackened and scorched appearance of the contiguous woods, and by the many half consumed trunks and roots that remain for years in the ground, being extirpated only as the farmer's leisure offers convenient opportunities. Accidental fires sometimes occur in the forests, which, being spread by the wind, and no means taken to extinguish them, occasion brûlés to a great extent.—There are two neat churches and parsonage-houses in this S. but no village; the houses however are numerous, distributed along the different roads in the concessions and towards the banks of the St. Lawrence.—The group of small islands in front, called Les Islets de Contreccœur, is an appendage to the S.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant au Sieur de Contreccœur, de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur; à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les terres du Sieur de St. Ours, jusqu'à celles du Sieur de Villeray."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 190.

COO COO CASH, river and lakes, in the co. of Quebec, are between the rivers Flammand and Vermilion which fall E. into the St. Maurice above the North Bastonais river.

COPPS VILLAGE, *v.* STANSTEAD, T.

CORIBOU, river. This small stream runs into the Saguenay just below Cap St. François.

COSUPSCOUL (R.) *v.* CASUPSCULL.

COTE de BEAUPRE, seignory, in the cos. of Saguenay and Montmorenci, joins Beauport S. W. and reaches to the R. du Gouffre N. E. extending 16 leagues on the St. Lawrence by 6 in depth.—Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to Sieur Cheffault de la Régnerdière; now the property of the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec.—This very extensive seignory is more mountainous than any other in the province, yet it contains a large proportion of rich and fertile land. The nature of the soil varies much; on the low grounds along the front, from Beauport to Cap Tourmente, is a dark-coloured mould of good quality, occasionally mixed with sand, clay and marl; on the higher lands is for the most part a strong black earth, which, as it approaches the mountains, gives place to a yellowish loam.—Beech, maple, birch, pine, hickory and basswood are very abundant, also the inferior kinds, cedar, spruce fir, hemlock, &c.—From the N. E. extremity of this S. to Cap Tourmente, rather more than 22 m., is a strip of land

varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 1 m. bounded N. by an eminence of considerable elevation: the part of this space not under tillage is very excellent meadow land; the outer margin, at low water, is a continued marsh of not much less than 1 m. in width visited by wild-ducks, snipes and plover in amazing numbers. Beyond this level the ground continues to rise by gradations until it reaches the lofty mountains in the rear. *Cap Tourmente* is a bold bluff point, rising 1892 ft. above the St. Lawrence and a very prominent object; hence to *Cap Maillard*, another bold promontory about 5 l. down the river, there is a continuation of capes and projecting points, which, varying greatly in their size and height, rise abruptly from the beach; at their base is the route called *Le Chemin des Caps*, which is the only means of communication between the two places and not passable at high water. From *Cap Maillard* to *Cap de la Baie*, nearly 3 l., is a narrow space between the river and the rising ground in the division called *La Petite Rivière*, similar to that westward of *Cap Tourmente*, which is very well cultivated. Proceeding by the Bay of St. Paul and the river du Gouffre, the country is exceedingly mountainous; but the soil is good, thickly inhabited and well cultivated.—This seignory is watered by a great many streams running into the St. Lawrence and the river du Gouffre; the more considerable are—

Montmorenci
Du Sault à la Puce
Au Chien
Ste. Anne
Du Domaine

Du Sault au Cochon
Bras du nord-ouest du
Gouffre
Des Mares
Remus, &c. &c.

The corn-mill, formerly on *la Petite Rivière*, is now erected on the river du Sault à la Puce. The old mill on the R. Remus was on the E. of the road; the new one is built on the W. side about $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpent from the old site.—This seignory is divided into 8 parishes, viz.—

Ange Gardien
Chateau Richer
Ste. Anne
St. Joachim

St. Féréol
La Petite Rivière
Baie de St. Paul
St. Urbain.

In each of these parishes are one church, one parsonage-house, one corn-mill and several saw-mills.—The best cultivated and most populous divisions of the seignory are Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne, St. Joachim and the settlements of St. Féréol. Between the settlements of St. Féréol and those of *La Petite Rivière* a barren tract

intervenes 5 l. in length, which has always proved most injurious to the progress of the settlements about St. Paul's Bay, there being no means of communication between the two settlements, except by water and the uncertain route of Le Chemin des Caps.—The roads in this important S. have undergone considerable improvements latterly. The road traced in 1815 by the Dep. Grand Voyer, Chevalier D'Estimenville, which runs circuitously along the front of the S., being found inconvenient, a new one has been opened by order of the legislature and money for its completion voted. This road was opened in 1818 by Mr. Fournier, under the direction of the commissioners of roads appointed by the Assembly; it extends from the N. W. end of the Route de St. Antoine to the R. Ste. Anne, $29\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The sum of 1000*l.* having been voted for the purpose of making settlements on this road, 13 settlers were established previous to the 8th Jan. 1830, and a house was then being built for a settler at the 14th or last post.—The mean depth of the cultivated lands in this S., measuring from the front, is as follows:

Arpents.	Arpents.	Arpents.
Ange Gardien 30	Ste. Anne 40	St. Féréal 30
Chateau Richer 30	St. Joachim 25	

The height of the most elevated parts of the S. is as follows:

Cap Tourmente .	1892 feet, measured.
Montagne Ste. Anne	1900 feet, supposed.
Cap Maillard .	2200 feet, supposed.
Mountain Remy from 6 to 700 feet.	

The *Parish of Ange Gardien*, by a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of Mar. 3, 1722, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the R. Montmorenci; E. by the R. du Petit-Pré which separates it from the P. of Chateau Richer; it comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. All the farms in this P. were conceded previous to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, at the rate of 20 sols for each front arpent. This parish is populous and well settled and the main road, passing along the eminence almost fronting the river, presents a number of very good houses on each side, which, with those on the rising grounds more in the interior, have a most picturesque effect. Many young agriculturists have left this P. and that of Chateau Richer and settled in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers; but none go to the townships.

The *Parish of Chateau Richer*, by a regulation confirmed by a royal decree of March 3, 1722, in which it is called *la Paroisse de la Visitation de Notre Dame*, extends W. from the R. du Petit-Pré, which separates it from the parish of Ange Gardien, to the R. au Chien E. which divides it from the P. of Ste. Anne. It runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ l. along the shore of the St. Lawrence and comprehends the whole depth of that part of the S. In this P. are the ruins of a Franciscan monastery, built at the beginning of the last century, on a little rocky promontory on the bank of the St. Lawrence; its destruction took place at the time the British army, under General Wolfe, was encamped on the E. side of the river Montmorenci: the exterior walls and part of an adjoining tower still remain. On a rising ground, in the rear of these ruins, stands the parish church, rather a handsome structure with two spires: from this spot a wide-spreading and beautiful prospect unfolds itself, comprehending a large portion of the river, Cap Tourmente, the Island of Orleans, Cape Diamond and the intermediate scenery of well-cultivated tracts bounded by distant mountains to the N. and S. About $\frac{1}{2}$ league from the church is a charming cascade on the river Sault à la Puce.—All the farms in this parish were conceded before 1759, each 3 arpents in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, paying a quit-rent of 20 sols for each front arpent.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne*, by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, which confirmed a regulation of Feb. 20, 1721, extends one league in front along the St. Lawrence and is bounded W. by the P. of Chateau Richer and E. by the P. of St. Joachim from which it is separated by the R. Ste. Anne, and stretches to the rear line of the S.—All the lands or farms in this P. were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 3 arpents in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, subject to the moderate payment of about 2 livres old currency for each front arpent as a kind of quit-rent.

The *Parish of St. Joachim*, by a regulation made Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, March 3, 1722, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues along the St. Lawrence from Cap Tourmente E. to the R. Ste. Anne, W. and N.—This is one of the most beautiful parishes in Lower Canada; it is thickly inhabited and the lands are of good quality and in high cultivation, producing wheat and other grain very plentifully; it contains also some very luxuriant pasturage.

Nearly all the farms in this parish were conceded prior to 1759, each extending 2 or 3 arpents in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, subject to a quit-rent of about 2 livres old currency per front arpent; for the small number of farms conceded since 1759 the seigniors must pay very moderate rents, for the farmer, who pays most, is annually charged for his farm only 9s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in money and a quarter of a bushel of wheat; the greater number pay much less. The farms in this parish are very unequal in extent and much divided; many on the St. Lawrence are $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth by 1, 2, or 3 arpents in front; others are bounded n. w. by the river Ste. Anne, s. e. by the St. Lawrence and the road called *Trait-carré* and some on that road by a concession called St. Elzéard; so that the depth of these farms varies from about 25 to 75 arpents. Besides the farms of a uniform breadth, there are others varying from a quarter of an arpent to 15 or 20 arpents. The only part of all these farms fit for cultivation is that extending from the St. Lawrence to the foot of the hills; it would be useless to attempt to turn the other parts to profit. These farms are so much divided that a farmer sometimes possesses land in 5 or 6 different places. The farmers, in general, rear their families in rustic respectability and nothing more. All the lands fit for cultivation are occupied; many are unconceded n. e. of St. Féréol, but the climate is there so severe that corn cannot generally be grown to advantage; the farmers, therefore, instead of breaking up new lands, have neither the courage nor the means of cultivating the lands conceded between 1740 and 1750.—The new road communicating from St. Paul's Bay to this parish traverses some good lands lying n. e. of St. Joachim parish and n. w. of *la Chaîne des Caps*, extending from *Cap Tourmente* to *Cap Maillard*.—The parochial church has nothing remarkable in its exterior, but the interior is decorated in the most elegant manner, and it would be difficult to select a parish in all the province whose inhabitants excel those of St. Joachim in social, moral, and religious duties.—In this parish, delightfully situated on a rising ground, at a short distance from Cap Tourmente, is a charming country residence called *le Coteau Fortin*, with a chapel and various outbuildings, belonging to the seminary of Quebec, to which many of the superiors retire every year during the

summer.—From 150 to 200 barrels of eels are caught by the inhabitants in this p. and at les Caps.

The *Parish of St. Fereol* lies n. w. of the parish of St. Joachim and is about 2 l. in front. The settlements range chiefly along the w. bank of the R. Ste. Anne for about 6 m.; and the cleared lands commence 5 or 6 arpents e. of the Rivière a la Rose. Some of the inhabitants are sufficiently rich, but many of them are poor and receive charitable assistance from the inhabitants of the adjoining p. of St. Joachim.

The *Parish of Petite Rivière*, by a regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, confirmed by a decree of the council of state, Mar. 3, 1722, extends one l in front along the St. Lawrence. The road through the settlements of this parish is, for about 6 miles, well settled on each side, the houses neat and the farms in a respectable state of tillage. The road continues to La Martine, a settlement about 3 m. in the interior, whence it goes through Côté St. Antoine and Côté St. Gabriel, as far as the R. Remus, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At short intervals through this route are houses and farms in a flourishing state. From 8 to 900 barrels of eels are annually caught by the inhabitants in this parish and at des Caps in the neighbourhood.

The *Parish of Baie de St Paul*, by a decree of the 3rd of March, 1722, which confirms the regulation of Sept. 20, 1721, includes the S. of du Gouffre, 3 l. on the St. Lawrence s. w. and the Isle aux Coudres. In St. Paul's Bay and along the river du Gouffre the settlements are girted by a lofty range of mountains, stretching n. from the St. Lawrence and enclosing a valley about 13 m. in length and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, the greatest part of which is numerously inhabited and very well cultivated, notwithstanding the land is in many places very rocky and uneven: several spots on the sides of the hills, being difficult of access from their elevated and precipitous situation, are tilled by manual labour and are extremely fertile in grain of most kinds. On this tract the houses of the inhabitants are nearly all of stone, very well built and whitewashed on the outside, which greatly adds to the gaiety of the general prospect of the settlement, as well as to the neatness of their individual appearance. Several small streams descend from the mountains, and after meandering through the valley fall into the Rivière du Gouffre, turning in their way several saw and corn-mills. The main road passes at the foot of

the bounding heights to the extremity of the cultivated land in Côte St. Urbain, and on each side presents many neat and interesting farms and settlements in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre is situated on the bank of the Rivière du Gouffre.

The *Parish* of *St. Urbain*, by a decree dated Sept. 8, 1827, extends about 9 miles along the *R.* du Gouffre by about 9 miles in depth.—This *p.* is watered by two arms of the du Gouffre.—The soil

is sandy.—Several saw-mills are about $\frac{1}{2}$ l. from the chapel; and on the rivulet Remy is seated the new seigniorial mill at a short distance from the old one. In this *p.* is a considerable quantity of iron ore and a magnetic ore, a large specimen of which the author laid before the literary society of Quebec with specimens of white lead: this ore was found in the vicinity of the lower corn-mill at St. Paul's Bay.

Statistical Table of the Seigniority of Côte de Beaupré.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Pre-byters.	Corn-mills.	Carling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Felling-mills.	Taverns.	Shopkeepers.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock.					
															Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Maple sugar, cwt.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ange Gardien	701	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	6500	4572	130	.	5200	676	49	236	354	590	1888	1652
Chateau Richer	1037	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	10920	3000	740	.	3480	740	49	360	540	900	2880	720
Petite Rivière	337	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	2	2132	750	260	.	2850	520	130	100	171	210	450	250
Sainte Anne	692	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	9340	5200	156	520	6500	650	61	234	1521	1755	1572	1638
St. Féréol	519	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2285	1560	.	780	3500	130	49	162	258	430	1376	344
St. Joachim	689	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	41	3	9360	650	130	.	6200	390	67	240	360	600	1920	480
St. Paul and St. Urbain	2628	1	1	1	4	2	31	1	3	30	6	187	9	18500	2340	2600	910	18206	607	.	683	1365	1810	3664	2270	
Total		6603	7	7	7	5	3	33	1	5	64	8	9247	14	59080	18072	4010	2210	45936	3713	405	2015	4569	6295	14050	7354

Title.—"Concession du 15me Janvier, 1636, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Cheffault de la Régnerdière*, située du côté du Nord du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant l'étendue de terre qui se trouve depuis la borne du côté Sud-ouest du dit fief, qui le sépare d'avec celui ci-devant appartenant au Sieur *Giffard*, en descendant le dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, jusqu'à la rivière du *Gouffre*, sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres; avec les isles du cap brûlé, l'islet rompu et autres islets et batteries au devant de la dite Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 667.

COUDEE, GRANDE, river, rises in and runs through waste lands belonging to the crown, and empties itself into the *R.* du Loup, opposite the *T.* of Jersey in the co. of Beauce.

COUGHNAWAGA (V.), v. SAULT ST. LOUIS, S.

COULANGE (L.), v. OTTAWA, R.

COULES DES ROCHES, river, in the island of Montreal, rises in the Côté de St. Leonard, and running *N. E.* for about 3 m. turns *N.* and falls into the *R.* des Prairies opposite the *N. E.* end of Isle Jesus.

COULEUVRES, DES (L.), v. L. ST. JOHN.

COURCELLES (I.), v. DORVAL, I.

COURNOYER, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, lies contiguous to Dutord and is bounded *N. E.* by Gentilly.— $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, but the original title has not been discovered. It now belongs to Etienne Le Blanc, Esq.—Towards the rear the land is higher but in all other respects

precisely similar to Becancour, and the timber is nearly of the same species that prevails there. Two-thirds of the land is well settled and in a superior state of cultivation.

Title.—"Situé au Sud du fleuve *St. Laurent*, contenant une demi lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Gentilly* et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Dutort*, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur *Linctot*.—Par le reglement des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief est cité pour avoir deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur."—*Régistre du papier Terrier*, folio 204, le 2me Mars, 1725.

COURNOYER, seigniority, in the co. of Vercheres, is bounded *N. W.* by Vercheres and Bellevue; *S. W.* by Belœil; *N. E.* by Contrecoeur and in the rear by the *R.* Richelieu.— $1\frac{3}{4}$ leagues in front by 2 in depth. Granted March 1st, 1695, to Sieur de Cournoyer, and is now possessed by Joseph Tous-saint Drolet, Esq.—All this *S.* is conceded and settled and the land is nearly similar to that of Vercheres and Contrecoeur, chiefly of good quality, producing wheat and other grain in abundance. The best cultivated part is on the bank of the Richelieu and towards Contrecoeur; the quantity under management is about two-thirds of the whole. The uncleared lands are chiefly at the *N. W.* angle, and afford wood of inferior kinds only.—It is watered by the Richelieu and the

Ruisseau Gaudete.—The roads are generally good and an excellent one leading from the village of Vercheres, close to the St. Lawrence, and following the Richelieu joins the main public road to Chambly, &c.—Although there is no village there is one school for boys.—Oxen as well as horses are used in agricultural labour. One-half of the wheat grown is consumed in the S, the other half is sold either as corn or flour.—Three ferries over the Richelieu.—Three concessions in front, of an irregular shape, are in the *Parish of St. Mark*; the church, 120 ft. by 50, is on the bank of the Richelieu.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Mark.

Population	1173	Schools	. 1	Shopkeepers	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	. 5	Taverns	. 2
Presbyteries	1	Tanneries	. 1	Artisans	. 15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 15,600	Potatoes	21,500	Indian corn	100
Oats	. 9,100	Peas	. 4,000	Mixed grain	910
Barley	. 200	Rye	. 2,600	Maplesug.	cwt. 28

Live Stock.

Horses	. 420	Cows	. 620	Swine	. 380
Oxen	. 380	Sheep	. 2,400		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1695, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Cournoyer, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur du côté du Nord de la rivière Richelieu, à commencer à la Seigneurie du Sieur Joseph Hertel, en descendant la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 19.

COURVAL, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is in the rear of Baie St. Antoine or Lefebvre and extends to the T. of Wendover.—2 l. in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted Sept. 25th, 1754, to Sieur Cressé and is now possessed by — Badeam, Esq.—But little of this grant is cleared; the land however is much above mediocrity: in a few swampy places is found the timber usual on a wet soil; the uplands produce beech, maple, birch and pine.—This S. is watered by the s. w. branch of the Nicolet and by the St. Francis, on which is a corn-mill belonging to the seignior.—The settlers are established upon the banks of the two rivers and have improved their farms very fast; their number would have been greater if the rents imposed were more easy.—The only road is that from St. Antoine to the new townships.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Septembre, 1754, faite au Sieur Cressé, par le Marquis Duquesne, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, de deux lieues de front sur

trois lieues de profondeur, située au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie vulgairement nommée la Baie St. Antoine ou du Febvre, au bord du lac St. Pierre, laquelle Seigneurie à deux lieues ou environ de front, sur deux lieues seulement de profondeur, et se trouve enclavée entre le fief du Sieur Cressé pere, au Nord-est, et un autre fief appartenant au Sieur Lussaudière au Sud-ouest."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10, folio 19.

COVEY'S HILL, v. HEMMINGFORD, T.

Cox, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded E. by the T. of Hope; S. by the bay of Chaleurs; W. by the T. of Hamilton and N. by waste lands of the crown.—It is watered by the R. Bonaventure and contains the town of New Carlisle and the village of Paspébiac.—*New Carlisle* is partly in Cox and partly in Hope, but the greater part is in Cox. It is a small fishing town and is laid out with a view to future compactness and regularity. It is centrally situated on the Bay of Chaleurs; the houses are built of wood and a gaol, a court-house, a custom-house and a school have been erected. The situation is very healthy, and the adjacent lands rank among the most fertile in the district. Numerous settlements extend on each side, occupying nearly the whole front of the townships of Cox and Hope, and which, including the town, contain nearly one-half of the whole population. These settlements are in a much more improved state than any of the others. The want of corn-mills is seriously felt by the inhabitants, and greatly retards the progress of agriculture: there are good mill sites on a river that takes its source in a small lake in the T., and which runs near these settlements. In front there is an excellent beach, where the fish is cured and dried.—The *Village of Paspébiac* is S. W. of New Carlisle, and is seated on the margin of the Bay of Chaleurs. This village is the principal commercial depot of a company of merchants trading under the firm of Robins and Co. The Company made its first establishment at Paspébiac in 1767 and was obliged to abandon it, from the autumn of 1778 to the spring of 1783, on account of the depredations of the Americans. Since that period they have continued it unremittingly to the present day. They have built 20 square-rigged vessels, which carry 3790 tons, besides a number of small ones, for the coasting trade, of 30 to 65 tons each. Their establishment comprises 8 dwelling-houses, 10 store-houses, with a sail-loft, rigging-loft and mould-loft for ship-builders and 11 sheds. The annual amount of outfits and supplies imported from Europe is upwards

of £10,000 sterling. They export annually from 22 to 27,000 quintals of dried codfish, about 100 barrels of pickled fish and 30 to 50 tons of cod-liver oil. Besides this establishment the company have an extensive fishing-post at Percé, one at Grand River and one at New Port, where the ships' crews and a number of servants from the parishes in the environs of Quebec, in all about and sometimes above 350 men, are employed from the beginning of May to the latter end of August, and about half that number till the close of the navigation in the latter end of Nov. The trade they carry on in the district of Gaspé supports about 800 families, which are supplied by the Company with all necessaries for the fisheries, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

Statistics,

comprehending Paspébiac and part of Carlisle in Hope t.

Population	667	Gaols	.	1	River craft	.	6
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	.	1	Tonnage	.	450
Presbyteries	1	Artisans	.	18	Keel boats	.	37
Court-houses	1						

Annual Agricultural Produce.

		Bushels.			Bushels.
Wheat	.	1,800	Potatoes	.	7,050
Oats	.	1,620	Peas	.	400

Live Stock.

Horses	.	57	Cows	.	149	Swine	.	325
Oxen	.	133	Sheep	.	374			

Title of Paspébiac.

"Concession du 10me Novembre, 1707, faite par Rigaud, Gouverneur, et Randot, Intendant, au Sieur Pierre Leymar, de la pointe de Paspébiac, dans la Baie des Chaleurs, avec une lieue de front du côté de l'Est de la dite pointe et une lieue du côté de l'Ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront au devant de l'étendue de la dite concession, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, lettre C, folio 38.*

CRAIG'S ROAD, v. ROADS.

CRANBOURNE, township, in the co. of Beauce, is bounded N. by Frampton, E. by Standon and Ware, S. by Watford, W. by Aubert de l'Isle and Vaudreuil, and is 45 m. from Quebec.—The lands are surveyed and divided and are with few exceptions of good quality. The part, between the main branch of the R. Etchemin and the lake of that name, consists of an excellent upland soil well calculated for settling. The price for clearing land in this T. is 50s. per acre.—Cranbourne is watered by numerous streams and several lakes, the principal of which are the rivers Des Fleurs and Guillaume, Lake Etchemin and Petit Lac.—*Ungranted and unlocated 40,000 acres.*

CRAWFORD LAKE, in the first lot of the 3rd range of Chatham Gore, between Lakes Nesse and Bouchette, near the boundary line of Wentworth.

CREUX, rivulet.—The Ruisseau Creux is a small stream that rises in the S. of Terrebois; it runs N. E. into the S. of Riv. du Loup.

CROCHE, a name given to the North Bastonais R.

CROMER LAKE, v. LA NORAYE, S.

CROOKED LAKE, v. N. BASTONAI, S.

CROSS, THE, v. WAGANSIS, R.

CROSSWAYS, lake, is an expansion of the earlier waters of the R. St. Maurice; it lies between lakes Chawgis and Oskelanaia.

CULOTTE, la, lake, lies in the centre of a range of lakes forming the first waters of the river aux Lievres.

CUMBERLAND, fief, in the S. of Aubert de l'Isle, fronts the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. by Vaudreuil.

CUSHCOUIA, bay, v. BADDELY, R.

CUTIATENDI (L.), v. AUX PINS, R.

D.

DAAQUAM, river, rises in the T. of Ware and, running E. through waste lands of the crown, enters the co. of L'Islet; being increased by the waters of the Eseganetsogook river and lake it soon after falls into the R. St. John.

D'AILLEBOUT D'ARGENTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded in front by the river L'Assomption; S. W. by the T. of Kildare; N. E. by the S. of De Ramzay and in the rear by waste crown lands.—1½ league in front by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Oct. 6, 1736, to Sieur Jean D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil and now belongs to the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—It contains about 40 houses along the road near the front.

Title.—"Concession du 6me Oct., 1736, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, derrière la Seigneurie de Lanauaie, laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'Assomption; du côté du Sud-ouest par la ligne de la continuation de la Seigneurie de Lavaltrie; d'autre côté, au Nord-est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux terres non-concédées, et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture; joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 14.*

DARTIGNY (S.), v. VILLERAY, S.

DAUPHIN, river, in the island of Orleans, is a

small stream formed by three rivulets. It turns a mill at its mouth on the s. e. side, opposite Isle Madame.

D'AUTEUIL, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is in the rear of the augmentation to Belair and is bounded n. e. by Bourglouis; s. w. by the s. of Jacques Cartier; n. w. by waste crown lands.—Half a league in breadth by $4\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Feb. 19, 1693, to the Sieur d'Auteuil.—This mountainous tract is still in a state of nature, and is indeed likely so to remain. It produces some good timber and, judging from the different kinds, the soil may be considered above mediocrity.—The r. Ste. Anne traverses it near the middle.

Title.—"Concession du 15me Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur D'Auteuil, d'un reste de terre non-concédé, qui a pour de front la ligne de profondeur du Sieur Toupin Dusault; au Nord-est la ligne du Sieur Dupont, au Sud-ouest celle du fief du dit Sieur D'Auteuil; et au Nord-ouest la ligne qui sera tirée au bout de quatre lieues et demie; ensemble les rivières et ruisseaux et tout ce que s'y trouvera compris."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 10.

DAUTRE (F.), v. LANORAYE.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs from the north and empties itself into the right bank of the r. Peribonea, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from L. St. John; it appears to be navigable for canoes for a great distance and continues about 10 chains wide as far as the first portage, which is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth.

DAVID RIVER, in the co. of Yamaska, is formed by the Ruisseau des Chênes and other small streams rising in the t. of Upton, which meet in the S. of Deguir and that of Bourgmairie East, where this r. waters the domain of J. Wurtell, Esq. and turns the mills belonging to that gentleman; it soon after enters the S. of Yamaska and falls into the r. of that name a little above Isle Joseph.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Two Mountains, is formed by the waters of several lakes in Chatham Gore, and running s. into the S. of Argenteuil falls into the North River.

DAVIS RIVER, in the co. of Saguenay, runs into Commissioners' Lake from the w. opposite Blueberry Plains.

DAVIS (V.), v. CHATHAM, T.

DAWSON'S LAKE, in the Gore of Chatham, lies in the 2nd and 3rd ranges and in the centre of that part in front, which has been surveyed.

DEADMAN'S ISLE, v. MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

DEBARTCH (S.), v. ST. HYACINTHE, S.

DECOY LAKE, in the t. of Clarendon, lies e. of Erien Lake, near the centre of the t., between the 9th and 10th ranges.

DEEP RIVER, in the co. of Quebec, runs through waste lands s. w. into lake Quaquagamack.

DEGUIR, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, bounded n. and n. e. by Pierreville and St. François; s. and s. e. by the township of Upton; s. w. by Bourgmairie East and n. e. by Courval.—Its figure is irregular, the greatest length being $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. but its extent does not agree with the original grant, which specifies 2 l. of front by 2 l. deep.—Granted, Sept. 23, 1751, to Sieur Joseph Deguir, called Desrosiers; the property now belongs to Josias Wurtell, Esq. who has about 300 settlers.—In many places the land is low but, if cleared, fit for productions of every sort common to the country. The timber is generally of a superior class. Several branches of the river David water it and along them are dispersed a few settlers, who have their farms in a forward state of cultivation.—Were a critical revision of the boundaries to take place, some of these tenants now holding from the seignior of Deguir would prove to be located within the township of Upton.—The road to Drummondville (v. Grantham) is now finished; a better road to the borough of Sorel is much wanted, the present one being long, very winding and passing over a great many hills, it would be advisable to give it a straighter direction towards the r. Yamaska at some place fit for the erection of a bridge. The cost of this alteration has been calculated at about £400.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Septembre, 1751, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Joseph Deguir, dit Desrosiers, de deux lieues de terre de front ou environ, sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie St. François, bornée d'un côté, au Nord-est, à la rivière St. François, au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de la Dame Petit, sur le devant au trait carré de la dite Seigneurie de St. François, et dans la profondeur aux terres non-concédées, ensemble la rivière David qui se trouve dans l'étendue du dit terrain."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 82.

DE LERY, seigniory, in the co. of Acadie, bounded n. e. by the barony of Longueuil; w. and n. w. by the t. of Sherrington and the S. of La Prairie de la Magdelaine; s. by the S. of La

Colle and E. by the R. Richelieu.—2 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted, 6th April, 1733, to Chaussegros de Léry and is now the property of General Burton.—The whole of this tract is low, having in many parts cedar swamps and marshes that spread over a large space: where the land is dry a good black soil generally prevails, which, when cultivated, proves very fertile. The proportion settled is much less than that in the adjoining grants, a large part still remaining in its natural state of woodland.—The river Mont-real runs through this S., and the R. Bleurie and Johnson Creek rise and fall in it. A small lake, near the middle, frequently overflows the surrounding low lands and makes a marsh to a considerable distance; but neither the marshes nor swamps are so deep as to prevent draining, which, judiciously performed, would in a short time render the land fit for the plough or convert it into excellent meadows; however, while there remains so much land of a good quality to be granted, which comparatively requires so little trouble to clear and improve, it is most probable that these tracts will long continue in their present condition. The best settled parts are about the woods of Acadie, and by the road leading to the state of New York, which, with a few other dispersed settlements, may amount to about one-third of the whole seigniory. The road that passes through the woods of Acadie, being the military route to the frontiers and the line of march for troops moving in that direction, has been benefited by some substantial repairs and has, in many parts, been causewayed for the passage of artillery and heavy baggage.—Near the boundary of La Colle is a small place called *Burtonville*, composed of a few houses distributed without regularity on each side of the main road.—In the Richelieu, near the mouth of the Bleurie, is *Isle aux Noix*, formerly the property of the late General Christie but now belonging to the Crown; it is a flat, a little above the level of the river, containing only 85 acres; it lies $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the boundary-line, in an excellent situation to intercept the whole communication by water from Lake Champlain; it is, consequently, a most important military station and has been fortified with all the care its commanding position deserves. In this isle is a place for building ships, where the Confidence of 32 guns was launched.

Statistics.

Population . . .	1,531	Presbyteries . . .	1
Churches, R. C. . .	1	Saw-mills . . .	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	27,000	Potatoes . . .	83,000	Buck wheat . . .	2,000
Oats . . .	30,000	Peas . . .	8,000	Indian corn . . .	1,980
Barley . . .	4,900	Rye . . .	1,000	M. sugar, cwts. . .	38

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	1,910	Cows . . .	3,010	Swine . . .	3,000
Oxen . . .	2,118	Sheep . . .	9,060		

Title.—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1733, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, de deux lieues de front le long de la rivière de Chambly, sur trois lieues de profondeur; les dites deux lieues de front à prendre depuis la borne de la Seigneurie du Sieur de Longueuil, qui va au Nord-ouest, en remontant vers le lac Champlain, à une ligne tirée est et ouest du monde, et joignant la profondeur aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 13.

DE L'ISLE, seigniory, in the co. of Beauce (*vide Aubert Gallion*), bounded N. by Vaudreuil; W. by the Chaudière, which separates it from Aubert Gallion; E. by Watford; S. by Jersey and waste lands.—It is 2 leagues square. Granted, in 1736, to Sieur Gabriel Aubin de L'Isle and now belongs to M. de Lery.—This fief is watered by the rivers Chaudière, du Loup and la Famine. In the vicinity of R. du Loup are many extensive tracts of excellent meadow land.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Septembre, 1736, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Gabriel Aubin, De L'Isle, d'un terrain de deux lieues de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, du côté du Nord-est de la rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, avec les isles et islets qui sont dans la dite rivière du côté du Nord-est; à commencer à la fin d'autres trois lieues concédées au Sieur Joseph Fleury de la Gorgendière et finir aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 12.

DE PEIRAS, v. MITIS.

DE RAMZAY, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, joins d'Aillebout and is bounded N. E. by the R. of Brandon.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 4 l. in depth. Granted 7th Oct., 1736, to Dame Geneviève de Ramzay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Hon. P. L. Panet.—This grant, as well as d'Aillebout, consists of good rich land in the lower part, but in the rear, approaching the mountains, the soil is either a hard unfruitful clay, upon which the farmer's labour would be thrown away, or irregular and broken strata of rock; it is however

tolerably well timbered with beech, birch, maple, some oak and a little pine, besides the common sorts for fuel.—A small range on the w. bank of the r. L'Assomption is all that is under culture.—The village lies on the main road that leads towards Berthier from the r. L'Assomption; it consists of 25 or 30 houses, of which the most conspicuous is that of Mrs. Panet. The highlands stretching across the S., in the rear of the v., produce a very pleasing effect.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Octobre, 1736, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Dame Geneviève de Ramzay, veuve du feu Sieur de Boishébert, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, bornée sur la devanture par la rive du Nord de la rivière de l'Assomption, du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne de la concession nouvellement accordée au Sieur d'Argenteuil; d'autre, au Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongation de la Seigneurie d'Antaya; et dans la profondeur par une ligne parallèle à la devanture, joignant aussi aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 15.

DE RAMZAY, seigniory, in the co. of St. Hyacinthe, is bounded s. w. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe; E. and N. E. by the T. of Upton; s. w. by St. Charles Yamaska and Bourchemin.—3 l. in front by 3 in depth. Granted 17th Oct. 1710, to Sieur de Ramzay and is now the property of the heirs of P. Langan, Esq.—Very little of this S. is cultivated, or even cleared. Judging of the quality of the land from the timber, there is every reason to suppose that it might be brought into use with very good prospects. Towards the N. E. are some swamps thickly covered with cedar and spruce fir, the certain indication of such a soil; the woods on the higher parts are of much better kinds and, in some places, show the ground to be of a strong and good quality. This S. is watered by the river Chibouet.

Statistics.

Population	386	Corn-mills	1	Notaries	1
Churches, Pro.	1	Saw-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	6

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,489	Potatoes	3,820	Buckwheat	100
Oats	2,900	Peas	1,005	Indian corn	119
Barley	100	Rye	20		

Live Stock.

Horses	143	Cows	368	Swine	221
Oxen	123	Sheep	778		

Title.—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1710, faite au Sieur de Ramzay, de l'étendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, savoir, une lieue et demie audessous de la rivière Scibouet, qui tombe dans la rivière Yamaska, et une lieue et demie au dessus, courant du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, avec les isles et islets qui se

trouveront dans la dite rivière, vis-à-vis de la dite concession: et donnant à la dite concession le nom de Ramzay."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 96, folio 62, le 2me Janvier, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 358.

DERRY, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, lies E. of Portland and N. of Buckingham and Lochaber.

DESCHAILLONS, isle, in the r. Richelieu and in the centre of the S. of St. Ours. The Ruisseau la Prade falls into the Richelieu N. W. of this isle, and the v. of St. Ours is about 1 m. to the s. E.

DESCHAILLONS (S.), v. ST. JEAN DESCHAILLONS, S.

DESCHAMBAULT, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by the barony of Portneuf; s. w. by La Chevrotière; by the St. Lawrence in front; by waste lands of the Crown in the rear.—One l. in breadth by three in depth. Granted Mar. 1, 1652, to Demoiselle Eleonore de Grande Maison and now belongs to Louis de la Gorgendièrre, Esq. and the Hon. Juchereau Duchesnay.—This, in almost every respect, is a very valuable property; the soil is of unexceptionable quality, being a mixture of good clay with a little sand, a fine yellow loam and in many places a rich black mould, which in the vicinity of Point Deschambault has a stratum of rock beneath it. The surface is uneven, and from being a fine level flat near the river, it rises in small ridges mounting, by gradations, one above another nearly to the rear limits of the seigniory. From the w. also there is a gradual acclivity from the plain to the height of Point Deschambault; on this plain the land is every where fertile; the greater part being in an excellent state of cultivation, the numerous farms on each side of the main road, with their substantial houses and every requisite appendage, afford pleasing evidence of the industry and good husbandry of the proprietors. In this S. are 6 ranges of concessions, 4 of which are occupied in farms and another is in progress of being settled. On the ranges towards the interior many of the lots display an equal share of good management, which is the case with nearly all the land under tillage, amounting to a full third of the whole seigniory.—The timber is of a moderately good quality and is mostly beech, maple and pine: there is, however, some wood of inferior descriptions.—The rivers Ste. Anne, crossing the rear, La Chevrotière, Belleisle and a few smaller

streams contribute to the luxuriant fertility of the soil. In the r. Ste. Anne, which is rapid every where in this S., is a fall of about 130 ft. At the mouth of the Belleisle, when the tide flows, the water is 10 or 12 ft. deep and admits boats and schooners, which are there protected from the ice during winter. It meanders through this S., where it is remarkable for its subterranean channel of about 7 or 8 arpents in length; and in the line, that separates the lands of Joseph Baronet and Joseph Morin, this r. runs under a rock by means of holes formed by nature and thus traverses the lands of the latter s. e. A little short of the place where the water rises out of the earth is a crevice in the rock, which seems to have been occasioned by an earthquake. In this crevice many attempts to catch fish have been made unsuccessfully; but about an arpent lower down is a second crevice, about a foot wide and 60 ft. long, where very fine trout have been caught and even eels.—The Point of Deschambault has a considerable elevation, and stretches boldly into the river to the Richelieu rapids; the face of it appears a firm clay and sand without any interposition of rock or stone. On this point the church of Deschambault is built, and on the summit of the salient extremity is a very beautiful grove of pine-trees, remarkable rather for regularity and equality of size than for individual magnitude. A little below the church, on the sloping side of the point, is the manor-house of Monsr. de la Gorgendière. The river St. Lawrence forms a large curve between Cap Santé and Point Deschambault, and either in ascending or descending the combination of objects that it presents is highly interesting and agreeable. The point was formerly a sort of military post, as the French, in 1759, had a battery upon it for the purpose of defending this pass of the river against any force that might have been sent upwards; indeed, this situation with the superior height of Platon, on the opposite side, might easily be fortified so as completely to command the passage either way, and, together with the difficulties of the Richelieu rapid, would render any attempt to force it very disastrous.—In this S. is one village, consisting of 15 houses of wood, 1 inn, 4 dealers, 2 shoemakers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 miller.—The eel-fisheries in front of the S. are productive and almost every inhabitant has a fishery; besides eels, doré, carp, achigan and a number

of sturgeon are caught; in autumn the epland abounds and in the winter the *petite morue*, a species of small codfish. In the r. Ste. Anne salmon and salmon-trout are taken in abundance. From July to the beginning of October the salmon is caught by the light of a torch. In the winter bears and wild deer are hunted.—The *parish of Deschambault* is 2 l. in front by 3 in depth, and is divided into two seigniories; the more considerable, belonging to Mr. Louis Fleury de la Gorgendière, is 1½ l. in front by 3 deep; the other, belonging to Mr. Louis Garriépy, is half a league in front and 3 leagues in depth, and is to the s. w. The church, by virtue of a decision, May 14, 1731, the seignior of Deschambault, who offered to furnish land to build a church, upon which the copyholders of the S. were obliged to build a presbytery and provide for the expense *pro rata*. This judgment, which gives the right of patronage to the seignior, was made by virtue of an edict of May, 1679.—The presbytery is prettily described in the following verses sent to the author, with information relative to the parish, by Mr. J. B. B. — C. P.

Sur un mont escarpé que cent beaux pins couronnent,
De leur feuillage épais les ombres t'environnent.
Les vapeurs et les vents conduisent les vaisseaux
Sur un fleuve à tes pieds qui déploie ses eaux.
Sur toi séjour heureux souffle le doux zéphire;
Pour l'orner avec l'art la nature conspire.

Near the church is a little village of 12 houses only, and in the second range of concessions are 2 other little villages of 12 or 15 houses each in a tolerable state. The church is agreeably situated on Cap Lauzon in the first range. There are 2 public schools in which reading, writing and arithmetic are taught; there are also 2 private schools.—The cattle are generally good and their different breeds carefully attended to, particularly sheep and swine: every farmer, one with another, winters 12 to 15 sheep, about 3 pigs, 5 cows, 3 calves and 2 or 3 horses.—All the wheat and peas grown are consumed in the r., and about 1730 bushels of oats are annually sold.—The roads are sufficiently good, with the exception of some which are in a bad state. There are no bridges of consequence.—The soil in general is congenial to the growth of hemp, and every farmer makes on an average from 25 to 30 lbs. of flax ready for spinning.—In several places are quarries of stone, but the best is in the concession called St. François.—There are two

mineral springs; one on the farm of Louis Delisle, the other on the farm of Pierre Perrault.—Each family makes, on an average, about 15 ells of flannel stuff annually.—Horses are generally used in husbandry, oxen very seldom.—In the parts bordering on the St. Lawrence a great number of small codfish, *petites morues*, are caught from the middle of Dec. to the middle of Jan. They always come at the same time of the year, and, passing all the rivers as far as Three Rivers without entering any of them, come up the St. Lawrence for the purpose of spawning, and always ascend through the first channel of Three Rivers.—In this p. are 4 ship-yards, in which 5 vessels have been built, varying from 40 to 160 tons each.

Statistics of the Parish of Deschambault.

Population	1570	Corn-mills	2	Shopkeepers	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Taverns	1
Curés	1	Saw-mills	5	Artisans	25
Presbyteries	1	Ship-yards	4	River-craft	13
Schools	4	Medical men	1	Tonnage	537
Villages	1	Notaries	1	Keel-boats	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 10,400	Barley	Bushels. 1,450	Peas	Bushels. 6,500
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	15,300	Indian corn	100

Live Stock.

Horses	720	Cows	1,440	Swine	960
Oxen	480	Sheep	6,000		

Title.—"Concession du 1er Mars, 1652, faite par Mr. de Lauzon à Demoiselle Eleonore de Grandmaison, située au Nord du fleuve St. Laurent, contenant une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de Portneuf, appartenant au Sieur Croisille, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de la Chevre-tière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 592.

DESMAURE or ST. AUGUSTIN, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; s. w. by Pointe aux Trembles; in the rear by Guillaume Bonhomme and Fausembault; in front by the St. Lawrence.—No official record has been found relative to this grant, consequently its original date and precise dimensions are not known. *Les Dames Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec, to whom the property belongs, in performing fealty and homage, 19th Mar. 1781, produced as their title an act of adjudication, dated Sept. 22, 1733; but which was indecisive of the dimensions of the S., no notice whatever being taken of the extent. By the regulation of the parishes of the province, it is designated as containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth.—With a surface varied

and uneven this S. possesses a rich and fertile soil, which on the large swells and high lands is a lightish loam, but in the hollows and valleys, lying between them, it is generally a good black mould. The situation is so favourable for all works appertaining to agriculture, that full three-fourths of the whole seigniory is under tillage; the farms, and indeed the major part of the concessions, appear to great advantage and display many favourable specimens of careful husbandry. In proportion to the increase of cultivation the quantity of timber has diminished and little of superior quality is standing; the common kinds are not in much greater abundance.—It is watered by the Rivière du Cap Rouge, between which and the St. Lawrence is Lac Calvaire.—The land bordering the St. Lawrence is the highest in the seigniory, whence there is an alternation of ridges and valleys, the former diminishing in height as they approach the rear boundary, composing together a most agreeable undulation in the perspective scenery. This property is very conveniently crossed by roads, in almost every direction, and most of them are kept in good repair; that along the front is called the post road; another, passing in the rear to Jacques Cartier bridge, is denominated the stage road; on each side of the Rivière du Cap Rouge a road leads to the S. of Pointe aux Trembles, with several intermediate roads in connexion; by the sides of each are many fine settlements, the houses well built and the farms showing every appearance of comfort and even affluence. The church, seated on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, a corn and a saw-mill upon a little branch of Rivière du Cap Rouge, between two lofty banks where it discharges into the St. Lawrence, compose a pleasing point of view either from that river or the eminence just above the mills. On both sides of the mouth of the Cap Rouge are the extensive timber establishment and ship-yard belonging to Messrs. Atkinson, who hold a government contract and furnish timber and masting for the use of the royal navy. An extensive shoal, or rather reef of rocks, bounds the whole front of the seigniory: the Islets Donbour lie upon this reef, opposite the s. w. boundary. This S. is in the p. of St. Augustin, with the exception of La Côte St. Ange in the 3rd concession, which is served by the curé of Vielle Lorette to whom it pays tithes.

The *Parish of St. Augustin* comprehends parts of the SS. of Desmaure, Fausembault and Belair, and belongs to the ladies of l'Hotel Dieu at Quebec. It contains 4 concessions, those nearest the St. Lawrence the most populous. $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the p. are under cultivation and $\frac{1}{3}$ th in wood. There is one school, supported by the parish, in which 60 scholars are instructed in French and English. Near the church, 130 ft. by 52, built on a point projecting into the St. Lawrence, is the small but pretty village of St. Augustin, consisting of 14 houses including an inn, through which the post road passes. The horses are of the Canadian breed and though small sufficiently good. Nearly all the grain grown is consumed in the p. The roads are not kept in good repair, and there is one bridge over the R. Cap Rouge. Both horses and oxen are used in agriculture. Some surplus manufactured articles are produced for sale. Although the soil is not generally adapted to the growth of hemp, yet it is in some degree cultivated.—The lands in this p. were all conceded prior to 1759.

Statistics of St. Augustin P. including St. Catherine of Fausembault.

Population	1,993	Schools	1	Saw-mills	2
Churches, R. C.	1	Villages	1	Notaries	1
Curés	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	19
Presbyteries	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,509	Potatoes	18,000
Oats	13,000	Peas	3,000

Live Stock.

Horses	424	Cows	1,060	Swine	636
Oxen	848	Sheep	2,554		

Title.—"L'Enregistrement de cet octroi n'a pas été trouvé jusqu'ici au Secrétariat de la Province. Les Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital, qui possèdent actuellement ce fief, en rendant Foi et Hommage le 19me Mars, 1781, n'ont produit qu'un Acte d'adjudication en date du 22me Septembre, 1733, dans lequel ni les dimensions ni le nom du concessionnaire de cette concession ne sont mentionnés. —Par le règlement des paroisses de cette province, l'étendue de cette Seigneurie se détermine a deux lieues et demie de front, sur une et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foies Hommage*, No. 64, folio 168, le 19me Mars, 1781.—*Ins. Con. Sup.*

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, is bounded E. by Tilly and Gaspé; w. by Bonsecours and Ste. Croix and by St. Giles in the rear. —Granted in two parts: the first, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 leagues in depth from the rear of fief Maranda, to Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, 4th Jan. 1737; the second, about 74 arpents in front by 1 league

60 arpents in depth, being the space between the preceding grant and the S. of Ste. Croix, to the same person; the whole intended to form only one seigniory.

Title.—*Partie Nord-Est.*—"Concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, faite à Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, de trois quarts de lieue de terre de front à la côté du Sud du fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout des profondeurs du fief Maranda; bornée d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, à la Seigneurie de Bonsecours, d'autre au Nord-est à celle de Tilly, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 19.

Partie Sud-Ouest.—"Concession du 26me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Demoiselle Charlotte Lagardeur, d'une augmentation de terrain d'environ soixante et quatorze arpents de front, qui se trouve non-concédé, et enclavé entre la concession à elle faite le 4me Janvier, 1737, et la Seigneurie de St. Croix, tenant par devant au fief de Bonsecours et Amiot, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées, sur une lieue et soixante arpents de profondeur, pour les dits soixante et quatorze arpents ajoutés ne faire avec sa première concession qu'une même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 2.

DESPLAINES, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, bounded N. and s. by the S. of Terrebonne and its augmentation; E. by Lachenaye and w. by Blainville. It is watered by the Mascouche and the St. Pierre Est.

DEVERBOIS (S.), v. TERREBOIS, S.

DISTRICTS. The province of Lower Canada is divided into 5 districts. The three superior districts are called *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Quebec*, being so named from the principal town in each district. The two inferior districts are called *St. Francis* and *Gaspé*. The districts are the judicial divisions of the province having courts of superior and inferior jurisdiction sitting at prescribed terms, which are generally the same as those in England. In the superior districts the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench is unlimited; but in the inferior districts the civil jurisdiction is, in some degree, circumscribed by the power of appeal in certain cases, and all prosecutions for capital crimes must be carried on in the courts of the superior districts. The seats of jurisdiction are as follow:

Districts.	Seats of Jurisdiction.
Quebec	City of Quebec
Montreal	City of Montreal
Three Rivers	Town of Three Rivers
Inf. D. of St. Francis	Sherbrooke, in the T. of Ascot
Inf. D. of Gaspé	New Carlisle, in the T. of Cox

Provincial Court of Appeals.—Established by the 31th Geo. III. c. 6, § 23, for the hearing of all appeals from

the Courts of King's Bench of Superior Jurisdiction in the province.

Court of King's Bench.—Established by the 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 2, as a court of original jurisdiction, in all matters over £10 sterling, or relating to any fee of office, duty, rent, revenue, or other sum payable to his Majesty, titles to lands and tenements, annual rents, or such like matters and things, where the rights in future may be bound, excepting those purely of Admiralty jurisdiction. An inferior tribunal of the same court is also held for the trial of all cases where the subject of contest is £10 sterling and under. The Court of King's Bench has also cognisance of all criminal pleas.

Provincial Court of Three Rivers.—Established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, for the trial of all matters amounting to £10 sterling or under, in which the provincial judge sits alone and gives judgment, from which there is no appeal.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.—This court, established by 34 Geo. III. c. 6, § 14, and its powers extended by subsequent enactments, has cognisance of all matters of £100 currency and under, with an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, in all matters above £20. At New Carlisle an Inferior Court for sums under £20 sterling is held, and a Superior Court for the sums above £20.

Provincial Court for the Inferior District of St. Francis.—Established by the 3 Geo. IV. c. 17, has cognisance of all matters amounting to £20 and under, with appeal to the Courts of King's Bench, Montreal or Three Rivers, according to the situation in the Superior District of the place of action.

The names of the counties, seigniories, fiefs and townships included in each district being given in Vol. I. p. 179, and each of them being particularly described under their respective names in this dictionary, it will be here necessary to give only a general and brief view of each district, particularly as many of their important features are described in the general description contained in the preceding volume.

The *District of Quebec* extends, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne, or s. w. boundary of the county of Portneuf, to Anse Sablon on the Labrador coast. On the s. of the St. Lawrence this district extends from the N. E. boundary of the S. of Livrard or St. Pierre les Becquets, or N. E. boundaries of the cos. of Nicolet, Drummond and Sherbrooke to Cap Chat, where it is met by the w. limit of the Inferior District of Gaspé. On the n. w. this district is bounded by the Hudson's Bay territory or East Maine; and on the s. E. by the province of New Brunswick and the state of Maine in the U. S. This part of the boundary is, however, at present still unsettled, the governments of Great Britain and the United States being equally dissatisfied with the decision of the King of Holland. This subject is treated more at large in the 1st Vol., under the head of Boundaries, to which the reader is referred.—This di-

strict embraces the most magnificent portion of the great St. Lawrence and many of its valuable islands, the important river Saguenay, and the whole extent of lands known by the name of the Saguenay Country, large sections of which have been recently explored, and are described at length in the 3rd section of Vol. I.—The general feature of this district is bold and mountainous, presenting a range of high lands on each side of the St. Lawrence, particularly on the north; from these ridges, in many places, is a considerable extent of fine land gradually sloping to the river, and from Matane to Quebec, in particular, the shore of the proud St. Lawrence is fringed with beautiful settlements, adorned with the most interesting and picturesque scenery. Although the general character of this district is uneven and mountainous, especially in the interior, the quality of the soil is not inferior to that of any other district. It is traversed in every direction by roads and enriched with flourishing settlements, especially along and near the St. Lawrence, and on the borders of the rivers generally. The roads more particularly deserving notice are—the Mitis or Kempt road, recently traced and opened, which offers a convenient route of communication from the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Chaleurs and the w. and s. parts of the district of Gaspé; the Temiscouata Portage road leading to New Brunswick; the Kennebec road communicating with the U. S.; Craig's Road; and the new and useful communication from St. Joachim to St. Paul's Bay, known by the name of Commissioners' Road, or *Chemin Nouveau de la Baie St. Paul* (vide *Côte de Beaupré*). This district includes the city of Quebec, the capital of the province, from which it derives its name, and is abundantly watered by numerous and important rivers and lakes; the more considerable of which are as follow:

RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
Ste. Anne	Chaudière, part of
Jacques Cartier	Etchemin
Batiscan, part of	Du Sud
St. Charles	Du Loup
Montmorenci	Green River
Gouffre	Rimouski
Mal Bay	Trois Pistoles
Black River	Mitis
Saguenay	Tartigo
Belsiamite	Matane
St. John	Madawaska
Ste. Anne, L.	St. Francis, part of
Portneuf	St. John, part of.

LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
St. John	Temiscouata
Commissioners' Lake	Matapediac
Quaquagamack	Mitis
Wayagamack	Abawsisquash
Bouchette	Long Lake
Kajoualwang	Pitt
Ontaretri	Trout
St. Charles	William
Chawgis	St. Francis, part of
Assuapmoussoin	M ^c Tavish
Shecoubish	Macanamack,

The District of Montreal is bounded *E.* by the *N. E.* boundary of the fief Dusablé or Nouvelle York, on the *N.* side of the St. Lawrence; *w.* by the co. of St. Maurice; *s.* by the counties of Yamaska, Drummond and Sherbrooke; *w.* and *s. w.* by the province of Upper Canada, the river Ottawa, and the most western limits of the province; *s.* by the province line, lat. 45 *N.* from St. Regis to the river Connecticut, and thence by that river to its source in the high lands; thence by the *N.* boundaries of the states of New York and Vermont.—The general character of this district is low and level, especially the settled parts, with the exception of a few isolated mountains in the *s.* section; the land, however, rises towards the province line and assuming a bolder outline is in some parts even mountainous, particularly in Hemmingford and Bolton and the vicinity. On the *N.* side of St. Lawrence the range of high-lands, so remarkable in the district of Quebec, traverses this district about 6 or 7 leagues *N.* of the Lake of Two Mountains, and stretching *w.* to the Grand Calumet on the Ottawa traverses that river. *N.* of this ridge the country is more or less uneven and mountainous and meets the range of high-lands that divides the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence.—The soil, which is in general excellent and offers the greatest advantages to agriculture, is traversed in every direction by numerous public roads and by-roads, thickly settled and presenting well cultivated farms. The climate, locality, soil and other advantages, render this the richest and most populous district of the province. It contains the city and island of Montreal and the towns of William Henry and Dorchester, besides numerous flourishing villages.—This district is bounded by the Ottawa or Grand River for 335 miles, and is amply watered by other

rivers, streams and lakes, the principal of which are as follow :

RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
Gatineau	Richelieu
Lievres	Sorel
Petite Nation	Yamaska and its numerous branches
Rivière Blanche	Pyke
Rivière du Nord	Montreal, L.
Mascouche	Chautauguay and its numerous branches
Achigan	Lacolle
L'Assomption	Magog
Lachenaye	Coaticook
Berthier	Missiskoui, part of.
Chaloupe	
Du Chêne	

LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
White Fish	Memphramagog
Sables	Tomefobi
Kilarney	Missiskoui Bay
Temiscaming	Scaswaninepus, part of
Lievres	Yamaska Bay
La Roque	St. Louis
Rocheblave	Two Mountains
Pothier	St. Francis.
Nimicachinqué	Chaudière
Papineau	Chats
Maskinongé	Allumets.

The District of Three Rivers is bounded *N. E.* by the boundary of fief Dusablé; *E.* by the *N. E.* boundary of the S. of Ste. Anne; on the *N.* side of the St. Lawrence: on the *s.* side of that *R.* this district is bounded by the *w.* boundary of the S. of Yamaska and the *N. E.* boundary of Livrad or St. Pierre les Becquets; *s. w.* by the boundaries of the counties of Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford and Stanstead; *N. E.* by the *s. w.* boundaries of the counties of Portneuf, Lotbinière and Megantic, the river Chaudière, Lake Megantic and Arnold River; *N. w.* by the Hudson's Bay territory or *N. w.* limits of the province; *s. E.* partly by the province line lat. 45° *N.*, the Connecticut and the high-lands stretching from the head of that river eastward.—The surface of this district is, *N.* of the St. Lawrence, level in the vicinity of that river, and farther in the interior it assumes a bolder aspect and, becoming mountainous, partakes of the character of the Quebec district. South of the St. Lawrence it is level until it approaches the townships in the neighbourhood of Ascot, where it rises into large swells and is in many parts mountainous. The soil in this section of the district is excellent, but on the borders of several of the rivers and nearer

to the St. Lawrence it becomes light and sandy ; towards the border of the province it is infinitely better. The soil n. of the St. Lawrence is decidedly light and sandy but susceptible of the advantages of good cultivation, and in the interior of the country it is stronger and stony. This district is traversed by numerous roads in every direction, for although n. of the St. Lawrence the roads do not extend above 5 or 6 leagues, on the s. side they extend as far as the province line, branching off into the southern townships.—The old settlements or seigniories in this district extend along both sides of the St. Lawrence and up each side of the principal rivers. The townships chiefly lie in the s. section extending from the province line northward. Several villages are in this district: Machiche and Rivière du Loup on the n., and Nicolet on the s. side of the St. Lawrence ; also Sherbrooke and Stanstead in the townships ; besides these is the town of Three Rivers from which the district derives its name.—This district is exceedingly well watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes ; the principal of which are as follow :

RIVERS

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
St. Maurice and its numerous branches	St. Francis and numerous branches
Batiscan, part of Champlain	Nicolet and numerous branches
Du Loup, G. and L.	Becancour
Maskinongé	Gentilly
Machiche	Yamaska, part of.

LAKES

<i>North of the St. Lawrence.</i>	<i>South of the St. Lawrence.</i>
O'Cananshing	Nicolet
Matawin	St. Francis, part of
Goldfinch	Megantic
Shasawataiaata	St. Paul
Montalagoose	Outardes
Oskelanaio	Back Lake
Crossways	Connecticut
Perchaudes	Weedon
Black Beaver	Seaswaninepus, part of
Bewildered	St. Peter.

Inferior District of St. Francis.—This district was established by an act of the provincial legislature, chap. 77 of the 3rd year of Geo. III., and is in the form of a parallelogram, more than 50 m. in width from w. to E., and upwards of 100 m. from N. to s. Its superficial extent is supposed to cover 3,000 sq. miles or 2,000,000 of acres.—Although this district is included in that of Three

Rivers and is therefore described with it, excepting a small part in the district of Montreal containing 4 townships and part of a 5th, a farther notice of it is deemed proper as it is perhaps the most fertile tract of the province. It extends from the s. bounds of Wickham, Simpson, Warwick and Arthabaska to the s. boundary of the province ; its w. limits are Lake Memphramagog and a line traversing Bolton between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, and extending along the E. boundaries of Stukely, Ely and Acton ; on the E. it extends to the w. bounds of the cos. of Megantic and Beauce. The general surface of this district is rather level, but towards the boundary line, in lat. 45° N. and the R. Connecticut, by which the district is bounded s., it rises into large swells and is rather mountainous. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers, streams and lakes, and is traversed by many roads on which are new but flourishing settlements. Its chief villages are Sherbrooke and Stanstead and the court-house is at the former place. The chief and most interesting settlements lie in the first three ranges of townships from the province line.—This district contains about 3,500 square miles, in which are thirty-eight townships and part of another, which are particularised in the list given for the district of Three Rivers and marked with an asterisk: *Vide vol. 1, page 183.*—The population is about 13,500.

The Inferior District of Gaspé lies on the E. extremity of the province and on the s. side of St. Lawrence. It is bounded w. by the district of Quebec ; E. and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and s. by the province of New Brunswick and the Bay of Chaleurs. The land in general, which is of an excellent quality, abounds with a variety of timber, as maple, beech, birch, spruce, &c. &c. and almost inexhaustible pineries, which, together with the cod and salmon fisheries, supply the staple commodities for exportation. The whole district is remarkably well watered with numerous streams, which take their rise in the mountains that bound the R. St. Lawrence and run in various directions to the bay of Chaleurs and into the gulf and R. St. Lawrence ; they abound with various kinds of fish, and most of them traverse tracts of land clothed with immense pineries. Notwithstanding its advantages in richness of soil, &c., the district of Gaspé is obviously backward as respects agriculture. This may in some measure be attributed to the exten-

sive fisheries and lumber trade, which form the chief occupation of its inhabitants. Between Cap Rosier and Cap Chat the coast is mountainous and barren. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly employed in the fisheries, regulated by an act of the assembly of the 47th of Geo. 3rd; they also carry on a trifling trade in peltry and build on an average one ship and 3 or 4 small vessels annually.—The communication between Gaspé and Quebec may be kept up by three different routes: one by pursuing the coast of the gulf and river St. Lawrence; the second by following the course of the R. Ristigouche as far as the R. Matapediac, and along it as far as L. Matapediac; thence by Kempt road to the St. Lawrence near the commencement of the old settlements: the third route is by proceeding along the Ristigouche river nearly

up to its source, whence there is an Indian foot-path or portage road of 9 miles to the R. Ouiauk-squack, which runs into the river St. John, 15 miles above the Great Fall, whence the traveller proceeds in the road of the Temiscouata portage; this is the least difficult of the three, and the distance by it from New Carlisle to Quebec is 390 m.; this may be shortened 18 or 20 m., by a road that has been blazed from the R. Waganis to Green River, which descends into the R. St. John in the Madawaska settlements.—The principal town is New Carlisle.—This district, from its peculiar situation as a peninsula, the capabilities of its soil, its abundant and valuable timber and its extensive fisheries, is susceptible of being made, at no very distant period, equal to any other district in Canada.

Districts.	Between the parallels of latitude.			Between the degrees of longitude.			Depth, miles.	Breadth, miles.	Superficies, sq. miles.	Counties.	Seigniories.	Fiefs.	Townships.	Superficial extent of the Seigniorial Grants.		More or less unfit for cultivation in seigniories and fiefs.	Granted & located in free and common socage in the province up to Sept. 1830.
	°	'	"	°	'	"								Arpents.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Quebec, including Anticosti and other islands	45	0	0	57	50	0	360	826	127,949	15	79	12	38	6,639,319	5,656,699	2,600,000	About 4ths of the whole may be said to be comprised within the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers.
Montreal, including islands	45	0	0	72	54	0	310	110	54,802	19	63	6	59	3,269,966	2,786,011	500,000	
Three Rivers, including St. Francis and islands	45	0	0	72	4	0	320	52	15,823	6	25	9	53	1,220,308	1,039,707	400,000	
Gaspé, including islands	47	18	0	64	12	0	200	80	7,289	2	1	6	10	1,547,086	1,318,117	600,000	
Total									205,863					12,676,679	10,800,534	4,100,000	3,179,694

DITCHFIELD, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, borders the E. side of Lake Megantic and is bounded S. by Woburn and N. E. by Spalding.

DITTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded W. by Newport; E. by Marston and Chesham; N. by Hampden and S. by Emberton. The surface is irregular, in several places rising into large eminences, but in general of a moderately good soil timbered with beech, birch, basswood and maple, intersected by some large streams that fall into the St. Francis. The S. W. quarter has been surveyed and granted, but no part settled.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 33,000.

DOMAINE, du, river, in the S. of Côté de Beau-

pré, rises in two lakes in the rear of Cap Tourmente, at least 800 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, into which this R. falls.

DONBOUR, isles, in the R. St. Lawrence, are 3 islets lying off the S. of Desmaure, midway between St. Augustin and Pointe aux Trembles.

DORCHESTER, county, in the district of Quebec, bounded N. E. by the co. of Bellechasse; S. E. by the co. of Beauce; S. W. by the co. of Lotbinière and N. W. by the R. St. Lawrence. It consists of and comprises the S. of Lauzon only, to which S. the reader is referred for additional particulars relative to this co. It is 18½ m. in length by 18½ in depth and contains 342 sq. miles. Its centre on

the St. Lawrence is in lat. 46° 38' long. 71° 16'. It sends two members to the provincial parliament; the election is held at the place nearest to the r. Etchemin, between the parishes of St. Henry and Pointe Lévi, and at St. Nicôlas.

Statistics.

Population 11,158	Towns . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . . 12
Churches, Pro. 1	Schools . . . 3	Taverns . . . 13
Parsonage-ho. 1	Corn-mills . . . 7	Artisans . . . 97
Churches, R. C. 4	Saw-mills . . . 5	River craft . . . 5
Curés . . . 3	Carding-mills 1	Tonnage . . . 83
Presbyteries 4	Fulling-mills 1	Keel boats . . . 11
Villages . . . 3	Ship-yards . . . 3	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat	55,000	Buck wheat 145	Maple sugar 1,810
Oats . . . 43,500	Indian corn 7,040	Flax . . . 355	
Barley . . . 6,450	Mixed grain 5,500	Butter . . . 3,331	
Peas . . . 19,000	Potatoes 93,100	Hay, tons 29,100	
Rye . . . 4,058			

Live Stock.

Horses . . . 3,709	Cows . . . 6,795	Swine . . . 7,756
Oxen . . . 2,925	Sheep . . . 21,902	

DORCHESTER (V.), v. LONGUEUIL, B.

D'ORSAINVILLE, fief, in the co. of Quebec, N. E. of l'Epinay, is a small grant containing only a superficies of 3575 arpents made May, 1675, by Letters Patent, to the *Religieuses* of the General Hospital of Quebec from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is a light sandy earth intermixed with clay about the front: proceeding inwards it changes to a black mould, and in the vicinity of the mountains it is a good yellow loam. From the river St. Charles the surface is uneven and continues ridge above ridge to the rear, where it is still more abrupt and broken. Near the river are fine meadows and pastures. About one-half of the arable is in a state of very good culture, producing wheat and other grain abundantly, also garden vegetables in great quantity and variety. The lower parts are but scantily timbered; but on the rising grounds and the skirts of the mountains there is a profusion of fine beech, maple, birch and other woods of the best description. The little river Jaune and several small streams, all flowing into the St. Charles, amply and conveniently water the cultivated lands.

Title.—"Concession du mois de May, 1675, faite par Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté, aux Dames religieuses de l'Hôpital Général, du Comté d'Orsainville, contenant en superficie trois mille cinq cens soixant et quinze arpents,

et de la profondeur de quatre lieues; à prendre du bord de la rivière St. Charles, sur différentes largeurs, tenant par devant à la dite rivière et par derrière aux terres non-cédées, d'un côté, au Sud-Ouest à un fief appartenant au Sieur de l'Epinay par une ligne qui va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues, et du côté du Nord-Est au fief de Notre Dame des Anges; le Comté d'Orsainville, et la Seigneurie de Notre Dame des Anges étant séparés, à commencer par le front du dit Comté, par le ruisseau de St. Michel, suivant ses contours et serpentemens jusqu'à environ quinze arpents de profondeur, où le dit Comté d'Orsainville commence à être de onze arpents de front, jusqu'à la hauteur de trente-cinq arpents du bord de la dite rivière St. Charles par une ligne qui court Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, au bout desquels trente-cinq arpents commence une autre ligne qui court au Nord-Ouest la longueur de quarante arpents; au bout desquels la dite ligne fait un tour d'équerre de trois arpents, au bout desquels reprend une nouvelle ligne laquelle forme la largeur des dits onze arpents, laquelle ligne va au Nord-Ouest quart de Nord, jusqu'au surplus de la profondeur des dites quatre lieues."—*Papier Terrier*, No. 71, folio 324, le 2^eme Avril, 1781.—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 à 17, folio 730.

DORSET, township, in the co. of Megantic, on the w. side of the river Chaudière, joins Shenley N. and is encompassed on the other sides by unsurveyed lands. This is a large township, consisting chiefly of fine rises of good land, very fit for tillage and almost every where favourable for the culture of hemp and flax, though no settlements have hitherto been made in it; the most inferior part is along the rocky bank of the river Chaudière. It is well stocked with basswood, birch, maple, beech and elm timber: some of the swamps are covered with cedar and hemlock. Admirably well watered by large lakes and a number of rivers that wind through the r.; the more remarkable are Lakes M'Tavish, Oliveira and Marguerite, and the r. M'Tavish: the waters of all the rivers, streams and lakes fall into the Chaudière: on their banks are found some fine breadths of excellent meadow land. The whole was granted to Mr. John Black, but now belongs to the heirs of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq.

DORVAL, isle, in the S. of Becancour, divides the mouth of the r. Becancour into two parts; it lies about 1 m. N. of the v. of Becancour.

DORVAL or ISLES COURCELLES, in Lake St. Louis, lie on the s. w. side of the island of Montreal, opposite the mouth of a r. of the same name.

DORVAL, river, rises in Côte St. François in the island of Montreal; this small stream runs s. in a very irriguous course, and falls into Lake St. Louis in front of Isles Courcelles.

DORVILLIER (F.), v. ANTAYA.

DORVILLIER, fief, in the co. of Champlain, is bounded N. E. by Francheville; N. by the first aug.

to Ste. Anne; s. w. by the S. of Ste. Marie and s. by the St. Lawrence.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front by 1 league in depth and belongs to the Hon. James Cuthbert.

DOUGLAS, town, in the co. of Gaspé, is at the entrance of the R. St. John and on the s. side of Gaspé Bay. This town was laid out about the year 1785 and named after Adm. Sir Charles Douglas, then commanding on the Canada station, the father of the present Sir Howard Douglas.—*For Statistics, vide Gaspé Bay.*

DRAYTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies E. of Hereford, in the rear of Auckland and Emberton, and is bounded s. by the main branch of the R. Connecticut. This t. has not been surveyed and subdivided and no grants have been made, although a tolerably large settlement has been formed on Indian Stream and R. Connecticut by persons from the U. S., who affect to have commenced their settlement, in 1792, under the auspices and by virtue of a proclamation of Sir Alured Clark, at that time governor in chief. This settlement consists of 20 families, who have made extensive improvements and are respectably settled. The lands which these persons occupy form one of the points in dispute between his majesty's government and that of the United States. The population is about 60; the principal settler is Dr. Taylor, who occupies 1,000 acres of which 100 are cleared; this gentleman has a good house and a distillery. This t. is watered by Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, also by Back Lake and other small lakes, all of which contain trout, succors, chub, perch, eels, &c. Over the rivers two bridges have been built, but the roads improve slowly. At a private school from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Rye	25	Potatoes	560
Oats	360	Mixed grain	180	Peas	130
Barley	30				

Live Stock.

Horses	18	Cows	28	Swine	49
Oxen	19	Sheep	88		

DRUMMOND, county, in the D. of Three Rivers, bounded N. by the cos. of Yamaska and Nicolet; E. by the co. of Megantic; S. by the co. of Sherbrooke; W. by the co. of Shefford. It contains the townships of Aston, Bulstrode, Stanfold, Artha-

baska, Chester, Ham, Wotton, Tingwick, Warwick, Horton, Wendover, Simpson, Kingsey, Durham and Gore, Wickham, Grantham, Upton and Acton, together with all the gores and augmentations of those townships.—Its extreme length is 66 m. and its breadth $47\frac{1}{2}$, and it contains 1,674 sq. miles. Its centre, on the St. Lawrence, is in lat. $46^{\circ} 0'$ long. $72^{\circ} 0'$.—It sends one member to the provincial parliament and the place of election is Drummondville.—The surface of this co. is very diversified and there are considerable swamps.—The principal rivers are the Becancour, which bounds the co. N. E., the St. Francis, the main branches of the Nicolet, and their tributary streams. The only lake of any magnitude is Lake Nicolet in the augmentation to the T. of Ham.—The chief roads are those along the R. St. Francis, one from Three Rivers to Shipton called Bureau's Road, Craig's Road, and the road recently opened from Drummondville to Sorel. These roads are tolerably good in the more settled parts of the co., but quite the reverse in other parts, where the lands are in a state of wilderness, on account of the difficulty of keeping them in repair.

Statistics.

Population	1,857	Villages	1	Tanneries	4
Churches, Pro.	1	Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4
Parsonage-ho.	1	Saw-mills	7	Pearlasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Carding-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Taverns	6
Schools	2	Paper-mills	1	Artisans	20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	18,080	Buck wheat	170	Maple sugar	306
Oats	14,503	Indian corn	8,331	Flax	52
Barley	1,994	Mixed gr.	5,100	Butter	827
Peas	2,931	Potatoes	27,330	Hay, tons	17,900
Rye	1,230				

Live Stock.

Horses	716	Cows	1,286	Swine	1,375
Oxen	912	Sheep	3,362		

DRUMMONDVILLE (V.), v. GRANTHAM, T.

DU CHENE or POINTE du CHENE, river, rises in a lake in the fourth range of the aug. to Grenville. It runs E. to another small lake and turning suddenly S. directs its course to the Ottawa, which it enters at the S. extremity of the division line that separates the T. of Grenville from its augmentation.

DU CHENE (G.) or BELLE RIVIERE, rises in the aug. to the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes,

and, penetrating the division line of the S. of Rivière du Chêne near the N. W. angle, runs through and nearly across the seigniorly to the V. of St. Eustache where it falls into the Ottawa. This R. is about 60 or 70 feet wide and is not navigable. It turns several mills and abounds with fish.

Du CHENF, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the P. of St. Benoit in the S. of Lac des Deux Montagnes, and running N. E. receives the R. au Prince one mile below the church; continuing in the same direction for about 2 miles it joins the greater Rivière du Chêne.

Du CHENE, river. Petite Rivière du Chêne rises in the T. of Blandford, and running N. and N. E. traverses the S. of Livrard and enters the S. of Deschaillons where, at the N. E. angle, it falls into the St. Lawrence.—Navigable for canoes and rafts below the saw-mills.

Du CHENE (S.), v. RIVIERE DU CHENE.

Du CHENE (V.), v. RIVIERE DU CHENE, S.

Duck LAKES, in the co. of Quebec, are small and lie between Lake Kajoualwang and Crooked Lake.

DUDSWELL, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Westbury and Stoke S. W.; by Weedon N. E.; by Wotton N. W. and by Bury S. E.—The land where it is level is applicable to the culture of grain: in some places it is uneven and from the sixth range rises into a considerable mountain that stretches westward into Wotton; its top is flat table land and, from its being wholly free from trees or underwood, derives the name of the Bald Mountain. In this T. is a great variety of timber, beech, maple, birch, basswood, butternut, elm and some oak, pine, spruce and cedar.—The St. Francis with many small streams provide an ample and complete irrigation.—Only one quarter has been laid out, which was granted to Mr. John Bishop and others; he is now the principal landholder: on this part some farms have obtained a very respectable state of prosperity.—This T. will doubtless be much benefited by a line of road now in progress, pursuant to an act of the legislative assembly granting a sum for that purpose, which was passed Mar 14, 1829. The extent of road to be made under this act is 21 miles, commencing at the north line of Dudswell and terminating at the district line of Quebec and Three Rivers. This road has been opened by

contract, the whole distance, 11 feet wide. The surface of the country generally traversed by this road is good and suitable for cultivation and, with the exception of a few lots, will make excellent farms; there are on this route but few hills, and none which would offer any great obstruction; the most considerable is about 11 m. north of Dudswell. To bring this road into use and make it answer the intended purpose, the following additional improvements should be made. 1st. The road heretofore opened but now grown up with bushes, from Craig's Bridge in Ireland to the Dudswell road, about 10 miles, should be re-opened and completed, which would require about £50 per mile. This section of the road is mostly very good land for settlement and the hills not bad; the lands on these 10 miles are nearly all granted. 2nd. A road should be opened from Dudswell line to the settlements in Dudswell, about 5 miles, which would also require £50 per mile; this distance is through ungranted lands, or mostly so, which are of the first quality for settlement and there are no bad hills; the whole of the lands on this route are well watered, and there is an excellent mill site about 10 miles north of Dudswell line, and another near Nicolet lake about 8 miles north of that line. 3rd. From the settlements in Dudswell a road has been opened through Westbury, Eaton, Clifton and Hereford, to the province line, about 50 miles; the land throughout is good, but, the settlements being few and scattered, the road has been but little used and is in a bad state. The completion of this road would be highly beneficial in promoting the settlement of that section of the province, and would thus render a direct communication from the province line at Hereford to Quebec practicable, the distance being about 140 m. As part of this last-mentioned road includes the settlements of Dudswell and Eaton, the expense of completing it would be £50 per m. for 30 m. 4th. A road has been opened from Lennoxville in Ascot, up the St. Francis R., through the settlements in Westbury and intersecting the Dudswell road, 17 m.; this road is important for the convenience of Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston and Stanstead, being the most direct route to Quebec, and its completion is an object of the utmost importance; there are a few settlers upon this road, which runs through good lands and would probably also re-

quire £50 per mile to complete it; upon this route the lands are all granted. 5th. The road from Ascot to Eaton should be completed, about five miles unsettled and the road extremely bad; it would require £250; in some parts of this road the lands are poor, but it connects extensive settlements in Ascot and Eaton.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 18,663 acres.

Statistics.

Population	.	.	166	Potasheries	.	.	1
Saw-mills	.	.	1	Pearlasheries	.	.	1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,620	Rye	28	Potatoes	2,100
Oats	1,740	Indian corn	600	Peas	300
Barley	300				

Live Stock.

Horses	.	90	Cows	.	145	Swine	.	150
Oxen	.	98	Sheep	.	310			

Du Loup, river, in the cos. of Kamouraska and Rimouski. The course of this R. has never been explored: it is supposed to take its source near the s. angles of the townships of Ixworth and Woodbridge; whence running N. E. through the T. of Bungay, it enters the S. of Lachenaye and afterwards traversing the S. of Terrebois it enters the S. of Rivière du Loup at Du Loup bridge; it then forms an acute angle, turning suddenly to the s. w., and again touching the boundary line of Terrebois for a moment strikes off to the N. N. E. and in a mazy course passes Caldwell's mills; about 2 m. from which it runs between the manor-house and the village and is turned suddenly to the N. W. into the St. Lawrence by a point of land jutting into that R. in the form of a crescent.

Du Loup, (S.), v. RIVIERE DU LOUP.

DUMONTIER, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded s. by Grosbois; E. by Gatineau; N. by Hunter's Town; W. by Grandpré.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur Dumontier, Oct. 24, 1708, and is now the property of the Hon. Louis Gugu.—The soil is similar to that of the contiguous seigniories, Grosbois and Grandpré; and the S. is principally watered by the R. du Loup and partially by the Grande Rivière Machiche, on both of which are some settlements.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Octobre, 1708, faite au Sieur Dumontier, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de Grosbois, bornée de chaque côté aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 10, folio 52, le 26me Janvier, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*.

DUNDEE (V.), v. INDIAN LANDS.

DUNHAM, township, in the co. of Missiskoui, between the S. of St. Armand and Farnham, adjoins Sutton and Brome E. and Stanbridge W. The situation and quality of the land render it a valuable tract. It has plenty of timber, such as maple, beech, birch, elm, butternut, iron-wood, white and black ash; also good oak and pine. The upper lands are rather hilly, having many horizontal seams of rock lying a little below the surface; but on the more level parts the soil is generally a rich black mould with, here and there, a mixture of sand. This T. yields all sorts of grain in abundance, and, in many places, is peculiarly fit for the growth of flax and occasionally for hemp. Swamps, not very extensive or numerous, are covered, generally, with cedar and tamarack; but they might be drained without much trouble, and cleared to great advantage.—Watered by several branches of the Yamaska, by Pyke River and two beautiful little lakes, the largest spreading over about 600 acres in the 6th range. Here are a greater number of roads, mostly kept in good repair, than perhaps will be found in any other T., leading through Farnham to the Yamaska and also to the state of Vermont. The Pyke River and some of the smaller streams work several mills. This was the first T. erected, in Lower Canada, by letters patent, bearing date 1796; it was granted to the late Hon. Thomas Dunn, whose heirs are at present the greatest landholders. Nearly the whole is settled, and many extensive farms are worthy of notice for their flourishing and improved state, producing great quantities of wheat, barley and oats, besides most other articles peculiar to the country. Perhaps no tract of land of similar extent, through the whole of the province, is better calculated for a judicious experimental farmer to demonstrate how much the present stock of agricultural knowledge among the Canadian husbandmen may be increased.—In this T. are several pot and pearlash manufactories, a church, a methodist chapel and 25 houses called Frost Village.

Statistics.

Population	2,121	Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Breweries	1
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	4
Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	3
Schools	1	Potasheries	2	Artisans	18
Villages	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	22,100	Peas	9,800
Oats	33,000	Rye	3,000
Barley	2,800	Buck wheat	6,800
Potatoes	75,000	Indian corn	15,000
Maple sugar	112 cwt.		

Live Stock.

Horses	1,174	Cows	2,120	Swine	1,400
Oxen	1,605	Sheep	6,900		

DUPAS including *Chicot*, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier. This S. contains the Isle Dupas and extends $\frac{1}{4}$ l. above and below the r. *Chicot* and $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to *Sieur Dupas*. The rents of the S. are 4 French livres for each farm. Isle Dupas, which is a long narrow island, lying nearly parallel with the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, between the S. of Berthier and Sorel, is an *arrière fief*, 2 l. long by 16 acres broad; one-half belongs to the Hon. Jas. Cuthbert, the other half to Mrs. Eneau and is subject to the annual payment of a nosegay to the seignor of Berthier. Mrs. Eneau is also proprietor of fief *Chicot*. All the lands in Isle Dupas are conceded and the greater part prior to 1759.

Statistics.

Population	477	Churches, R. C.	1
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,800	Potatoes	8,500	Rye	200
Oats	8,500	Peas	800	Indian corn	90
Barley	100				

Live Stock.

Horses	193	Cows	405	Swine	371
Oxen	170	Sheep	1,002		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au *Sieur Dupas*, de l'Isle Dupas et adjacentes, ensemble un quart de lieue audessus et un quart au dessous de la rivière de *Chicot*, sur un lieue et demie de profondeur, supposé que cette quantité ne touche pas à celle accordée à Mr. *Legardeur*, fils."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 35.

DURBOIS, river, in the S. of Ste. Marie.

DURHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, on the west side of the river St. Francis, joins Wickham N. W.; Melbourne S. E.; Acton and Ely S. W. The land is generally good, presenting several extensive and improvable tracts that might

be turned to advantage. Beech, maple, birch, butternut, pine, ash and cedar are found in great plenty; there is some oak but it is less abundant. —Watered by numerous small rivulets.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Thomas Scott, Esq. The Abenaki Indians of the village in the S. of St. François hold 8150 acres by letters patent.—The *Drummondville Road* runs through this t. above 10 m. Near the centre is a new bridge built over the Black River and another over a ravine, 210 ft. wide, in which the high waters of the r. St. Francis rise to 8 feet. The old bridge over the Black River, built 12 years since and cost £75, had only one pier and six stringers; the new bridge has 3 piers and 61 stringers, with a solid causeway of logs covered with earth and sand 200 ft. in length. The bridge over the ravine is a cross log bridge, except two piers to let the water of a small brook pass; the whole built of large hemlock timber. The extent of road made is 4 m. and it is opened to 40 ft. and more; 3 miles of it are ditched and drained, and the width between the ditches is from 18 to 20 feet, having 16 small bridges or drains to let the water pass from one ditch to another across the road, with nine large bridges, from 20 to 100 ft. in length over brooks and ravines. The line of the Drummondville road through this t. is partly settled, and it runs nearly between the 3rd and 4th ranges, until it comes to the large bridge over the ravine at lot No. 8 in the 4th range, where it approaches the river St. Francis. The soil is good, with hardly a bad lot in the whole line. There are several steep hills over which the road has been carried in the upper part of the t. £125 have been expended and to complete the road through the t. a further sum of nearly £400 will be necessary.—This t. is considered one of the best amongst the eastern townships, having nine of its ranges fit for actual settlement, and being well watered with good springs and small brooks. There are most superior mill seats on the Black River.

Statistics.

Population	367	Saw-mills	2
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,908	Barley	300	Peas	700
Oats	2,920	Potatoes	4,390	Indian corn	1,460

Live Stock.

Horses	127	Cows	210	Swine	250
Oxen	153	Sheep	512		

DUSABLE or **NOUVELLE YORK**, seigniory, in the co. of Berthier, is in the rear of Maskinongé between Berthier and Carufel—1 league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, Aug. 15, 1739, to Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé; now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—A small ridge of rising ground crosses this grant, a little north of the road to Quebec, which seems to separate the fertile from the barren parts; south of it the soil is rich, productive, well settled and under good cultivation; but on the opposite side of the height it is very indifferent and thinly settled by a few farmers, who are compelled to exert their utmost industry to procure a living. The whole tract is almost free from wood, the little remaining only fit for fuel. A small stream, called Rivière Cachée, runs through the lower part and works one corn and one saw-mill.—This S. is in the parish of Maskinongé.

Title.—"Concession du 15me Août, 1739, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Adrien Dandonneau Dusablé, d'une étendue de terrain d'environ une lieue de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; laquelle sera bornée pour la devanture au bout de la profondeur de la concession accordée par Mr. Talon au Sieur Jean Baptiste Legardeur le 3me Novembre, 1672, appartenant aujourd'hui au Sieur Petit Bruno; au Nord-est par les terres concédées par le dit Sieur Talon, le 29me Octobre, 1672, aux Sieurs Pierre et Jean Baptiste Legardeur, dont le dit Sieur Petit est aussi propriétaire, et par la ligne de la Seigneurie du Sieur Sicard de Carufel; au Sud-ouest au fief du Chicot, et continuation du dit fief; et par derrière aux terres non concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 8, folio 30.*

DUTORT or **LINCTOT**, fief, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N.E. by Cournoyer; S.W. by Becancour; in the rear by the T. of Maddington and it fronts the mouth of the R. Becancour opposite Isle Dorval. The original title of this concession has not been found, therefore its date and dimensions, as granted, are both uncertain; it is however at present a quarter of a league in front by nearly 3 leagues in depth, and is the property of Mons. Bellefeuille.—The soil and timber are similar to those of Becancour.

Title.—"On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette Concession ni dans le Secrétariat ni dans le bureau du Papier Terrier, de sorte qu'on ne connoit ni l'étendue de son front ni le nom du concessionnaire originaire. Elle est placée sur la carte d'après les lumières qu'on a pu tirer des titres des concessions voisines.—Par le règlement de l'étendue des paroisses fait par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, cet fief paroît avoir un quart de lieue du front du précédent fief de Becancour qui devoit avoir deux lieues et trois quart de front."

E.

EAGLE LAKES, called by the Indians *Chipi-loginissis*, in the co. of Rimouski, consist of five or six lakes, connected with each other by a line of water running from N. to S. Their accumulated waters run N. W. into the R. St. John, with which these lakes are also connected by an Indian line of communication branching into two portages, one leading to the R. a little below the mouth of the R. Marienequacktacook, and the other opposite the mouth of the R. Madawaska: another portage connects one of these lakes with a stream that flows into the R. Restook.

EARDLY, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Hull; W. by Onslow; N. by waste lands of the Crown; S. by Lake Chaudière. Its breadth is the same as that of other river townships, but its lateral lines, running magnetically N., differ widely in their depth, the E. line being 1,099 chains, the W. line only 325, owing to the curves in the shore of the lake, which runs about N. W. and presents a diagonal front to this township of 14 miles, from its E. boundary in the 1st range to the W. limits of the 9th. This T. is indented by two large bays: the first lies above a small river which falls into the Lake at lot 8; the second extends from lot 21 to the W. bounds of the T., and in this bay two other small rivers discharge their waters, which, with several inferior streams, fertilize the front ranges. The soil, in many places suited to the cultivation of hemp and flax, does not yield in fertility to Hull. This T. is well timbered with elm, beech, maple and pine, and may be said to possess every local advantage met with in the townships below it. From the foot of the hills, which lie along the 6th range, to the margin of the lake, the country is generally level or rising into rich and gradual swells of excellent land.—This T. is but thinly settled and in front. It is well watered by small lakes but contains no considerable rivers, and has no regular roads.—A tract of 6,411 acres of the E. section of this T. was granted, in 1805, to the Sandford and Lukin families and others, the greater part of which has been since conveyed to other individuals; subsequently, 2,600 acres were patented to the Maclean family; these two grants occupied nearly the whole of the front. Large tracts of excellent land are yet ungranted,

which, if placed under the superintendence of an active agent, may in time become a settlement of interest and consequence. Out of the prosperous colony of Hull the settlements of Eardly may be said to have originated; they are chiefly in the E. quarter and are traversed by the Hull road, which extends to the 14th or 15th lot; many neat and well-cultivated farms are on this part of the road as well as a school-house, which is attended by 20 to 25 youths of both sexes.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 19,590 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . . 156

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	770	Peas . . .	260
Oats . . .	2,030	Rye . . .	40
Barley . . .	2,450	Indian corn . . .	710
Maple sugar . . .	56 cwt.		

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	21	Cows . . .	34	Swine . . .	104
Oxen . . .	18	Sheep . . .	54		

EATON, river, is formed by two streams which water the townships of Ditton, Newport and Auckland, and meet in the T. of Eaton about 2 m. N. E. of the church. The R. then winds a N. course into the T. of Westbury, where it falls into the St. Francis in the 14th lot of the 2nd range.

EATON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded E. by Newport; W. by Ascot; N. by Westbury and S. by Clifton.—The W. half, of which a great part is settled, was granted in 1800, to Mr. Josiah Sawyer and others. The farms by care and industry are brought into good condition, assuming a very flourishing aspect. This tract is of a uniform and favourable quality, generously repaying the farmers wherever it is under tillage. The N. W. part generally is low and swampy; the other parts may be called hilly, being a series of bold swells whose bases may be traced by the courses of the streams. The soil in general is stony and occasionally sandy. Towards the N. W., at an angle with the horizon of between 60 and 70 degrees, masses of granite are occasionally met with on the surface, as well as large masses of alluvial rocks, some having the appearance of vitrification. Slate of excellent quality for roofing is abundant, and black-lead ore has been found. The rocky strata are invariably argillaceous.—The timber is more remark-

able for diversity of kind than excellence of quality; pine, birch, basswood, spruce and hemlock are plentiful; that which covers the summits of the ridges is generally hard wood, viz. maple, beech, birch and basswood; on the slopes is a mixture of spruce with occasional patches of cedar where the land is very wet.—This T. is not watered by any stream of magnitude, but intersected by numerous small rivulets and brooks. On the principal river, called Eaton River, are several good mill sites, of which some are occupied, and two bridges. Several corn and saw-mills have been erected on some of the streams.—Flax sufficient for domestic use is grown; and though hemp has not yet been tried there is no doubt of its answering, particularly in places. The annual produce per acre, which might be increased under a better system, is, wheat 15 bushels, oats 20, rye 15 to 20, potatoes from 250 to 300. Indian corn is not much grown.—A considerable number of horses and fat cattle are sent annually to market. The cattle, in general, are of the breed common to the eastern townships, and are considered good of their kind. The wages of agricultural labourers 2s. 6d. a day, and the highest wages in harvest-time 3s. 4d. There is a fair proportion of artisans, but they do not follow their trades separately from farming pursuits, but when they are employed in mechanical trades they receive 5s. a day.—A large quantity of pearlshes is produced.—This T. is divided into two parishes by a line through the 6th range of concessions: the N. portion is called St. Peter's, the S. part St. Paul's. There is a church in each parish. There is one school, provided by the Royal Institution, in which are 50 scholars on the average; there are likewise 2 or 3 private schools.—The roads are not good though in an improving state.—About 9000 acres are cleared.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 3100 acres.

Statistics.

Population 805	Fulling-mills 1	Pearlasheries 1
Churches, Pro. 2	Saw-mills 6	Distilleries 1
Corn-mills 3	Tanneries 1	Taverns 2
Carding-mills 1	Potasheries 1	Artisans 10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	16,820	Potatoes 19,100	Rye . . .	3,100	
Oats . . .	9,500	Peas . . .	4,500	Indian corn 1,600	
Barley . . .	350				

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	562	Cows . . .	924	Swine . . .	770
Oxen . . .	616	Sheep . . .	1,540		

EAU CHAUDE, de l', river, at the s. e. angle of Buckland, is a large, deep and rapid stream and fordable during one or two months in the year.

EBOULEMENS, LES, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies between the seigniories of Le Gouffre and Murray Bay and is bounded in the rear by waste crown lands.—3 l. in breadth by 2 in depth.—No record of this grant has been preserved but it appears by an act of fealty and homage performed Apr. 3d, 1723, by Pierre Tremblay, then proprietor, that he produced a concession of this tract made to Pierre Lessard, but the date was not quoted. It is now the property of Marc P. de Sales La Terrière, Esq. M. P. P.—The name of this seigniory indicates convulsions of nature of which we have only some very loose traditions. According to the history of Canada by Charlevoix, some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1663 throughout the whole of Labrador to the Bay of St. Paul. Others say that, before 1663, this part of the country had experienced shocks of earthquake, and they believe that Jacques Cartier, in his first voyage to Canada, sailed up the St. Lawrence from the north without meeting any obstacle; and that on his second voyage, wishing to follow the same track, he was stopped between the Isle aux Coudres and the north by a considerable *renversement des terres*, and this *déplacement* has ever since been called la Grande Pointe des Eboulemens, which forms almost an island considerably serrated by the R. St. Lawrence. The traditions prevalent among the oldest inhabitants support this opinion and also the idea, that the creeks formed near the point were formerly only one, or that the passage followed by the first explorers of the country has undergone some change. This coast has been subject to frequent shocks of earthquake; the most alarming in the memory of the oldest inhabitants was in Jan. 1757, when the earth cracked in many places without any accident except the fall of some chimneys. During the winter of 1791 this part of the country was again agitated by shocks that continued during 40 days, but they were less violent than the former. These extraordinary efforts of nature are still often felt every year, and occasion sudden transitions from heat to cold and *vice versâ*. The shocks are more perceptible in winter than in spring or autumn, and

those in summer are the least felt. From these natural causes without doubt this seigniory has derived its name. The lateral parts of the great Pointe des Eboulemens, which is almost an island of 14 square arpents, form two large creeks into which many little rivers discharge their waters, which at high tide are sufficiently deep to receive vessels of above 100 tons and which there ride in safety in all weathers. These rivers are fordable at low water and wind across 10 to 12 arpents of breakers, which produce an abundant pasturage and a quantity of *d'herbe sullé*. This seigniory, particularly the beautiful settlements whose verdant fields crown the summits of the sloping hills which rise amphitheatrically from the St. Lawrence, and all the coast extending from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay afford the most agreeable and picturesque variety and are comprehended in one view. The face of this seigniory is in general excessively mountainous; but the soil is not inferior to that about St. Paul's Bay, and is in many parts equally productive. The shore of the St. Lawrence is here very lofty, especially about Cap aux Oies; but the edges of the bays, between the different projecting points, afford some good patches of meadow and pasture land: from the elevated bank of the river the ground continues to rise ridge over ridge until it reaches the mountains in the rear, which are at least 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the concessions called Godefroi, Dorothée, St. Joseph, and St. George, some very good settlements, in an improved condition, present themselves on the slopes of the high lands and in the intervals: the whitewashed cottages and farm-houses, frequently embosomed in thick clumps of trees, have an appearance singularly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly settled in 3 ranges of concessions; the first range occupies the borders of the river and comprehends a ridge of land of the greatest fertility, producing corn, roots and all the fruits grown in Lower Canada, to a degree of perfection only to be accounted for by its favourable situation, which is at the base of mountains that protect it from the inclemencies of the north. The second range is on the highest elevation, where the road from St. Paul's Bay to Malbay passes over a distance of 9 l. The inhabitants have built extensively in stone and wood, and, in spite of the unavoidable difficulties of the mountainous situation, the roads are good

and passable for every description of carriage. The valley that contains the villages of St. Joseph and St. Godefroi, on one side of which is seated the parish church, is at least 3 leagues in circumference and the church, 120 ft. by 60, presents one of the finest prospects. From this eminence the view commands the Isle aux Coudres, separated from the land by a channel one league in breadth, and all the country, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, from Kamouraska to the environs of St. Thomas and even to the lower part of the Island of Orleans. The manor-house is in the centre of this valley on the bank of the little river, Ruisseau du Moulin, near which is built the seignorial mill which never ceases to work in the driest summer, being constantly supplied with water from the river which is fed by two small lakes. On this river, which conveys the purest water to the door of every house, is another corn-mill and also two saw-mills, in which a large quantity of timber is cut for exportation. The beneficence of the Creator, every where apparent, seems to have united in this S. numerous benefits as a counterpoise to the disadvantages of a mountainous region. The different valleys on the sides of the mountains present nearly the same picture.—In the second range the soil is a light yellow, more or less mixed with marl, and extremely fertile. The climate, in consequence of the varied exposure of the lands, is very various and the difference is even perceptible in going from one farm to another; nevertheless, corn and leguminous roots of all kinds prosper as well here as in the first range, although sown and harvested fifteen days later. In the first range the autumnal mists dissolve in rain, in the second they descend in snow. The north and north-west winds are frequent.—A large portion of the third range is cleared from wood, and the soil is less flinty and generally more level than in the second range. This part of the seignior is behind the front chain of mountains that bounds the St. Lawrence and extends over a plain from 6 to 7 leagues in depth to the great chain of mountainous rocks. The newly settled inhabitants of this range produce an abundance of corn from their lands, which are cultivated with the hoe. The autumnal frosts are later here than in the second range, which causes the belief that the surplus population, which migrate to this concession and multiply rapidly, will find abundant means

of subsistence. In spite of the local disadvantages, which entail on the inhabitants laborious modes of cultivation, instances of emigration to the plains are rarely known. Their well aired climate and their vigorous corporeal powers appear, as it were, identified. This little colony of Canadian mountaineers may be compared to the inhabitants of Switzerland, or the Scotch highlanders.—This S. is watered by several streams, but principally by the rivulets du Moulin, du Mouton, de L'Eglise and du Cap aux Oies, which descend from the rear and wind between the different ridges in a manner truly decorative.—On the du Moulin, near its discharge into the St. Lawrence, are seated an excellent corn-mill and saw-mill; at a short distance from which stands the manor-house, a large and substantial stone building, with numerous appendages.—Several roads lead along the St. Lawrence, where the ground is practicable, and in other places over the ridges; they are in general tolerably good but frequently ascend some very long and fatiguing hills. The want of a road to Quebec is one of the greatest disadvantages of this and the adjoining seigniories. The industrious inhabitants are, as it were, imprisoned during six months of the year, and can only export their surplus provisions while the navigation is open. The different sums appropriated by the House of Assembly for the purpose of opening a communication between St. Joachim and St. Paul's Bay have been expended chiefly in searching for a convenient line of route, and have been totally lost by abandoning the road opened in 1815 or 16 by the Chevalier D'Estimenville, at that time assistant chief overseer of roads. The sum of £1900 expended since, under the management of commissioners, was only sufficient to open a communication of 9 leagues across difficult places, where there are many expensive *côtes* and bridges to make. This road can never be finished without the intervention of the legislature, the inhabitants being insensible to every thing to which they have not been habituated, and without this road this interesting part of the country will remain for a long time neglected. This S. and those of Le Gouffre and St. Paul's Bay, being denied access by land with other seigniories, owing to the intervention of a barren tract in Côté de Beaupré, the principal part of the disposable produce is transported to Quebec by water, in which trade

many schooners are almost continually employed during the season of navigation: their cargoes consist chiefly of grain, live cattle and poultry, besides large quantities of pine planks.—In the bays are some good banks for fishing, which is resorted to as a means of livelihood. Great abundance of excellent fish and large quantities of herrings are caught, besides loche, cod, sardenne, l'eplans, caplans, pilchards, eels and some salmon. The porpoise, which was formerly taken in abundance near the coast, is now become more rare; nevertheless, there is still oil made sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants.—All the front of this S. contains limestone; the more elevated peaks are granite and there are many quarries of freestone of superior quality.—The timber is of vigorous growth; the woods contain but little maple and much wild cherry, birch, pine, spruce, poplars, cedar and in general all the dwarf trees usually found in the forests of Canada.—Sulphureous springs of various strength and aggregation are very common; there are also many ferruginous springs, but their medicinal qualities are not sufficiently appreciated by the inhabitants.—Ten schooners and four chaloups, carrying nearly 300 tons, continually ply to and from the port of Eboulemens to Quebec, and the chief articles of trade are deals, boards, firewood and some wheat.—In the S. are many potters, 2 joiners, 2 shipwrights and 5 blacksmiths.—Each of the 3 corn-mills drives 4 pairs of stones.—The horses are generally of the original Canadian breed and, though small, are extremely docile and willing. The horned cattle which the late Colonel Nairne, the seignior of Malbay, imported from Europe have multiplied and bring greater prices than any others, and, notwithstanding the degenerating influence of the long Canadian winters, they preserve the shape and qualities of their superior breed. Sheep are reared in great numbers, but the inhabitants pay no attention to selection.—The number of farms conceded in this S. is 284, containing 24,607 arpents. 17,729 arpents remain unconceded.—This S. is in the parish of *Notre Dame de Bon Secours*, which also includes a small portion of the S. of Murray Bay. The population of this P. amounted, in 1826, to 1800, although, by an error in the census taken in that year, the number is said to have been only 1400.

Statistics

of the Parish of Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

Population	1,632	Corn-mills	3	River craft	5
Churches, R. C.	1	Fulling-mills	1	Tonnage	225
Curés	1	Saw-mills	7	Keel boats	4
Presbyteries	1	Artisans	10	Ship yards	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Cwts.
Wheat	9,000	Potatoes	13,000	Maple sugar	62
Oats	3,500	Peas	900	Hay, tons	138
Barley	1,000	Rye	150		

Live Stock.

Horses	375	Cows	500	Swine	1500
Oxen	750	Sheep	5000		

Title.—"Le titre de cet octroi n'a pas encore été trouvé au Bureau du Secrétariat, mais il paroît par un Acte de Foi et Hommage, rendu le 3me Avril, 1723, par *Pierre Tremblay*, alors propriétaire de ce fief, qu'entr'autres titres il produisit une concession faite à *Pierre Lessard*, portant que toutes les terres en Seigneuries qui se trouvent depuis la Seigneurie, du Sieur *Dupré*, jusqu'à celle du Sieur de *Comporté*, nommée la *Malbaie*, demeureront et appartiendront à l'avenir au dit *Pierre Lessard* (*Pierre Tremblay*, probablement)."—*Rég. Foi et Hommage*, folio 55, April 3, 1723.—*Cahiers d'Intend. No. 2 à 9*, folio 3, April 5, 1683.

ECHAUFFAUD AUX BASQUES, v. CANARDS, R.

ECHO LAKE, in the E. part of the T. of Abercromby, is one of the sources of a nameless stream that descends to New Glasgow and joins the Achigan.

ECUREUILS, LES, or BELAIR, and its augmentation is a seigniori in the co. of Portneuf. It fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded s. w. by the S. of Jacques Cartier; N. E. by Point aux Trembles and in the rear by D'Auteuil.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth by 1 league in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to the Sieurs Toupin. The augmentation, of the same breadth as the seigniori and 2 l. in depth, was granted Jan. 20th, 1706, to Marie Magdelaine Mézérai, widow of Jean Toupin.—Though composed of a soil nearly similar to the front part of the seigniori of Jacques Cartier, Belair cannot vie with that property in fertility.—The lands are all nearly conceded and most of them settled. Many of the concessions were granted before 1759, and those that have been granted since are held on the same terms as the former. There are some neat and well managed farms. The unconceded lands are of indifferent quality, and many of them totally unfit for agricultural purposes—The river Jacques Cartier crosses the S. diagonally, and it is also watered by the Rivière aux Pommes, a pretty winding stream that flows

into the former. The timber has been nearly all cleared off, and what remains is very inferior both in kind and value.—Several roads cross this grant and one, intersecting them at right angles, runs from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Jacques Cartier.—The augmentation is generally mountainous, but the land is not of a bad quality; it is only partially cultivated near the seigniory and is tolerably well timbered with beech, ash, maple, pine and birch, and is watered by the River Portneuf and some of its branches. The road from Jacques Cartier bridge crosses it, on each side of which there are a few neat settlements.—The *Parish of St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils* is divided into three fiefs, belonging to Messrs. Deschenay, Hart and Alsop. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation. The parish contains 60 families, three-fourths of whom, appreciating the advantages of education, supply the means of supporting a public school to which all the children of the parish can easily have access; in this school the elements of the French, Latin and English languages, arithmetic, &c. are taught.—There is no want of tradesmen in the S. This P. was for a long time celebrated for the quality of its corn, but for some years this reputation has been on the decline. The presbytery is spacious and very commodious. The church, though small, is large enough for the congregation, and the parishioners are inspired with an extraordinary zeal in its decoration; their contributions for this purpose have frequently been surprising.

Statistics.

Population	512	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	10
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	2	River craft	1
Presbyteries	1	Shopkeepers	2	Tonnage	19
Corn-mills	1	Taverns	2	Keel boats	1
Carding-mills	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	4,365	Barley	90	Peas	3,100
Oats	5,120	Potatoes	5,100		

Live Stock.

Horses	206	Cows	510	Swine	309
Oxen	190	Sheep	1,035		

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, aux Sieurs Toupin, Pere et Fils, d'une demi lieue de front, sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, moitié au dessus et moitié au dessous de la pointe Bouroila (aux Ecureuils) aboutissant des deux côtés aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 39.*

Augmentation.—"Concession du 20me Janvier, 1706, faite par Philippe de Rigaud, Gouverneur, et François de Beauharnois, Intendant, à Marie Magdelaine Mezeraü,

veuve de feu Jean Toupin, d'une demi lieue de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur derrière la Seigneurie de Bélair, le front à prendre immédiatement à une lieue du fleuve St. Laurent."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 5, folio 41.*

EDWARD (L.), v. BATISCAN, R.

EDWARDS-TOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

ELY, township, in the co. of Shefford, bounded E. by Melbourne and Brompton; W. by Roxton; N. by Acton and S. by Stukeley. The whole of this T. has been surveyed and the S.E. quarter granted. The land is good and, if cultivated, would prove fertile; the low land, though rather wet, is not unfit for tillage and produces some of the best kinds of hard, black woods.—This T. is watered by branches of the Yamaska and other streams.—Here are very few settlers.—950 acres were purchased by Mr. Wm. Hall of Quebec for £100.—*Ungranted and unlocated 2,800 acres.*

EMBERTON, a projected township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded by Ditton, Auckland and Drayton, and is watered by the R. Margalloway.

ENFANT JESUS, de l' (P.), v. MONTREAL.

ENGLISH BAY, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in the co. of Saguenay, lies between St. Panovace and Manicouagan Bay.

ENGLISH RIVER, in the S. of Beauharnois, rises in several springs in the rear of William's Town and, winding to the front, joins the Chateauguay nearly 1 m. above the church.

ENNIES, des, river, rises in waste lands in the rear of the 2nd aug. to Ste. Anne, in the co. of Champlain, and watering the rear part of the S. of Batiscan falls into the R. of that name.

ENTRY (I.), v. MAGDALEN, I's.

ERIEN LAKE, in Clarendon, lies near the centre of the T., between the 9th and 10th ranges and E. of Decoy Lake.

ESCOUMAINE, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the N. shore of the St. Lawrence about 10 m. below the R. Grande Berzeronne.

ESEGANETSOGOOK, river and lake, in the co. of l'Islet. The river rises in the mountainous and waste country lying S. of the rear boundary of the T. of Ashford; running S. it receives one stream from the N.E. and another from the N.W., both descending from small lakes. The R. then forms the lake of the same name and, taking a S.W. direction, joins the Daaquam about 6 m. above the junction of that river with the R. St. John.

ESHER, a projected township, fronts Lake des Allumets, in the co. of Ottawa, and lies between

the projected townships of Hastings and Sheen. In Esher the Hudson's Bay Company have a Post.

ETCHEMIN, lake, is in the cos. of Bellechasse and Beauce and lies in the angle formed by the junction of the townships of Ware, Standon and Cranbourne; it supplies one of the main branches of the *r.* Etchemin.—No part of the District of Quebec is better calculated to be the centre of an extensive and flourishing settlement than the vicinity of the Lake Etchemin; no inland situation could be selected better adapted for the site of a village than the margin of this beautiful sheet of water, which is somewhat more than 4 m. long, navigable from one end to the other and abounding with fine fish. The shores of the lake, without assuming the appearance of rocks, are bold and picturesque and the margin in most places either pebbly or composed of the finest sand; it is surrounded by excellent land, presenting on all sides a moderate and gradual ascent from the water and three or four good mill-streams enter the lake at different points. On a small peninsula on the *n.* side is every appearance of an extensive mine of iron ore: bog ore has been found in great abundance not far from the *s. w.* side, and indeed on all sides, for many miles round the lake, there are strong indications of this valuable mineral. This lake is in a most central situation; at the head of a considerable branch of the *r.* Etchemin, and within a mile or two of the head waters of the River St. John and of considerable streams communicating with the Chaudière; it is in the direct line of the nearest and only practicable route of communication with the River St. John, and is by nature appointed the great highway between Quebec and the lower provinces; it is also in the line of the nearest road to the State of Maine and enjoys, moreover, the advantage of proximity to the road lately opened to the Kennebec settlements, wherefore the distance by that road may be shortened by descending in a direct line down the valley of the Etchemin to Pointe Lévi, in lieu of the circuitous route by the Chaudière: so situated, few inland places in the province possess superior advantages as a commercial entrepot to the Lake Etchemin. A village in this situation, communicating with Quebec at the short distance of sixteen leagues, would, when the country in the vicinity has somewhat advanced in settlements, offer a most convenient place of deposit for the produce of the neighbouring country, as well as for that of

the St. John district and the state of Maine: being in the high road from the capital, at the distance of a short day's journey, it would also form an intermediate point of departure for all the extensive countries lying to the south, south-east, east and north-east. The value of an easy and safe inland water communication with the lower provinces must be obvious, and will ever be an object of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the British North American colonies.

ETCHEMIN, river, in the cos. of Beauce and Dorchester, rises on the *s. e.* boundary of Standon, and, having the *r.* in a direction at right angles with its general course, it enters Cranbourne and, sweeping along the *s. w.* base of the mountains, again returns *n. e.* before it enters Frampton, forming in its course a rocky peninsula of 6 m. in length by half that in width: a good water communication exists round this peninsula, the Etchemin being deep and navigable from lot 19 to lot 28, but not lower, for it becomes a wide and shallow stream on a rocky bed; the rapids in the 10th range extend only a short distance. After watering the *r.* of Frampton and the *S.* of Jolliet, it enters Lauzon and traverses the whole of that *S.* to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls between the domain and fief Ursuline.—When the extensive country through which this *r.* runs, now wholly uninhabited, has been settled and brought into a state of improvement capable of reimbursing the cost, an inland water communication from Pointe Lévi to Madawaska, and perhaps eventually even to the Bay of Fundy and the distant Atlantic, would neither be doubtful as to its beneficial result nor very costly in the execution, by simply improving the bounty of nature furnished by the rivers St. John and Etchemin.—At the Upper Falls of the *r.* is an Indian carrying-place and the remains of a canoe have been there found, which indicate, perhaps, a nearer route to the navigable waters of the St. John than that discovered by Mr. Ware. From Lake Etchemin to the Middle Falls the descent is very trifling, so that, it is believed, the *décharge du Lac* might by embankment be made navigable for boats: the descent at the falls is not more than twenty feet, and the ground is favourable for the construction of locks: from the falls to Ware's River, at the *s.* angle of Buckland, eight miles, the Etchemin is narrow, deep and navigable, flowing through an

alluvial valley: from the last-mentioned place to the Bridge of Ste. Claire, 18 m., is over a hilly tract of country, but in a gradual slope, affording numerous and considerable streams as feeders to a canal; and, lastly, from the Bridge of Ste. Claire to Pointe Lévi, about 21 m. is over a fine level country very favourable for the excavation of canals, so that the whole length of the canal connecting Pointe Lévi with the River St. John would not, in all probability, exceed fifty miles, if so much. Perhaps the bed of the Etchemin, above the Lower Falls, might, by embankment, be made navigable for a great part of the distance, the fall being in most places very inconsiderable.

EUGENIE, river, rises in L. Oliveira in the t. of Dorset, in the co. of Megantic, and taking a s. course enters the t. of Gayhurst, through which it winds gracefully in a gentle current until it falls into the Chaudière near Pointe Ronde.

F.

FAMINE, LA, river and lake. The river rises in several branches, in the t. of Ware, which unite with other branches, one of which descends from Lake la Famine in the t. of Watford, and running into the S. of Aubert de L'Isle falls into the Chaudière near the w. angle of the r. of St. Barbe. The lake is in the extensive swamp lying in the rear of Ware and Watford.

FARNHAM, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N. by the t. of Granby and the s. angle of the S. of St. Hyacinthe; s. by Stanbridge and Durham; E. by the t. of Brome, and w. by the aug. to the s. of Monnoir. It is watered throughout by the first branches of the R. Yamaska. The land is of good quality, generally similar to that of Stanbridge though perhaps with a greater proportion of indifferent tracts; in the N.W. parts are wide-spreading swamps.—The best parts are timbered principally with beech, elm and maple; on the marshy parts are the usual inferior sorts.—Watered by large branches of the river Yamaska, on which are many corn and saw-mills.—Several roads cross in every direction. Along the banks of the streams are some good patches of settlements. Nearly all the land is granted. In 1798, Mr. Samuel Gale and others obtained a large portion and still continue the greatest landholders: in 1805, a grant was made to the family of the late Colonel Cuyler, and in 1809 the westernly

part, being the “rest and residue of Farnham,” was laid out and 10,176 acres granted to John Allsop, Esq. and others, his associates, who still retain the property.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 1272 acres.

Statistics.

Population	835	Fulling-mills	3	Breweries	1
Churches, Pro.	2	Saw-mills	13	Distilleries	2
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Medical men	1
Schools	6	Hat manufact.	1	Notaries	1
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Shopkeepers	3
Corn-mills	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	4
Carding-mills	3	Pearlasheries	9	Artisans	18

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,010	Potatoes	25,000	Buck wheat	5,800
Oats	9,150	Peas	4,950	Indian corn	5,460
Barley	1,300	Rye	100	Map. sug. cwt.	35

Live Stock.

Horses	322	Cows	660	Swine	780
Oxen	395	Sheep	2,355		

FAUSEMBAULT, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Guillaume Bonhomme and St. Gabriel; s. w. by Neuville and Bourglouis; s. by Desmaure and N. by waste lands. This S. is irregular in front and depth; its superficial extent about 12 l., one-third of which is in lakes, rivers and mountains. From the S. of Desmaure to the R. Jacques Cartier it is only a narrow slip of land, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. deep; beyond that river it spreads to a breadth of 8 m. with an additional depth of 3 l. granted Feb. 20th, 1693, to Sieur de Gaudarville and now the property of Juchereau Duchesnaye, Esq. The front of this S. is 3 l. from the St. Lawrence and its first two ranges of concessions are settled by natives of the country; a third range is conceded to natives but is not settled. The principal settlements are on the Jacques Cartier, consisting of about 80 farms on each side of the R.; there is also another settlement more to the N. besides those on Lac St. Joseph, on the discharge of which are an oatmeal mill, a saw-mill and a bridge 60 feet by 18. A great part of the lands were conceded before 1759, and more recent concessions have been made which are held under the ancient tenure. The land that remains unconceded is of very indifferent quality, and much of it is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. That part of the seigniory lying between Gaudarville and Guillaume Bonhomme, though rather mountainous particularly towards the river, is of good quality; the land rising gradually affords many

opportunities for cultivation; the soil is either a middling sort of loam or a layer of black earth, of no great depth, upon a stratum of sand: the farms exhibit good tillage and are by no means defective in fertility.—There is a tolerable variety of timber; the maple, beech and birch are particularly good: inferior wood is in great abundance.—Several roads lead to the adjoining seigniories on each side, and one from Desmaure up to the Jacques Cartier, but there is scarcely a stream to be met with until reaching that river; thence northward, this S. is mountainous, continually rising until it approaches the great N. W. ridge, and is very well clothed with timber but it is generally unfit for cultivation.—This S. is watered partially by the R. Jacques Cartier, by Lac St. Joseph and Lac Bonhomme besides some smaller lakes in the ravines, and also by several little branches of the R. Portneuf which rise in the skirts of the mountains.—Part of this S. is in the parish of St. Augustin and part in the P. of Ste. Catherine, which lies behind it and is served by the same curé. (*Vide Gaudarville*, and for statistics of Ste. Catherine, P. *vide Desmaure*.)

*Statistics
of the Settlement of St. Patrick.*

Population	283
Arpents under cultivation	310

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bundles.
Wheat	90	Barley	54	Hay, &c.	250
Oats	1,172	Peas	76	Butter	cwts. 18
Rye	27	Potatoes	19,340		

Live Stock.

Horses	10	Horned cattle	64	Swine	49
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Title.—"Concession du 20me Février, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochard, Intendant, au Sieur de Gaudarville, de trois lieues de profondeur au derrière du fief de Gaudarville, ensemble toutes les terres attenantes qui sont derrière les fiefs des Sieurs Desmaures et Guillaume Bonhomme, et jusqu'à la profondeur de la même ligne du Nord-est au Sud-ouest, qui terminera les dites trois lieues, ensorte que tout ce qui est compris en la présente concession sera borné d'un bout, par devant, au Sud-est, par les lignes qui terminent les profondeurs des dits fiefs de Gaudarville, Bonhomme et Desmaure, et par derrière au Nord-ouest par une ligne courant aussi Nord-est et Sud-ouest qui terminera la profondeur des dites trois lieues par derrière le dit fief de Gaudarville, et sera prolongée droit jusqu'au fief de Neuville, et par un côté au Nord-est, d'une partie des terres du fief de Sillery, d'une partie de celles de Gaudarville, et des terres du dit Bonhomme; et de l'autre côté, au Sud-ouest, bornée des terres du fief de Neuville."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio 11.*

FEMMES, ruisseau des, a small rapid stream descending into the N. shore of the R. Saguenay, nearly opposite Ha Ha bay. The *Descente des Femmes* forms a good harbour for vessels.

FERE, river, rises in a small lake behind the high lands near the rear line of the S. of St. Roch des Annais, and taking a w. course washes the boundary line of that S. and Reaume, where it receives a small rill from the s. and turns a mill, from which it strikes off to the N. and running to the village in St. Roch des Annais falls into La Grande Anse in the R. St. Lawrence.

FERME, petite, river, rises and falls in the s. of Côte de Beaupré; it runs through the domain of St. Joachim into the St. Lawrence about 4 m. from the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.

FERRE, river, rises in several lakes in the waste lands in the rear of the S. of Bourglouis; it runs s. w. through the S. of Perthuis into Long Lake which is the source of the R. Noire.

FITCH'S BAY is a long sheet of water in the T. of Stanstead emptying itself into Lake Memphramagog. It receives the waters of a considerable lake that cuts the division line of Stanstead and Hatley. At the mouth of this bay is a small island.

FLAMMAND, river, runs into the R. St. Maurice above the N. Bastonais R.

FLEUR, la, river, in the Island of Orleans, rises in the high lands, and taking a s. w. direction runs through the fief Mons. Poulain into the south channel of the R. St. Lawrence.

FORGES of St. MAURICE, v. St. ETIENNE, F.

FOUCAULT or Caldwell Manor, seigniori, in the co. of Rouville, is bounded N. by the S. of Noyan; s. by the state of Vermont; E. by Missiskoui Bay, and W. by the R. Richelieu. Granted, Ap. 1, 1738, to Sieur Foucault; 2 l. in front by 2½ l. in depth.—The line of boundary between Lower Canada and the United States runs through this S., by which a great part of it is placed within the state of Vermont.—The face of this S. is generally level, though slightly undulating and regularly interspersed with swamps and gently rising grounds; the land though low is superior in quality to the other low lands on the east bank of the Richelieu, and may be cultivated with the greatest success; but this superiority, joined to the benefit of having water communication at its east and west boundaries, has yet attracted but few settlers, who are chiefly American farmers, and are settled in different parts of the S.—Apple

orchards flourish well in this S. and various kinds of the plum and cherry are cultivated with success. The forest timber consists of white pine, white oak, cedar, ash, elm, maple, beech, hemlock, larch and fir.—The roads are mostly in good repair ; 5 principal roads are established by law, 4 of which lead from the province line N. through the S. and one from Missiskoui Bay W. to the river Richelieu ; these are intersected by several shorter roads.—There is a ferry over the Richelieu at the province line, where the river is one mile broad ; the rates of ferriage are, for a waggon drawn by two horses 3s. 9d., a waggon with one horse 2s. 6d., a foot passenger 1s.—This S. and that of Noyan adjoining are divided into 2 parishes ; the W. parish, which includes the protestant episcopal church of Foucault, is called St. Thomas ; there is no parsonage house nor public school, but there are 4 private seminaries in each of which are taught, on an average, 25 scholars.—Foucault is about equally and uniformly settled in every part. The population in 1825 amounted to 1051 ; the number is now increased. About $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the land are under cultivation, and the soil is highly favourable to the growth of hemp and flax ; the latter is cultivated by every family for domestic use.—The average corn produce is about 20 bushels per acre: wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley and buck-wheat are raised in abundance, and peas are cultivated to a considerable extent. The annual consumption of wheat, rye and Indian corn, for food, is about 8400 bushels of each ; and of Indian corn, peas, buck-wheat and oats, for fattening cattle and pigs and feeding horses, about 9000 bushels.—One corn-mill and one saw-mill have been erected on Wolf Creek by Captain John Taylor, which, from the smallness of the stream, can work only about 4 months in the year. There are 4 permanent potash factories and several private ones of minor importance: there are also 2 tanneries.—Potash, lumber, beef cattle, pork and grain are the principal articles of traffic, which are exchanged for merchandize.—The price of agricultural labour is 2s. 6d. a day ; and a mechanic earns 5s.—Among the tradesmen are 1 saddler, 1 wheelwright, 3 blacksmiths, 3 cordwainers, 1 hatter.—Milch cows and labouring oxen prosper well, and sheep are reared in sufficient numbers to supply each family with wool for winter clothing.—Although no mine nor mineral has been discovered, some specimens of rock crystal, garnet and emerald have been

found, also various petrifications on the shores of the Richelieu.—This S. is watered by Wolf Creek that flows into South River, also by Missiskoui Bay on the E. and by the R. Richelieu on the W. ; these rivers abound with fish of delicious flavour.

Title.—“ Concession du 3me Avril, 1738, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Foucault, de deux lieues de terre de front, bornées du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur de Noyan, et sur la même ligne, et du côté du Sud à deux lieues de la dite ligne par une ligne parallèle tirée Est et Ouest du monde ; sur le devant par la rivière Chambly, et sur la profondeur par la Baie de Missisquoi.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 9.

FOUQUET, a small stream in the S. of Grandville and Lachenaye ; it turns a corn-mill at its junction with Rivière des Caps.

FOURCHE, grande, river, runs through the Côte de la Grande Fourche across the Temiscouata Portage into the N. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles.

FOURCHE, petite, river, connects the small lake that receives the waters of R. des Sangues with the S. W. branch of the R. Trois Pistoles. It runs across the Temiscouata Portage, S. E. of the R. Grande Fourche.

FOURCHE, la, a river in the S. of St. Giles.

FOURNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, fronting the St. Lawrence, is bounded S. W. by L'Epinay ; N. E. by Gagnier and Ste. Claire ; in the rear by waste lands of the crown.—30 arpents in breadth, by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3rd, 1672, to Sieur Fournier.—It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and two other streams, besides a fourth which rises in a small lake near the S. W. angle.

Title.—“ Concession du 3me Nov. 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Fournier, de trente arpents de terre sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent ; tenant d'un côté au Sieur de l'Epinay, et d'autre aux terres non-concédées.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 28.

FOX, rivers. Great and Little Fox rivers are about 2 m. from each other, both falling into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Griffin's Cove and Little Vallée in the co. of Gaspè. Great Fox river runs through the S. angle of fief Anse de l'Etang.

Statistics of Great Fox River.

Population . . . 57.

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels		Bushels.
Potatoes . . .	200	Peas . . .	100
<i>Live Stock.</i>			
Oxen . . .	16	Sheep . . .	18
Cows . . .	20	Swine . . .	17

FRAMPTON township, in the co. of Beauce, in the rear of the SS. of St. Joseph and Ste. Marie, on the river Chaudière, bounded N. E. by the T. of Buckland; S. W. by the S. of Jolliet and S. E. by the T. of Cranbourne. This township is situated at the commencement of the mountainous tract of country separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John, and consequently presents, on its near and farther sides, very different appearances. The S. E. side, from about No. 16 to 28, is intersected from S. W. to N. E. by a chain of elevated mountains, in many places impracticable for roads, frequently rocky and otherwise unfavourable for *immediate* settlement. Like the other parts of the township the elevated portions are, however, very much superior to the valleys, which are generally swamps covered with stones and producing inferior descriptions of timber such as sapin, spruce, some birch and cedar.—As far as is now known, neither this nor any other portion of the T. contains any limestone or sand.—The N. W. half of the T., although also hilly, is much superior to the opposite side; all the hills may be cultivated to their summits, the valleys are in general good soil or cedar, alder and ash swamps. The land is every where stony, but the stones are loose and on the surface. The soil is a strong white or yellow clay, producing very superior crops of wheat and other grain, potatoes, turnips, &c. The grass, in the cultivated valleys, is very fine and is thought to be the cause of the superior quality of the butter made in Frampton. The uplands are timbered principally with maple and birch with a mixture, more or less, of ash, spruce, iron wood, beech, hemlock, &c. In the valleys and alluvial points on the river are cedar in great abundance, alders, elm, ash, spruce, pine, with many other kinds of soft timber, and occasionally also birch and maple, but there is no white birch.—In the valleys are found considerable quantities of potter's earth.—The whole of the township is uncommonly well watered, and there are a great many very excellent mill seats on the various branches of the R. Etchemin, as well as on the waters communicating with the Chaudière.—This township will be costly in bringing into cultivation from the number of stones on the surface; but, once cleared, it will become a very valuable and productive settlement, particularly to graziers.—The most conspicuous mountain is called the *Crapaudière*; it

is in the 9th and 10th ranges, No. 15 to 20, and is only a link of others as high or higher, extending from it to the N. E. and S. W.—The N. E. half of the T. is traversed by the river Etchemin in its whole extent. There are two small lakes in the 3rd range, abounding with excellent trout; both communicate with Pyke River, a branch of the Etchemin.—Roads have been opened and made passable for wheeled carriages in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 11th ranges, nearly half way through the T.; and a cross road, in very tolerable order, has been made between lots No. 2 and 3, from the front to the rear the whole way. The road in the 9th range is opened and passable for 7 miles, and that in the 3rd nearly as far. Other roads are projected and in progress, and a road in continuation of that in the 9th range has been traced to the river St. John (distant from the S. E. side of the T. 17 miles) by order of government.—There are no bridges or ferries established over the Etchemin in this T., but it has now become absolutely requisite that a bridge should be built over that river, as the communication between the inhabitants is often cut off by floods, &c.—This T. has not been erected into a parish yet, and there is only one place of religious worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, recently erected in the 3rd range, where service is occasionally performed. From the situation of this township it ought to be divided into two parishes, for the N. E. and S. W. sides ought to be distinct. On the south side an appropriation of crown lands has been made for the support of the school; on the N. E. side there is no reserve for this purpose or any other of the kind. The S. W. side of the T. in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges has been settled from 1816, and at present contains the greatest population, about 170. The settlement on the N. E. side was begun in 1823, 7 years later than the other side; the total number of souls on the N. E. side is 101.—The chief proprietors in this township, enumerated according to the extent of land they respectively hold, are, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Colonel Jacques Voyer, Mr. P. E. Desbarats, Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, Mr. William Henderson, Hon. James Irvine, heirs of Labrière, Colonel Vassall, Colonel Armstrong, besides several other persons who possess from 100 to 800 acres each.—In the N. E. side 900 acres of forest are cut down, of which 618 are cleared and cultivated. On the S. W. side it is sup-

posed that the quantity of land improved is about one-third more than on the N. E. side.—There is no village although there may be about 60 houses in the township, and no trade is as yet carried on.—The average annual crop of wheat produced on an acre of new land is 20 bushels, potatoes from 18 to 25. The produce on the N. E. side of the T. was nearly as follows, in 1827, and very much under an average crop.

4,800 bushels of potatoes	50 bushels of barley
550 ditto turnips	80 ditto peas
415 ditto wheat	165 ditto rye
730 ditto oats	2,500 bundles of hay

The total produce is more than is required for the consumption of the growers; the surplus is, however, in great demand for new settlers (many of whom had no land cultivated in 1827), and in the adjoining seigniory. It is supposed that the produce of the S. W. side was more than double the above, as there are fewer new settlers, and also a greater surplus for sale out of the township. The seasons for sowing and reaping are about a fortnight earlier than in the vicinity of Quebec. On the S. E. side Mr. Desbarats has erected a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal-mill: on the N. E. side Mr. G. Henderson has a saw-mill, corn-mill and oatmeal mill.—There are many tradesmen, particularly masons, bricklayers and joiners, who, in most instances, work all summer in Quebec while their families look after their farms. There are also shoemakers, weavers, cattle doctors, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other mechanics settled in both sides of the township.—The average price of agricultural labour is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, the labourer boarding himself, or from 1s. 6d. to 2s. with board.—There are appearances of iron ore in several places; the stones are clay slate interspersed with a few boulders of granite, and some few detached pieces of porphyry have also been seen; quartz and quartzstone clay slate is very common.—Flax grows well but hemp has not been tried, although there is no doubt of its growth; hops are found indigenous in several places.—The neat cattle hitherto introduced are of the common Canadian breed, which, perhaps, with some improvement by judicious crossing, are the best calculated to thrive in a hilly country.—There is scarcely any part of the T. where the stumps have as yet rotted out

from the cleared lands, consequently very little ploughing is performed, and when it becomes necessary it is probable that oxen will be used exclusively. The average price for clearing is from £2 10s. to £3 per acre. This sort of clearing leaves the stumps on the land, but it prepares it for seeding. Considerable quantities of saw-logs were cut on the N. E. side previous to the lands being granted; in fact, the land was in general stripped of all the pine and spruce timber fit for logs in the vicinity of the river. This illegal conduct has been very injurious to the interests of the grantees, who have thereby been deprived of the only immediate source of commerce to enable them to carry on their settlements.—Out of the money granted for the improvement of internal communications the sum of £300 was here expended. The opening of the projected road to the R. St. John would be of the greatest advantage to the T. generally, especially if carried on to the United States, to which it would then be the direct road from Quebec.—This T. is considered decidedly superior in soil and situation to Buckland, Cranbourne and Standon; and, of all the settlements in the rear of the French grants below the R. Chaudière, it is the most forward in improvements and population. It has been occasionally visited by a great many bears, which destroyed some cattle and lacerated others; active measures, however, have been taken by the settlers to prevent the future intrusion of such troublesome visitors.—As the progress of settlement in this part of the province mainly, if not entirely, depends on the state of the roads through this T., the House of Assembly has wisely contributed sums of money for the purposes of opening new roads and the erection of a bridge over the Etchemin. Commissioners were appointed, whose judicious and faithful discharge of their important duties is alike honourable to themselves and the assembly which selected them. They were appointed under the provincial act, 9th George IV. chapter 13, “to open and make two roads in the county of Dorchester, whereof one shall lead from the old settlements east of the River Chaudière as far as Lake Etchemin, and the other from the settlements in the ninth range of the township of Frampton, as far as Lake Etchemin on the north-east side of the River Etchemin.” The 1st road is that from the R. Chaudière towards L. Etchemin, through the T. of Cranbourne, about 33 miles, viz.

	Miles.
1st. From St. Joseph Mill on the Chaudière to rear line of St. Joseph, or front line of Cranbourne	6
2nd. From the end of said road to the intersection of road number three, carried through 5th range of Cranbourne	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
3rd. From 4th range of Frampton to 8th range of Cranbourne, carried through between lots 14 and 15 of Cranbourne	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
4th. From end of last-mentioned road to intersection of the rear line of Cranbourne, between the 7th and 8th ranges	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th. From termination of road carried through Frampton on the north-east side of River Etchemin to Lake Etchemin, carried on, as nearly as possible, the rear line of Cranbourne	9
Total	33

Of the above roads, the first three have been opened about 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles fit for winter roads. There are no ditches, and no stream requires a bridge above 6 or 8 feet span, but no bridges have been made. The width of road opened is 10 feet. The whole of this part of the country is hilly and extremely well watered, but no portion of it is mountainous; the road is not carried over any steep hills, nor are there any streams requiring public bridges; but the portion of the road leading from the Chaudière as far as the crown lands in Cranbourne is extremely swampy, and could not be made passable for carts without a very heavy expense. The timber on the adjoining lands has been mostly destroyed by accidental fires, and the quality of the soil is entirely unfit for settlement. The remainder of the road is on the crown lands, which are every where tolerably good, and in some places excellent and very fit for settlement. The remainder of the road proposed to be opened passes entirely on the crown lands, which, with the exception of a small portion in the peninsula in the N. E. corner of Cranbourne, are of good quality and well adapted for settlement, when the roads from Frampton, by which alone they can be advantageously approached, are made good. There are no hills to impede this road, nor any swamps of any extent to increase the expense of making it, but there are two considerable streams to cross, which will require public bridges, viz., one over the main branch of the river Etchemin, and the other over the outlet of the lake of that name. These roads lead directly to a very valuable portion of the waste lands of the crown (exclusive of those they more immediately pass through) in Standon, Ware and Watford, all of which are of a description to encourage immediate settlement when roads are made to them.—The other road

is from the 9th range of this T. on the N. E. side of the R. Etchemin to the N. angle of the T. of Cranbourne. The whole extent of this road is about 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, commencing on lot No. 10 in the 9th range of Frampton, and thence following the general course of the R. Etchemin. It has been opened and made passable for carts as far as the river *de l'Eau-Chaude* at the S. angle of the T. of Buckland 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. There are one large and two smaller bridges built over streams in this space; but the road has not as yet been ditched, although it will require it in many places. It has been opened 11 feet wide and in places where no settlements are commenced, the wood has been cleared to the distance of a chain on each side. A considerable portion of this road, and more particularly the first two miles, runs through low land and requires logging at an expense of from £50 to £60 a mile. The country traversed by the road, so far as it is made, is all good soil and mostly in progress of settlement; there is only one steep hill, beyond which the road is excellent; it is at the commencement and does not exceed an acre in descent. That part of the road which remains to be opened traverses a fine tract of country on the S. side of a gentle slope, forming one side of the valley of the Etchemin usually called *Les Aulnaies*. There is only one hill to ascend, which may be done gradually, and a space not exceeding 1 mile of low land requires logging and ditching; one large bridge and five smaller ones will be required before the road can be travelled. No road in this; part of the country can be more important than this, it leads and indeed passes through in one place the unsettled lands in Buckland, and passes through the first range of Standon, at the distance of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the most valuable portion of the crown lands in Standon, and thence directly to Cranbourne Road now opening; which until this road is completed will be entirely useless, and the only road by which the waste lands of the crown in Standon, the N. E. part of Cranbourne, the fine tract of country on the T. of Ware surrounding Lake Etchemin, and a considerable portion of Buckland, can be approached.—The bridge over the R. Etchemin in this T. is erected on lot 2 in the 8th range. The length is 321 ft. with two arches of 64 ft. each arch 17 ft. high in the centre by 13 at top; centre pier 50 ft. long by 20 wide at base; the abutments from 34 to 45 ft. wide. The expense

of building this bridge has been about £435, viz.—

Voted by the House of Assembly	. £500
Approaches and homologation, <i>about</i>	. 80
Subscribed by the settlers, <i>about</i>	. 55
Total expense of the bridge	. £435

In rendering an account of their proceedings to the House of Assembly the commissioners very justly remark that no similar work could be constructed in the province for less money. It is here not improper to observe that the long experience of the author, as surveyor-general of this province, and the evidence of facts prove how judiciously the commissioners for the opening and improving of the internal communications are chosen; the economical and judicious manner in which they direct their important labours, particularly the personal supervision which they bestow, ensures promptness of execution and confines the expenses within the limits of the estimates; therefore the sums voted for such purposes are never exceeded without attaining an adequate and generally an unexpected benefit. The money expended on these roads and bridges has, exclusive of the object in view, been of the greatest possible advantage to the adjoining country, both seigniories and townships, and a small additional sum granted for improving the roads in this valuable *r.* would have the immediate effect of settling the principal main roads up to the boundary of Cranbourne, and thereby open the most valuable portion of the lands in that *r.* for immediate settlement, which cannot otherwise be effected. The commissioners strongly recommend the opening and making passable, for summer carriages, three main roads in this *r.* leading towards the waste lands of the crown beyond, and traversing a tract of excellent country offering every inducement for immediate settlement: viz. 1st, a road on the *N. E.* side of the *R. Etchemin*; 2nd, a wheel-carriage road on the *S. W.* side of the *R. Etchemin*, from the new bridge to Cranbourne, about ten miles. This road will open a direct communication with the upper valley of the *Etchemin*, called *Les Aulnaies des Mines*, and lead directly to the best lands in Cranbourne; 3rd, improving the present main roads in the 3rd and 4th ranges of this *r.*, by which alone the road at present opened in the *S. W.* part of Cranbourne can be approached, and the communications from the parish of *Ste. Claire* through *Frampton* and *Cranbourne* to the *R. Chaudière*, opened for carts.

The author cannot conclude this account of the *r.* of *Frampton* without publicly expressing his acknowledgments to *Wm. Henderson, Esq.*, a large landed proprietor, whose public spirit and enterprising talents render him a most valuable member of the *Literary Society of Quebec*, and are highly useful to the prosperous advancement of the best interests of this part of the province.

Statistics.

Population	263	Potasheries	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	830	Peas	260	Mixed grain	20
Oats	2,500	Rye	330	M. sugar, cwts.	31
Barley	100	Indian corn	160	Hay, tons	19
Potatoes	9,600				

Live Stock.

Horses	18	Cows	108	Swine	172
Oxen	65	Sheep	68		

FRANCHEVILLE, fief, in the *co.* of *Portneuf*. This small *f.* fronts the *St. Lawrence* and is bounded *N. E.* by *La Tesserie*; *N. W.* by *Reste des Grondines* and *N.* by the *R. Ste. Anne*.

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* **GRONDINES**, *S.*

FRANCHEVILLE (F.), *v.* **LA TESSERIE**, *S.*

FRELITZBOURG (V.) *v.* **St. ARMAND**, *S.*

FRENES, *des*, river. *Ruisseau des Frènes* rises in a concession of the same name in the *S.* of *Murray Bay*, and passing through the *N. E.* angle of the Concession called *la Rivière Malbay* falls into the *R.* of that name.

FRIPONNE, *la*, river, in the *S.* of *Côte de Beaupré*, rises in *Petit Lac* in the *P.* of *St. Joachim* and, running first *N. W.* and then *S. W.*, enters the *St. Lawrence* nearly 6 *m.* below the mouth of the *R. Ste. Anne*.

FRONT BROOK rises from several springs and a lake in the 5th range of the *r.* of *Clifton* and, running *N.* through the *W.* angle of *Eaton*, falls into the *R. Salmon* in the first range of *Ascot*.

FROST VILLAGE, *v.* **DUNHAM**, *T.*

G.

GABELLE, Falls of, *v.* **St. MAURICE**, *S.*

GADUAMGOUSHOUT or **GADUAMGOUCHAM**, river, rises in two lakes in that part of the district of *Quebec* which borders on the *N. W.* angle of the *co.* of *Bonaventure*, and, running through that part of the *co.*, becomes one of the chief sources of the *R. Ristigouche*.

GAGNIER, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by Cap St. Ignace ; s. w. by Fournier ; in the rear by Ste. Claire, and in front by the St. Lawrence.—10 arpents in front by one l. in depth. Granted, Sept. 3, 1675, to Sieur Louis Gagnier.—The soil is tolerably rich, productive and in good cultivation, particularly along the St. Lawrence where the surface is level ; the rear part is rugged and mountainous.—Well watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and another river from the E.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Septembre, 1675, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, à Louis Gagnier, dit Belleuance, de dix arpens de terre de front, à commencer depuis sa concession, en montant le fleuve St. Laurent, dans les terres non-concédées, séparant icelle et ce qui appartient au Sieur Fournier, avec une lieue de profondeur, pour être unie à sa part du fief Lafrenay, qui lui a été concédé conjointement avec le Sieur Gamache, part qui lui appartiendra."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2, folio 15.

GAGNON, river, rises in the lakes of Abercromby in the co. of Terrebonne and falls into the Rivière du Nord or North River.

GAGNON, river, in the S. of Rivière du Loup.

GAGOUCHIGAOU or **GAGOUCHIGAOMY**, river, falls into the s. bank of the R. Ristigouche.

GAMACHE (F.), v. CAP ST. IGNACE.

GARNET, river, in the waste lands in the co. of St. Maurice, runs w. into Lake Kempt.

GARTHEY, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, lies N. E. of Weedon. The Lake St. Francis severs this tract into two nearly equal parts.

GASPE BAY, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the s. e. side of the co. of Gaspé, lies between Cape Gaspé and Whale Head ; it runs about 16 miles into the land and is about 5 miles broad : from its extremity two inlets, called the N. w. and s. w. arms, penetrate a considerable distance into the interior and receive the waters of several streams that flow from the mountains : the bay itself is deep and well sheltered ; the shores are lofty and the settlers are nearly all fishermen. The basin is said to be one of the best and most commodious harbours in America, and is capable of containing more than 300 vessels in the most perfect security. It is easy of access and may probably become of importance, as a rendezvous for the homeward and outward-bound fleets. At present, it is frequently resorted to by ships on their way to and from Europe, meeting with tempestuous and adverse weather in the Gulf. This place deserves attention from persons skilled in nautical affairs, and competent to give a correct view of the advantages it possesses as a port. Ap-

plications have been made for grants of water lots in the basin, which it might be expedient to grant under certain conditions, such as the immediate erection of wharfs and store-houses for the convenience of shipping and trade, taking care, however, to make suitable reserves for public purposes, such as laying up and repairing vessels, &c. The whale fishery is carried on with some success by a few active and enterprising inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in this kind of fishery. Four or five large schooners, manned each with from eight to twelve able and skilful persons, are occupied in whaling during the summer months. This business yields about 18,000 gallons of oil, which is principally sent to Quebec. The number of hands employed in reducing the blubber to oil, preparing casks and other incidental labour, may amount to about 100. In summer the bay is refreshed by a sea-breeze which commences about nine in the morning and lasts till sunset, and is succeeded by a land-breeze that continues till the morning. The singular reflection of objects on the shore during calm weather is remarkable in this bay ; the whole face of the shore, opposite to that on which the spectator stands, suddenly appears to change and presents the most fantastic appearances, which continually vary until, by degrees, the whole disappear and leave nothing to be seen more than the natural appearances.—*Grande Grève* is a tongue of land projecting into the gulf that forms the E. shore of the entrance into Gaspé Bay. This place, with its environs, is settled by fishermen. The population amounts to 352. The live stock is 3 horses, 21 oxen and 25 cows.—*Vielle Femme* or the *Old Woman* is a rock contiguous to the cape and is evidently a fragment or section of it, the space between them having been evidently worn and carried away by the sea, or broken off from the cape by some convulsion of nature. In fine weather this remarkable rock offers to the eye of the spectator at Douglas T., 15 leagues off, the appearance of a ship doubling the cape with a fair wind : this appearance is rendered still more striking by the reflection on the rock, on which appear shades of colours that look like the flags of a ship streaming in the air.—Several rivers empty themselves into Gaspé Bay : the principal are called the N. w. and s. w. arms of the bay and St. John's river. The s. w. arm, in particular, affords good anchorage and an easy resort for vessels during the most violent tempests, which prevail in the gulf at certain seasons of

the year.—On the N. side of Gaspé Basin is the O'Hara establishment, commenced in 1764 by Felix O'Hara, Esq. late judge of the District of Gaspé: this gentleman, who was most deservedly and highly esteemed, emigrated from

Ireland and was the first person who settled here for agricultural purposes; he was the father of the present Lt.-Col. Edward O'Hara, who has been created a Companion of the Bath for his meritorious public services.

Statistics of the Settlements of Gaspé Bay.

Settlements.	Population.	Just. of Peace.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.	Annual Agricultural Prod. in bush.				Live Stock.				
									Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Gaspé Basin	277	.	1	1	5	7	525	15	294	720	900	200	30	180	125	260	187
Haldimand	103	.	.	.	.	2	150	6	54	50	50	.	3	4	8	25	23
Douglas Town	164	2	.	.	.	.	.	19	290	120	100	.	6	45	54	51	58
Grand Greve	352	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	.	256	.	3	21	25	.	2
Total . . .	896	2	1	1	5	9	675	111	648	890	1306	200	42	250	212	336	270

GASPE, county, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, is bounded s. w. by a line commencing at *Point Maquereaux* on the north side, and at the entrance of *Chaleurs Bay*, running thence N. w. 47 miles, then south, 69 degrees west, until it intersects a line running from Cap Chat on the St. Lawrence, due s. e.; on the w. by the last-mentioned line, and N. E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, including the island of Bonaventure and all the islands in front, in whole or in part nearest the same, as well as the Magdalen Islands. It comprises the fiefs Ste. Anne, Magdaleine, Grande Vallée des Monts and Anse de l'Etang, the Bay of Gaspé and settlements therein, Point St. Peter, Malbay, Percé, Anse à Beauvils, Cap D'Espoir, Grand River, Little River and Pabos, and Newport.—Gaspé may be esteemed among the most eligible situations for commerce in British America, from its numerous harbours, wherein vessels of any burden can lie in perfect security; two in particular—the south-west arm of Gaspé Bay and the Bay of Ristigouche.

Statistics.

Population	2,567	Villages	.	1	Shopkeepers	9
Churches, Prot.	2	Corn-mills	.	5	Taverns	6
Churches, R. C.	9	Saw-mills	.	3	Artisans	7
Curates	1	Ship-yards	.	4	River-craft	15
Schools	1	Just. of Peace	.	3	Tonnage	1,125
Court-house	1	Medical men	.	1	Keel-boats	441
Gaols	1	Notaries	.	1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat	878	Mixed grain	520
Oats	3,803	Potatoes	162,610
Peas	1,205	Maple sugar	260
Indian corn	198		

Live Stock.

Horses	962	Cows	600	Swine	785
Oxen	596	Sheep	1,154		

GASPE DISTRICT, v. DISTRICTS.

GASPE, seigniory, in the co. of Lotbinière, in the rear of the S. of Tilly, is bounded N. E. by Lauzon; N. W. by Desplaines and St. Giles.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in breadth and depth. Granted, Mar. 25, 1738, to Dame Angélique Legardeur, widow of Aubert de Gaspé.—There is not an acre of tillage in this S., and it is scantily supplied with water, although it gives rise to 5 or 6 streams besides the Rivière Noire and Ruisseau Gosselin in the s. e. angle.

Title.—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1738, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Dame Angélique Legardeur, veuve du Sieur Aubert de Gaspé, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, derrière la Seigneurie de Tilly, appartenant aux héritiers de feu Sieur Legardeur; à prendre le front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la dite Seigneurie de Tilly; tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de Lauzon, et d'autre à celle accordée à Demoiselle Legardeur sa sœur, par concession du 4me Janvier, 1737, et par derrière aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance, No. 9, folio 1.*

GATINEAU, river, rises in some large lakes far in the interior of the country, between the rear of the T. of Hull and Hudson's Bay: these lakes have been visited by the Indians only. It enters Hull at lot 23 of the 16th range and traverses the T. diagonally, varying in width from 10 to 20 chains, and finally disembogues into the Ottawa in the T. of Templeton, about half a mile below the E. outline of Hull.—Steam-boats have ascended this R. for 4 miles, and it is navigable for the heaviest bateaux and other small vessels for 5 miles from the Ottawa: then it becomes rapid for about 15 miles and turns two mills. It is navi-

gable for canoes, it is said, for above 300 miles ; and the Indians ascend this R. when they go into the back country for the purposes of trade. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, and above 5 miles from its mouth is so obstructed by falls and rapids that timber cannot be brought down it—at least the experiment, it is believed, has never been tried. It abounds in views of the wildest and most romantic scenery. At its confluence with the Ottawa in lot 27 of the front range of Templeton, this R. is nearly 20 chains wide. It is well stocked with fish and the usual sorts are bass, pike, pickerel, maskinongé, cat-fish, sturgeon, eels, &c. On the E. bank is a hill which may become an object of notice in a military point of view from its shape and commanding position. Ascending the R. beyond this point, cascades and rapids are not unfrequently to be met with, some of which are remarkable for their beauty and variety, environed as they are by a rather picturesque scenery, particularly in the 7th range of Hull where a small saw-mill, situated at the foot of a rapid, breaks into view. The agitated waters, flowing fast between a small island and the main bank, which, on this side as on the other, is much elevated above the bed of the river, produce a fine effect. This river, though well worthy of research, is remarkably little known. It is the largest of the Ottawa's tributaries and joins it 3 miles below the Chaudière Falls, nearly opposite the Rideau, discharging at least five times as much water as that river. Our ignorance of it is partly explained by the common report of its course ; because, for upwards of 100 miles before it joins the Ottawa, it flows parallel with and but a short distance from it, so that no Indian traders have found it worth their while to make establishments on it. This river has been wholly unfrequented by the lumber-dealer on account of the great rapids and falls near its mouth, at one spot said to be 100 feet perpendicular. It is supposed that the Gatineau will present one of the finest pieces of river navigation in Canada, after passing the heights from which it descends near its mouth. The variety of minerals known to lie on the banks of this R. renders it an object of still higher interest.

GATINEAU and Augmentation, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is bounded W. by Grosbois ; E. by Pointe du Lac ; in the rear by the R. of Caxton

and in front by the St. Lawrence.— $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Boucher, junior. The augmentation, of a similar breadth and 4 l. deep, was granted, Oct. 21, 1750, to Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis.—The land is of rather a lighter soil than that of the adjoining grants, but it is equally fertile and under nearly the same mode of culture.—Watered by the two rivers Machiche, whose banks for a considerable distance upwards display some good and thriving settlements, which are connected by many good roads besides the public road that crosses them.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Boucher, fils, de trois quarts de lieues de terre de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le Lac St. Pierre, depuis la concession du Sieur Boucher son père, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 37.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 21me Octobre, 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, à Demoiselle Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis, de quatre lieues de profondeur derrière le fief Gatineau, situé sur le Lac St. Pierre, et sur le même front d'icelui."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 71.

GAUDARVILLE or GUARDARVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Sillery and Notre Dame des Anges ; N. W. by Desmaure and Guillaume Bonhomme ; in the rear by the R. Jacques Cartier and in front by the R. St. Lawrence.—45 arpents broad by 4 leagues in depth. Granted, Feb. 8th, 1652, to Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citérie. The present proprietor is Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq.—This grant consists of nearly the same species of soil as Desmaure and the lower part of Fausembault, but superior in fertility and good cultivation. For nearly 3 l. from the St. Lawrence it is entirely settled ; thence it becomes mountainous with scarcely any part under tillage, though many patches appear to be tolerably good arable land.—The front being thickly inhabited has but little timber, but further on good beech, maple and pine are found in plenty.—Its general fertility is aided by several little streams that trace a mazy course through it and run into the R. St. Charles, and also by the lower part of the Rivière du Cap Rouge. On the west side of this river, near its discharge, there is a gradual slope from the high bank down to a delightful and well-cultivated valley extending almost to the R. St. Charles, and joining the level tract of low land that spreads for a great distance in the rear

of Quebec.—This S. is intersected by numerous good roads in all directions: the main one, along the St. Lawrence, ascends several steep acclivities, especially in the vicinity of Cap Rouge, of which travellers seldom fail to feel the effect, particularly in the summer.

The following account of the new settlements in Guaderville and Faussembault was given before a committee of the House of Assembly in 1823, by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, the proprietor.—“ These settlements, mostly of Irish emigrants, were commenced in Oct. 1820. The number of grants amount to 232; and there are about 225 resident proprietors, about 80 children or more, and about 70 or 80 labourers employed. Very few of the settlers had any capital to begin with, most of them had hardly any thing; they were, therefore, obliged to overcome the difficulties incident to new settlements and the want of capital by great privation, extreme economy, occasionally labouring for money to provide provisions, working industriously while provided, and when unprovided repeating the same means.—During the summer many of the settlers obtained employment as tradesmen or labourers in the king's works in Quebec; others could not, from the number wanted being supplied. The wages to tradesmen were from 4s. to 5s. a day, and to labourers from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. To these settlers the Quebec Society of Emigrants gave five pounds currency in provisions for the use of those in urgent necessity, and lent to others 10*l.* currency for the purchase of seed. Provisions were besides given to 4 or 5 families and some of the women were assisted by the Quebec Benevolent Society. Some clothing was also charitably given by Mr. Le François, curé of St. Augustin, to some of the men, women, and children. In order to assist the settlers, the proprietor (Col. Duchesnay) liberally advanced to them provisions and seed, opened roads and procured work for some and employed others; and the sum of 25*l.* currency was expended by the commissioners for the internal communications to assist in making a road to the settlement.—The rents are 30s. currency per lot of 90 arpents, deducting the usual charges for the difference of money (*argent tournois*), wheat, capons, *corvées*, &c.: for nearly 4 years no rent was required. Above 670 arpents of land have been cleared (1823) in St. Patrick settlement. For clearing out the stumps, 50s. per square arpent are

generally paid.—As no capital is required to obtain lands, and as no rent is paid for the first 3 or 4 years, the settlers are highly pleased with their lands and the tenure; and if there were more lands in the seigniories similarly situated there would be no difficulty in obtaining more settlers: the only obstacle now (1823) is, the lands to be conceded are at a greater distance, which however would cease to be an impediment if roads were made,” &c.

Title.—“ Contenant quarante-cinq arpens de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur; tenant du côté du Nord-est au fief de *Sillery*, appartenant aux révérends pères Jésuites, et du côté du Sud-ouest au fief de *Desmaure*, appartenant au Sieur *Aubert*.—Cette concession a pour date le 8 de Février, 1652, et fut accordée au Louis de Lauson, Sieur de la Citérie.”—*See Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 638.

GAUTHIER, river, rises in the lakes of the T. of Abercromby and falls into Rivière du Nord.

GAYHURST, a projected township in the cos. of Megantic and Sherbrooke, lies between the T. of Winslow and the R. Chaudière and is bounded N. E. by the T. of Dorset. The S. E. angle of this tract is watered by the R. Eugénie and by another R. whose precise course is unknown: both rise in the W. angle of Dorset.

GENTILLY, river, rises in Lake St. Louis and several other sources in the T. of Blandford. It runs W. into the T. of Maddington, where it has many branches. Below the saw-mill in Blandford it is navigable for canoes and rafts. From Maddington it runs in a serpentine course through the S. of Gentilly from S. to N. and falls into the St. Lawrence about a mile N. E. of the church.

GENTILLY, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by Livrard; S. W. by Courmoyer; in the rear by Maddington and Blandford.—2½ l. in front by 2 in depth. Granted, Aug. 14th, 1676, to Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, and now the property of Messrs. de Lery.—For a great distance the S. bank of the St. Lawrence is low, in many places but little above the water's level; it here assumes a different character, rising high and steep, whence there is a gradual descent towards the rear. The soil in front is a sandy loam and good clay, but further back it changes to a strong black mould very favourable to agriculture. The first and second ranges of concessions near the St. Lawrence, and on the river Gentilly, exhibit judicious management: the land in cultivation amounts to about ½ of the S.—4 ranges are conceded, 3 of

which are in a great degree inhabited: the grantees of the 4th labour industriously, each on his respective farm. The farms in the 1st concession, viz. those that front the river St. Lawrence, extend 40 arpents in depth; those of the other ranges extend to only 30.—There are no roads across the non-conceded lands, nor are they surveyed. The seignior lays out a range, and, when all the lands or farms of this range are conceded, he lays out another, and as soon as possible the grantees apply to the grand-voyer to open the necessary roads.—The lands conceded before 1759 were granted in lots or farms of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front, 40 arpents in depth, and oftentimes the depth was only limited by the extent of the seignior: since that period, an arrangement being made with the grantees, such lands have been reduced to 40 or 30 arpents in depth, and were charged by the seigniors with very moderate rents, which have not been increased.—The youths are in general desirous of making new settlements. The fathers take in concession as much land as they are able, in order to provide for their children who settle as near as possible to their relatives and friends. There are still about 2 ranges of 30 arpents in depth unconceded. Among these there are, as in every other part of the S., good and bad lands: the latter are generally taken by the grantees for wood.—Nothing in this S. retards the establishment of new settlements, which are increasing fast, and the seignior demands moderate rent only.—The timber on the banks of the Gentilly is of the best kind and quality, but that in other parts is only fit for firewood, and, for that purpose, large quantities are cut and rafted down to Quebec.—This property is watered by the river Gentilly and two or three smaller streams, which work one corn and one saw-mill.

Road from the S. of Gentilly to the R. Bécancour. This important road has been commenced by commissioners chosen for the purpose by the provincial assembly, as its general utility to the townships on the Bécancour is most obvious, particularly to Blandford, Maddington, Bulstrode and Standon, which will thereby be connected with the old settlements on the St. Lawrence: it will also become in a short time, if it be continued to Somerset and Nelson, part of the line of communication between the St. Lawrence and Craig's Road. Notwithstanding the care and attention to economy evinced by the superintendent, the

commissioners have been unable to make this road but in a very imperfect manner, on account of the nature of the ground over which the road passes. From the St. Lawrence, as far as the rear of the S. of Gentilly, the ground is tolerably favourable to the opening and making of a road; but from the point last named to the river Bécancour the land is for the most part low, wet and difficult to drain, unless some labour be spent in clearing and opening the rivers and water-courses which cross the road. The timber on almost the whole of this ground is of large size and consists of cedar, hemlock, ash, larch, &c.—an evident proof of the fertility of the soil, as well as of the difficulty of clearing the road and freeing it from stumps and roots, which must nevertheless be taken out before the work can be made durable. These difficulties inevitably made the performance of the work now done on the road tedious and expensive, at the same time that they convinced the commissioners that when once well made the road in question would yield to none in the province in facility of repair or in goodness. The commissioners caused the part of the road first commenced to be causewayed and ditched. Perceiving in a short time that the funds placed at their disposal were insufficient, they thought it their duty to open this communication from one end to the other, even in an imperfect manner, rather than complete a part and leave the remainder unopened. They were, however, able to do no more than to cause the timber to be cut down, the roots and stumps to be taken out, and 18 ft. in the middle of the road to be levelled, leaving uncausewayed and without ditches a multitude of places which it becomes every day more and more difficult to pass with safety. The last-mentioned inconvenience has been in part diminished by the work done on the road by the owners of lands in the T. of Blandford, by the causeways they have made, and by their clearing out the river Gentilly and two of the principal water-courses.—Of the sum appropriated (£470 currency) there remains in the hands of the commissioners £24. 1s. 2½d. To prevent the total loss of the money already expended, it would be necessary that a further sum should be appropriated for the completion of the work already commenced, and for making the necessary ditches, bridges, causeways and clearings. Independently of the work which remains to be done in order to complete this road to Blandford, it

would be desirable that the legislature should grant to the persons, to whom lands have been conceded in the back concessions of the S. of Gentilly, an aid to enable them to finish more promptly a road which was verbalized in 1828 and in great part opened by them. £175 currency would be sufficient to finish this road together with that to Blandford, and thus an easy and uninterrupted communication would be established between the new settlements on the river Bécancour, in the townships above mentioned, and the settlements on the St. Lawrence from which they are distant about 17 miles.

Title.—"Concession du 14me Août, 1676, faite par Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant, à Michel Pelletier, Sieur de la Perade, de la Seigneurie de Gentilly, contenant deux lieues et demie de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, à prendre aux terres du Sieur Hertel en descendant, et deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2, folio 11.

GEORGETOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

GEORGEVILLE (V.), v. NOYAN, S.

GLAISES, AUX, river, in the S. of Pointe du Lac, falls into Lake St. Peter between the rivers St. Charles and aux Loutres.

GODBRET, river, in the co. of Saguenay, falls into the mouth of the St. Lawrence between Cap St. Nicholas and Cap des Monts Pelés.

GODEFROI, river, rises in Lake St. Paul, of which it is the main outlet into the St. Lawrence. Its whole course is short, not above 2 m., and forms the division line between Bécancour and Gentilly.

GODEFROI, river, rises near the front of the S. of Roquetaillade and running N. E. traverses Godefroi, and near the N. E. angle of that S. falls into the St. Lawrence.

GODEFROI, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Bécancour and the most N. extremity of the r. of Aston; s. w. by Roquetaillade; in the rear by Aston and its aug., and in front by the St. Lawrence.— $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth. Granted, Aug. 31, 1638, to Sieur Godefroi and is now the property of Etienne Le Blanc, Esq. and Mons. Loiseau.—Estimated generally, the land is valuable; in the front, indeed, it is rather light and sandy, but it soon loses that character and towards the interior improves into a fine black mould; in the rear it lies low and has one or two small swamps and, perhaps, as many *brulés*: a little draining would, in a short time, convert the first into fine meadows, and the latter might be as

easily improved into good arable land.—Wood is plentiful, although there is little of first-rate quality.—The rivers Ste. Marguerite and Godefroi, with many small rivulets, wind through this S. and water it completely.—About two-thirds are settled and partly in a state of superior cultivation, particularly on the road or *Chemin du Village*, as it is called, that goes from Bécancour to Nicolet, the Côteaux Vuide Poche, Beauséjour, St. Charles and Côte du Brulé. Between the different ranges there are roads leading to the Route de St. Gregoire, which communicates with the main road near the ferry across the St. Lawrence. The church of St. Gregoire, surrounded by a few well-built houses, is situated on the east side of the route near the Chemin du Village. The E. boundary of Godefroi is supposed to pass down the middle of the river Godefroi from Lake St. Paul.

Title.—"Concession du 31me Août, 1638, faite par Charles Huot de Montmagny, au Sieur Godefroi, de trois quarts de lieues de terre le long du fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres; et sont les dites terres bornées du côté du Sud-ouest d'une ligne qui court Sud-est et Nord-ouest, au bout de laquelle, du côté du Nord, a été enfouie une grosse pierre avec des briquetons auprès d'un sicomore, sur laquelle une croix a été gravée, le tout pour servir de marque et témoignage, et du côté du Nord-est de la rivière nommée la rivière du Lac St. Paul, sans néanmoins que le dit Godefroi puisse rien prétendre en la propriété du tout ou de partie de la dite rivière, et icelle y étant, ni du Lac St. Paul, encore bien que la dite ligne s'y rencontrasse."—*Cahier d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 151.

GODMANCHESTER, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, on the s. side of Lake St. Francis, is bounded in the rear by the R. Chateauguay, that separates it from Hinchinbrook; by a small part of the province line that divides the British from the American dominions, and by the Indian lands.—This t., in situation, climate, local advantages, soil and timber may be considered as one of the most valuable tracts in Lower Canada. It is $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. in front by an average depth of 7 miles, and is divided into six ranges, each being subdivided into 61 lots, averaging 107 chains in depth by 19 chains in breadth, and a space, one chain wide, is left between the ranges for a road. This r. is watered by L. St. Francis, Dead Creek and the rivers Chateauguay and à la Guerre. The generality of the lands on the borders of the lake are low, but the soil is good and in many parts affords excellent meadows. Most of the lands along the river Chateauguay may also be said to

be low and of a good quality. Towards the interior the country throughout ascends and forms large swells of hard timbered land, traversing the township nearly in a parallel direction with the front and intermixed with tamarack and alder swamps, which are more extensive in the E. part. The soil generally is a yellow loam mixed with various sorts of sand, clay and marl and in some places stony. The timber is chiefly beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, some pine and the remains of oak: the swamps are principally timbered with tamarack, cedar and spruce.—This T. was surveyed in 1788, when the greater part was allotted and located to the Canadian corps employed in the first American war; since which the greater part has been granted, under patent, to sundry individuals who had purchased these lands of the original locatees.—The settlements in this township may be divided into parts, viz. the first, embracing the whole front of the township, extends along the lake, and is chiefly settled by Canadians, among whom are intermixed a few more recent settlers, principally Scotch emigrants; the second part, called the Irish Emigrant Settlement, is more immediately towards the centre of the township, W. of the Rivière à la Guerre and the road traversing to the Chateauguay—they occupy lots in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges; the third settlement is that which extends along the banks of the Chateauguay, composed of American and Scotch emigrants. Many of the American settlers along the river have settled without authority since the last war. The fourth and last settlement consists of the lands of Edward Ellice, Esq. M. P. and are chiefly occupied by Americans. In various parts of the T. a few persons hold permits of occupation, but the majority have settled without leave or any sort of authority whatever.—The Canadian settlements along the borders of the lake have improved since 1820, but in no degree proportionate to those of the Americans and emigrants who have settled since that period. It ap-

pears obvious, that, before that time, the old Canadian settlers chiefly depended for their support upon the resources of fishing, hunting and the cutting and rafting of timber; the last resource has been carried on extensively for many years, and in consequence timber of a large size, principally oak and pine, has become rather scarce in the vicinity of the lakes, rivers and creeks. The road which extends along the borders of the lake is in many parts very indifferent.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Quebec, purchased 700 acres in this T. for £120, and the whole has been settled without his permission. The lots in the first range (all of which border upon the Lake St. Francis) are, by means of the windings of the shore and the headlands and points which project into the lake, considerably augmented in their length, and their superficial contents are much beyond the portion of 100 acres assigned by government. Although the quantity of land in this T. actually under improvement is very limited, but a small number of the lots remain ungranted, unoccupied or unclaimed.—The *Village of Godmanchester* is at the second fork of the R. à la Guerre and is built on government land: it contains 82 persons in 16 families, who are traders, mechanics or labourers.—The rapidly increasing population and importance of this T., the general fertility of the soil and its favourable situation between the St. Lawrence and the province boundary line, render it extremely probable that in a few years it may become the channel and centre of an extensive commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States.

The following statistical tables give an interesting view of the progressive advancement of the settlements in this township.—In 1828 there were 240 families, viz. 71 Irish, 69 Scotch, 60 Canadian, 30 American, 7 English, 3 German, making a population of 1413; and the land improved was 2505 acres.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.				
						Year.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	759	333	182	151	1827	110	563	183	399
1827	2298½	2036½	880	471	409	1830	250	1340	1505	780

Statistics.

Population	1,340	Pearlasheries	1	Shopkeepers	2
Corn-mills	1	Distilleries	1	Taverns	3
Saw-mills	5	Notaries	1	Artisans	15
Potasheries	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	10,830	Peas	6,500	Indian corn	3,900
Oats	6,200	Rye	6,000	M. sugar, cwts.	13
Barley	1,000	Buck wheat	1,000	Flax, cwts.	150
Potatoes	33,700				

GOSSELIN, river. The Ruisseau Gosselin rises in the rear part of the S. of Gaspé, in the co. of Lotbinière, and running into the S. of Lauzon is joined by the Rivière Noire and falls into the R. Beaurivage.

GOUFFRE, DU, or St. Paul's Bay River, in the co. of Saguenay, rises partly in several streams running s. from the rocky hills called Mont des Roches and partly from others that run N. from the centre of the T. of Settrington. These streams unite in the waste lands N. of Settrington and form the Gouffre, which winding s. divides the P. of St. Urbain, in Côte de Beauré, from Racourcie, and descending towards the St. Lawrence receives the waters of several rivers, particularly from the N. W., and enters that R. nearly opposite Isle aux Coudres. This river may be considered as one continued rapid, though of moderate violence: the only obstacles to its free navigation arise from an accumulation of boulders in several parts of its channel, over which it is difficult for a canoe to pass without striking. It is in most places shallow, but its shallowest places might be easily rendered navigable, and without doubt for bateaux by removing only such of the boulders as are most in the way of the channel. To drown these boulders would not be easy and would occasion a great loss of excellent land, unless expensive banks were formed to retain the waters. This river is surprisingly circuitous, considering the rapidity of its current, and is perhaps one-third longer than the road between St. Urbain's parish and the bay. Although the R. is not easily ascended, being full of rapids, the excellent road on its right bank renders this inconvenience lighter. —In the parish of St. Urbain and in Racourcie, on both banks of the river, are mines of ore extending from 100 yards to 2 miles; the ore is of that excellent quality called by mineralogists magnetic oxide of iron and by miners rock ore. There is also bog ore in the low grounds adjacent to this R., in the beautiful valley through which it cir-

cuitously takes its course. The valley commences in the parish of St. Urbain and continues 6 or 7 leagues to the St. Lawrence, and is perhaps half a league wide. There is also a cross valley on the left bank of the R., which is said to communicate with the valley of the Malbay river. These valleys are exposed to injurious frosts on account of the north winds that rush down them early in the fall.—It appears that the river is rapidly gaining on the w. bank and receding from the eastern, owing to the alluvial section that the former presents in many places, while the latter forms in general a gradual slope to the foot of the mountains, which on the eastern side is much nearer the river than on the western. The spring torrents rush with such impetuosity as to tear away a portion of the feeble barrier opposed to them, particularly at the sudden bends of the river where their effect is greatest. These torrents by undermining the bank soon make it top-heavy, and the superincumbent mass falling is gradually removed to the bay, where a species of delta is forming. The height of the banks on each side of this R. varies from 1 to 50 ft., and near its entrance into the bay one small limestone rock lifts its head above water in mid-channel. The sandy nature of the soil at the mouth opposes little resistance to the action of the current, which when strongest steals upon the shore contiguous, leaving a proportionable space dry on the opposite side, and in this way one proprietor of lands finds himself possessed of the property of his neighbour. When property in this place becomes more valuable, and this natural encroachment more aggravated, it will probably become a subject of litigation. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water, but it affords a convenient strand for river-craft and boats.

GOUFFRE, du, river, *Bras du Nord-ouest*, in the S. of Côte de Beauré, rises in a lake in the P. of La Petite Rivière and takes a N. E. course until it reaches the concession St. Gabriel, when it turns to the S. E. and soon enters the R. du Gouffre, about 1 m. above the ferry that lies near the mouth of that R.

GOUFFRE, le, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded w. by the R. du Gouffre; E. by the S. of Les Eboulemens, and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 4 l. in depth along the R. du

Gouffre. Granted, Dec. 30th, 1682, to Pierre Dupré and is now the property of Madame Drapeau.—This S., on the E. side of the river, is nearly the counterpart of the opposite settlement in Côte du Beupré, possessing almost the same kind of soil and cultivated in a similar manner.—The capes Corbeau and La Baie, projecting into the St. Lawrence, are of great height and rise abruptly from the water's edge: they are connected with the chain of mountains that ranges along the R. du Gouffre far into the interior; diverging at first a short distance from it, leaving an intermediate tract of good land, but afterwards drawing quite close upon its bank.—The first concession, bordering upon St. Paul's Bay and coasting the river, shows a range of settlements where agriculture has obtained no small degree of improvement: some trifling degree of amelioration has also been obtained in the rear of this range. From the capes, that form the exterior points of the bay on either side, the ridges of high lands describe a circuit before they close upon the river: their lofty and craggy summits form a grand amphitheatric back-ground to the picturesque and highly romantic situation generally known as the St. Paul's Bay Settlement.—There are several routes or concession roads that lead into the interior to the concessions of St. Ours, St. Croix and the village of St. George.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Décembre, 1682, faite par Lefebvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et De Meulles, Intendant, à Pierre Dupré, d'une demie lieue de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur, joignant douze arpens de terre qui sont depuis la borne de Monseigneur l'Evêque de Québec, en descendant vers le cap aux Oies; le tout concédé a titre de fief et Seigneurie, avec le droit de chasse et de pêche; pour la dite concession et les douze arpens plus haut mentionnés (à lui concédés par Mr. de Frontenac) ne faire qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre B. folio 19.*

GOUMMITZ, river, rises in the s. angle of the co. of Bonaventure and runs into the R. Ristigouche between the rivers Gaduamgoushout and Pscudy.

GRAIS la (Falls), v. St. MAURICE, R.

GRAISSE, à la, river, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil and Soulange, traverses Côte St. Louis and appears to connect the waters s. of Isle Perrot with those N. of Grande Isle.

GRANBY, township, in the co. of Shefford, is bounded N.E. by Milton; E. by Shefford; s.w. by Farnham and N. by the S. of St. Hyacinthe.—The land is generally of a useful quality, principally composed of a blackish loam, over which, in some places, there is a layer of fine vegetable mould,

from which good crops of wheat and other grain might reasonably be expected; many parts are particularly eligible for the growth of hemp and some for flax. The timber consists of beech, elm, butternut, maple, pine and a little oak. The parts laid out were granted in 1785 to officers and privates of the British militia, who served during the blockade of Quebec in 1775-6.—Watered by various streams running into the N. W. and S. branches of the R. Yamaska.

GRAND CALUMET (I.), v. OTTAWA, R.

GRANDE COUDEE (R.), v. COUDEE.

GRANDE DECHARGE, v. SAGUENAY, R.

GRANDE GREVE, v. GASPE BAY.

GRANDFOND, du, river, runs W. into the R. Saguenay above Chicoutimi.

GRANDE ISLE lies between L. St. Louis and L. St. Francis and fronts Catherine's Town and part of Helen's Town in the S. of Beauharnois.—It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. On the s. side a redoubt was thrown up and a road made across the isle to communicate with Côteau du Lac, in the S. of New Longueuil, by Col. de Lotbinière in 1813. This isle, with 2 or 3 smaller ones adjoining, are appendages to Beauharnois. The Grande Isle divides the stream of the St. Lawrence into 2 channels; that on the s. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles and De Bouleau, the latter both intricate and dangerous to pass.

GRAND LAC, v. LAC St. JOACHIM.

GRANDE MERE (Falls), v. St. MAURICE, R.

GRAND PABOS, seigniori, in the co. of GASPE, extends along the entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E of the river of Grand Pabos, and half a league W. of it towards the river of Little Pabos.—Granted to Sieur René Hubert, Nov. 14, 1696.—On the W. side of the bay is the little V. of Pabos and on the opposite side on an eminence are what the fishermen generally call their summer-houses. Many currents of water descend into this bay from a chain of numerous small lakes on the s. W.

Statistics.

Population	.	.	49		Keel-boats	.	.	5
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

Potatoes	.	.	500		Indian corn	.	.	50
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Live Stock.

Horses	.	.	2		Cows	.	.	5
Oxen	.	.	8		Sheep	.	.	3

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Réné Hubert*, de la rivière du *Grand Pabos*, autrement dite la rivière *Duval*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec deux lieues et demie de front du côté de l'Est de la dite rivière, et demi lieue du côté de l'Ouest, en tirant vers la rivière du *Petit Pabos*, icelle comprise sur paille profonde."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 3.

GRANDPRE or MADRID, seigniory, in the co. of St. Maurice, is on the N. side of Lake St. Peter, between the Aug. to Rivière du Loup and the S.S. of Grosbois and Dumontier.—One league in front by 3 in depth. Granted, July 30, 1695, to Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grandpré and now belongs to the Hon. Louis Gury.—This seigniory is singularly overlaid by that of Rivière du Loup, which, from being a prior concession and the term of the grant expressing half a league on each side of the river, leaves but a small irregular frontage on the lake for Grandpré. This tract, in soil and timber, strongly resembles that of Rivière du Loup, but it is by no means so well settled; there is, however, every probability of its becoming, in a few years, an estate of considerable value.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Juillet, 1695, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à *Pierre Boucher*, Sieur de Grandpré, d'une lieue de terre de front dans le Lac St. Pierre, tenant d'un côté aux terres concédées de la rivière *Yamachiche*, et de l'autre à celles de la *Rivière du Loup*; ensemble les isles, islets et battures adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 18.

GRANDE RIVIERE or QUIAUKSQUACK, rises near the Portage of Wagansis and the extreme point of the co. of Bonaventure, near the first waters of the Ristigouche; it runs s. w. into the R. St. John about 5 m. above the Great Falls. This river would be navigable for canoes if cleared of trees. The greatest part of its borders is covered with maple, building wood and mixed wood. The land through which it runs appears fit for culture, for its whole course, 8 leagues, is through good land, and the people on the Madawaska settlement have commenced other settlements near the mouth of this R. which promise well. The navigation is in many places obstructed by jams of drift-wood, torn away by the floods in the spring which form dams across the R. and which, gradually filling up with soil, sometimes divert the course of the river into new channels.

GRANDE RIVIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies in the Bay of Chaleurs and extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. It is between the S. of Grand Pabos and Cap D'Espoir towards Isle Percée.

Statistics.

Population . . . 148 | Keel-boats . . . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.
Oats	150	Potatoes 2,680	Indian corn 68

Live Stock.

Horses	2	Cows	33	Swine	59
Oxen	33	Sheep	101		

Title.—"Concession du 31me Mai, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jacques Cochu*, de la *Grande Rivière*, située dans la *Baie des Chaleurs*, avec une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, à prendre depuis la Seigneurie du *Grand Pabos*, appartenant au Sieur *Réné Hubert*, en tirant du côté du Cap *Espoir*, vers l'isle *Percée*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 18.

GRAND RUISSEAU rises near the s. w. boundary line of Lauzon, and running N. E. falls into the R. Chaudière about 2 m. from its mouth.

GRAND RUISSEAU, river, rises in two small streams in the S. of Rivière Ouelle. These little streams, at whose confluence and between the forks are some settlements, unite near the boundary line of Ste. Anne, and in that S. run a short course into the St. Lawrence.

GRANDE VALLEE des MONTS, seigniory, in the co. of Gaspé, lies between Anse de l'Etang and Magdalen, on the s. side of the St. Lawrence.—2 l. in front and 3 l. in depth. Granted to Sieur François Hazzeur, Mar. 23, 1691.—It is 2 l. from the R. Magdelaine and 4 l. from L'Etang.—A river of the same name divides this S. into two nearly equal parts.—This S. also includes the isles and islets in front and in the R. Grande Vallée des Monts.

Title.—"Concession du 23me Mars, 1691, faite par *Louis de Buade*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur *François Hazzeur*, d'une étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, au lieu appelé la *Grande Vallée des Monts Notre Dame*, dans le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à deux lieues de la rivière *Magdelaine*, et quatre lieues de *L'Etang*, en descendant vers *Gaspé*, avec la rivière qui se rencontre à la dite *Vallée des Monts*, qui sera dans le milieu des dites deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur dans les terres, avec les isles et islets qui pourront se trouver sur la devanture des dites deux lieues, et dans la dite rivière sur la profondeur des dites trois lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 3.

GRAND VILLAGE, v. LAUZON, S.

GRANDVILLE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by the S. of Islet du Portage; s. w. by the S. of Kamouraska; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the unsurveyed r. of Bungay.— $\frac{3}{4}$ league in breadth by 4 l. in depth. Granted, Oct. 5, 1707, to Marie Anne de Grandville, widow of Sieur de Soulange.

One half now belongs to Mr. Taché and the other half to Mr. Joseph Fraser.—4 ranges are conceded and subdivided into 126 lots or farms. One quarter of the S. is unfit for agricultural purposes. The parts under cultivation are, all the two front concessions, three-fourths of the 3rd and the front road of the 4th.—In this S. are pineries.

Title.—"Concession du 5me Octobre, 1707, faite à Dame Marie Anne de Grandville, veuve du Sieur de Soulanges, d'une lieue ou environ de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, à commencer joignant le Sieur de Foulon, dont la concession commence à deux lieues audessus de la rivière de Kamouraska et finit une lieue audessous, et en descendant au Nord-est, joignant son ancienne concession, avec les isles et islets, bancs et battures qui se trouveront vis-à-vis icelle, laquelle sera incorporée et jointe avec la dite ancienne concession, pour des deux n'en faire qu'une."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 107, folio 107, 2me Août, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, 10 à 17, folio 584.

GRANDVILLE and LACHENAYE, seigniorly, in the co. of Kamouraska, fronts the St. Lawrence: it is bounded s. w. by Islet du Portage and the unsurveyed lands of Bungay; n. e. by the S. of Terrebois; in the rear by the r. of Bungay and waste lands.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, June 2nd, 1696, to Sieur de Grandville and de la Lachenaye.—There are some very fertile patches of land; a small portion of the S. is cultivated, but it is not at present in a very flourishing condition. The best farms are near the main road that passes close to the river.—Timber is sufficiently plentiful and some is of the best kinds.—This S. is but sparingly watered by a few small streams that descend into the St. Lawrence, and possesses nothing worth notice: there are indeed ranges of concessions marked out which bear the names of St. André, Bouchetteville, Marie Louise Adelaide, Ste. Rachel and St. Theodore: of these St. André only is in a good condition; in the others the ground has scarcely been broken. A corn-mill is seated on the Rivière des Caps at its junction with the little stream called Fouquet.—The *Parish of St. André* comprises, besides this S., the SS. of Islet du Portage and Grandville. In this parish is a considerable extent of land unconceded, although it is very fit for cultivation; there is no road across these lands and but few have been even laid out. It does not appear that any of the concessions were granted previously to 1759; it is difficult to discover why some farms extend 40 arpents in depth while others extend to 30 only, and why 40 sols were at first exacted per arpent and the rent afterwards increased with the addi-

tion, in many instances, of a sugar rent, sugar being very often the only return made from the new lands. A considerable number of persons are both willing and able to make new settlements; and a great number of farms remain unoccupied in the neighbourhood, some of which are of very good quality. The principal obstacle that retards the settlement of these lands is the want of roads across them. The church is seen to emerge very prettily behind two or three hills, and, combined with the Pilgrim isles to the northward, forms an interesting subject for a sketch. Mr. Marquis, a very respectable landholder at this place, is the first who has yet tried the use of embankment of low land in this province to prevent its being inundated; he has found the principle to answer perfectly, and means to extend his labours to other inundated parts of his estate. Two leagues below St. André is the entrance to the Temiscouata Portage, and about 14 acres west of it stands a comfortable inn kept by Madame Pirron.

Statistics of the Parish of St. André.

Population 1903	Corn-mills . 2	Artisans . 12
Churches, R. C. 1	Saw-mills . 7	River-craft . 4
Curés . . 1	Shopkeepers 1	Tonnage . 185
Presbyteries 1	Taverns . 3	Keel-boats . 2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	11,371	Potatoes	27,600	Indian corn	2,000
Oats .	3,500	Peas .	600	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,250	Rye .	300		cwts. 134

Live Stock.

Horses .	460	Cows .	920	Swine .	920
Oxen .	230	Sheep .	4,600		

Title.—"Concession du 2me Juin, 1696, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Grandville et de la Lachenaie, de deux lieues de terre de front, sur trois lieues de profondeur en lieux non-concédés, joignant d'un côté la terre du dit Sieur de Grandville nommée l'islet du Portage, et de l'autre la Seigneurie de Terrebois, appartenante au dit Sieur de Lachenaie, représentant Dautier, situées les dites concessions sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, audessus de la rivière du Loup."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 1.

GRANTHAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, fronts the w. side of the r. St. Francis: it is bounded s. by Wickham; n. and w. by Upton. On the St. Francis the ground is high and broken by several deep ravines.—Much iron ore is found in the neighbourhood.—Large extents produce fine luxuriant natural grass, which, after coming to maturity, dries upon the ground and is little inferior

to good meadow hay.—The principal proprietors are the heirs of the original grantee, the late William Grant, Esq. About one half of the clergy reserves are leased and have been rapidly improving since the terms have been rendered more favourable. The front ranges are the most settled, some as far as the 9th range. The chief proprietors in the township of Grantham are the Hon. John Richardson of Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Heriot of Drummondville, Major Ployart, Capt. Steigar and the heirs of the late Col. De Chambault. Mr. Richardson has about 30 Canadian families improving land for themselves which they have purchased from him at 5s. per acre upon credit. Col. Heriot has built a large house, round which he has cleared about 200 acres of land. A corn and saw-mill are now in operation, and a stone corn-mill is erected at the Drummondville Falls. That gentleman has likewise several lots of land with clearings which are cultivated by others on shares, *i. e.*, he receiving one half of the produce in lieu of rent. There are two bridges of note in this r.; the Prevost Bridge over the Prevost river near its mouth, on the high road from Three Rivers, where Col. Heriot has mills; and Richardson Bridge, two miles above, upon the Yamaska road leading to Sorel.—The average produce per acre is from 16 to 20 bushels of wheat, and every kind of grain is raised. The cattle is of the American breed, and good breeds of sheep and swine have been introduced by Col. Heriot. The price of agricultural labour is, with board, £2 a month during harvest and 30s. at other times; young men £12 per annum.—The post-road passes through this r. and Wickham, and the mail goes through once a week from Quebec to Boston. There is also a road from Drummondville to Sorel and to Long Point in the adjoining r. of Wickham. The provincial legislature has expended £200 in making a road from Drummondville ferry to the upper line of Wickham, joining Durham, 16½ m., which, when completed, will be the best communication from the eastern townships to Sorel and Montreal: an additional expenditure of £700 will be requisite to complete the road in a manner which will enable the back settlers, who are poor and few in number, to keep it in repair. The commissioner has cleared the road of trees, underwood and windfalls about 36 feet wide, and has in general felled all the leaning trees and most of the dry trees close to the road:

he has erected two large bridges and several smaller with squared timber coverings; he has also made several new causeways and repaired the old, covering them with earth although not deep enough: he has also made several ditches on each side of the road in the wettest places, and has cleared of stumps and roots about one-third of the breadth. The face of the country through which the road passes is, in general, flat and sandy, very fit for a road but not for cultivation, except a few lots on the last 2 m., where the land becomes good and is settled. The continuation of the road through Durham, Melbourne and the townships on the side of the St. Francis to the province line, is well settled and traverses good land, capable of maintaining an immense population.—The road from Drummondville to the S. of Deguir has also experienced the enlightened liberality of the provincial legislature. The sum of £900 has been voted towards its improvement and £827 16s. 3d. expended: the additional sum of £400 will be required to finish it. As the public utility and convenience of this road are unquestionable, no doubt can be entertained of the liberality of the provincial assembly, more especially as without this additional grant the money expended will be entirely lost. Had the soil over which this road runs been any other than what it is, the sum voted for the purpose would have been sufficient; but the country being very low and flat, and the soil a deep black earth intersected by many swamps of greater or less extent, the waters having no outlet spread over a great part of it and the ground adjacent, which created a vast deal of additional expense and labour. The road being at first made only 33 ft. wide was liable to be blocked up by trees blown across it, whenever the wind was high, as well as to other accidents; it has therefore been opened throughout its whole length to the breadth of from 106 to 110 feet, leaving about 20 feet clear of every obstacle that might impede the traveller. A bridge across the river Prevost, which crosses the road near the village of Drummondville, has been built in a more substantial manner with the heaviest and most durable wood of the neighbourhood: it cost £45 18s. The length of the road is 16½ miles. Until this road is completed, the inhabitants of Drummondville are obliged to transport their produce to Sorel either by the r. St. Francis or by the present circuitous route, a distance of no less than 17 l.,

while Drummondville is only 9 l. distant from Sorel in a straight line and across a fine level country, most suitable for a road, having no hills and but one river to impede the progress of any carriage, while the present mode of conveyance is attended with innumerable inconveniences from the unevenness of the road, ferries, &c. if the goods are sent by land, and by many rapids, portages, &c. if conveyed by water, together with the great distance of the journey, which considerably increases the expenses of transportation. —The *Parish of Drummondville* extends over the township of Wickham as well as Grantham and contains two churches, both situated in the village of Drummondville: one is attended by members of the Church of England and the other by Roman Catholics. The village is on the r. St. Francis and was built under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Heriot, C. B. for the accommodation of disbanded veterans. It was destroyed by fire June 22, 1826. Its chief trade is in grain and pot and pearl ashes; it carries on an extensive traffic with Sorel as well as with the neighbouring townships and those more in the interior to the south. It contains 2 schools, one public and the other private, in each of which 20 scholars are instructed. The settlement of Drummondville was commenced in 1816, during the administration of Sir George Drummond. It is particularly indebted to Col. Heriot, member of the provincial parliament for the co. of Drummond, for its original establishment and progressive advancement. That gentleman has been at considerable expense in building several corn and saw-mills: his house and establishment, erected on an eminence at the n. w. extremity of the village, add materially to the beauty of the scenery when viewed from the opposite bank of the St. Francis. —*Ungranted and unlocated*, 13,315 acres.

Statistics of the Parish of Drummondville.

Population	389	Corn-mills	2	Potasheries	4
Churches, R. C.	2	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4
Curés	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	2
Schools	2	Saw-mills	3	Taverns	2
Villages	1	Tanneries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	3,763	Potatoes	5,500	Rye	200
Oats	4,000	Peas	510	Indian corn	500
Barley	590				

Live Stock.

Horses	175	Cows	310	Swine	290
Oxen	240	Sheep	480		

GREEN ISLAND, v. ISLE VERTE, S.

GREEN POINT, v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.

GREEN RIVER discharges into the r. St. John, 6 leagues below the church in the settlements of Madawaska.

GREEN RIVER or QUAMQUERTICOOK, in the co. of Rimouski, rises n. e. of Middle Lake, and, running s. through the country, receives the waters of several smaller streams; it passes w. of the Quamquerticook mountains and joins the r. St. John about 3 m. below the church belonging to the Madawaska settlements.

GRENVILLE, township, in the co. of Two Mountains, with its augmentation, is bounded in front by the Ottawa; e. by Chatham; in the rear by the waste lands of the crown and by La Petite Nation. It possesses many local advantages besides the Military Canal. The front was surveyed and subdivided in 1788, in 1807 the s. e. section was laid out and subdivided, and in 1821 and 2 the survey was extended to the 7th range. The lands thus surveyed are not of a very favourable description, being bold, abrupt and mountainous, in many parts divested of soil yet offering at the foot of frequent mountains rich, fertile and in some places extensive intervals, composed of a siliceous earth very fit for cultivation. The hills and cliffs are chiefly of a condensed granite of various colours. The most conspicuous ridge of highlands rises not far from the St. Lawrence at the s. w. angle of the r., and, extending n. e., traverses it obliquely as far as the 6th range, where it enters Chatham. The meadow-land, which lies at the base of these hills in the front, is overflowed in the spring of the year by the Ottawa, from lot No. 8 to the w. line of the r. This part and the remainder, comprehended between those highlands and the St. Lawrence, form a triangular space of fine level and well irrigated soil, which was at the time of making the old grants considered by the grantees as the only cultivable section of the r. Proceeding northward, from the Grenville heights to the 7th range, the face of the country presents only a succession of ascents and descents, abrupt hills and stupendous mountains, interspersed, nevertheless, with rich vales whose fertility is almost an adequate compensation for the many sterile and unarable parts of the r. On the banks of the Calumet limestone of a superior species is to be found in abundance, also stone of various colours with

which mantelpieces have been made; and in No. 10 of the 5th range a black-lead mine is worked. The surface of this *T.* is in general mountainous with many small valleys of excellent soil, and some of the hills afford good land for tillage. The soil varies from the richest clay loam to the poorest fox-land, and in many places would produce hemp and flax. The mountains in the *T.* are more prominent about the centre, drawing towards River Rouge, but in the aug. they prevail most on the *E.* side towards the *S.* of Petite Nation, rising to great heights in cliffs and broken surface, approaching a great lake in the 10th range, then stretching *E.* crossing the line to the *R.* Rouge. An extensive valley embraces the *E.* part of the augmentation from about the 4th range, and spreading along the Beaver Meadow Creek from the *R.* Rouge on the *E.*, and embracing variously from No. 1 to 3 in the augmentation until it reaches the base of the mountains in the 9th range, still bounded by the *R.* Rouge, from which there is an easy and gradual ascent, generally, throughout the whole extent. The soil in that valley is chiefly argillaceous, sometimes becoming a surface of strong yellow loam mixed occasionally with a siliceous rock, timbered with elm, maple, birch, tamarack, some cedar and ash, pine and hemlock, and is particularly watered by large rivers and their tributary waters flowing to the Rouge. The numerous valleys, particularly the one just mentioned, offer the best situations for settlers in the township and its augmentation.—This *T.* is abundantly watered by many rivers, rivulets, small lakes and ponds, which traverse it in every direction. The principal rivers are the Kingham, the Calumet and the river Rouge. Many of the lakes are well stored with trout. West of the river Rouge, and in the 3rd and 4th ranges, are five small lakes, into which flow many rivulets and inferior streams that rise in the upper part of the *T.*; the waters of the lakes, issuing by several small channels, meet and are discharged into the Ottawa between the front lots Nos. 24 and 25. On the Kingham is the only saw-mill in this *T.*; it belongs to Mr. Kaine.—The south and only surveyed half of this township is traversed by several roads, the principal of which being that opened at the expense of the province, which runs almost parallel to the *N.* bank of the Ottawa, entering Grenville at lot No. 1, above the canal; passing through the military dépôt at

the basin, it crosses the Kingham over which there is a good bridge, and thence continues *W.* to the *E.* boundary of La Petite Nation. This road appears to have been marked out with little judgment, as a comparatively trifling deviation from the existing line might, in more than one place, have rendered it much better, and the necessity of so many bridges and causeways would have been avoided. This high-road is good as far as the 7th lot, after which it becomes impassable. Along the Kingham there is a tolerably good road, leading to Mr. Kaine's residence and saw-mill. The rivers generally in this *T.* present numerous mill-sites which must ultimately prove highly advantageous. Westward towards the river Calumet, over which there is a bridge, the road is tolerably good and has many new settlements with some well cultivated and prosperous fields; but the habitations and barns are by no means calculated to impress the traveller with an idea of ease and comfort. A few such settlements are scattered along the remainder of the road to the division line, between the *S.* and the augmentation of Grenville. Along the road *W.* of the Calumet bridge to the lofty ridge of highlands are excellent patches of good land clothed with hard timber, which are, however, by no means so extensive as to make up for the stony and unculturable parts of the *T.* This road continues, though very bad, along the *E.* branch of the Calumet, and, passing occasionally by the door of a solitary settler, terminates in the 7th range. It should be observed, in justice to the inhabitants of these parts, that they have surmounted, with the most industrious and praiseworthy perseverance, the various obstacles presenting themselves in regions so hilly and forbidding, and have succeeded in the attainment of a degree of rustic enjoyment beyond what might have been reasonably anticipated to exist in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges of Grenville at so early a period of its settlement. Several other by-roads communicate with the interior settlements and are more or less of the same description. The best settlements are in the east section, most of which is granted under letters patent.—This *T.* appears to be particularly adapted to the breeding of cattle of all kinds, for all that have been introduced have thrived amazingly. The extent of land under cultivation is 970 acres and 100 of pasture. The average produce per acre is, wheat 10 bushels, Indian corn 15, and

oats 20. Wages vary from 8 to 10 dollars a month.—*The village* contains 50 inhabitants and is built in No. 7 of the 2nd range, and in 1788 one square mile was set aside for the purpose, and 400 acres allotted to the church and other public institutions. In 1821 the s. half of lot 7 was surveyed and laid out in streets and in two-acre lots of 4 chains in breadth by 5 in depth. Not more than 6 or 8 houses have been erected, and these without the least regard to regularity. Locations are made to those who are desirous of settling here, and will contract to clear their lot and build a house within one year from the date of their location ticket. In the village is one school attended by 40 scholars.—*The Military Establishment* chiefly consists of the staff corps. The dwellings of some of the soldiers and labourers are scattered on each side of the Grenville Canal, and others live in tents. The houses of the officers are new, neat and comfortable. This important canal has been chiefly cut, blasted and excavated through solid rock: it is nearly completed, and the work is solid and durable. (For farther particulars of this canal see "CANALS" and vol. i. page 155.)—The principal landholders in this t. are Archibald M'Millan, Esq., the heirs of the late Col. Taylor, Major Ritter, and Capt. John M'Gillivray, besides several others who hold grants to an inferior extent. Mr. M'Millan obtained in 1808, for himself and others, 1230 acres under letters patent and subsequently a grant of lot No. 8, in the 2nd range, which it is to be regretted was not reserved for the use and disposal of the Crown on account of its contiguity to the village.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, in the t. 10,200 acres, in the aug. 10,130.

Statistics.

Population	1,875	Saw-mills	3	Notaries	1
Schools	1	Potteries	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potasheries	3	Taverns	3
Corn-mills	1	Medical men	1	Artisans	30

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	Bushels. 9,497	Barley	Bushels. 150	Peas	Bushels. 100
Oats	2,280	Potatoes	15,000	Indian corn	2,000

Live Stock.

Horses	59	Cows	500	Swine	375
Oxen	64	Sheep	250		

GREY PINE, river, runs into the Grande Decharge that connects the Sag. R. with L. St. John

It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide and in places very rapid; the banks are low and the soil on each side sandy but very level. It appears to run nearly parallel to the river Terres-Rompues. At $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from its mouth there is a fine little cove on the left, and, a few chains higher up, another on the right. One mile from this is a portage, 2 miles long, that runs towards the N. E., leading to lake *Patispiscametché*, which is altogether irregular, and round which are first seen small and very low rocks, extending but a small distance from the banks. Having passed these, the land becomes level and sandy.

GRIFFIN'S COVE, in the co. of Gaspé, lies N. of Gaspé Bay, between Great Fox river and Cap Rosier.

Statistics.

Population	53	Keel-boats	4
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

Potatoes	300 bush.
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Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	21	Swine	11
Oxen	17	Sheep	5		

GRONDINES, les, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded s. w. by the S. of Ste. Anne and its augmentation; N. E. by La Tesserie; in the rear by the projected t. of Alton and waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Granted in three parts, viz. the w. part, one league in front by ten in depth, 20th Mar., 1638, to the Duchess d'Aiguillon for *Les Dames Hospitalieres* of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec; the E. part, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front by 3 l. in depth, 3rd Nov., 1672, to the poor of that hospital; the aug. to the E. part, 2 l. in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ l. in front, 25th Apr., 1711, to Louis Hamelin: the whole is now the property of Mr. Charret.—Throughout the greater part of these grants the soil is indifferent; a thin layer of poor earth upon a solid bed of stone: here and there a few patches of better quality may be found, and all the known lands on the Grondines' side of the rapid of the R. Ste. Anne are of good quality.—Five concessions have been conceded and part of another; the first 4 are cultivated and the first 3 settled.—A small ridge extends across the S. near the front, between which and the St. Lawrence there is very good meadow land.—The timber is of inferior quality.—The principal settlements lie on the main road just beneath the ridge and on the R. Ste.

Anne. The soil and timber in general are barely above mediocrity, yet there are some well cultivated farms, owing to the industry of the occupiers rather than to the fertility of the soil. Somewhat more than a fourth part is under culture.—This S. is very well watered by the Ste. Anne, the Blanche, and the Batiscan which traverses its N. extremity, also by a small river in the front that falls into the St. Lawrence; the last turns a corn and a saw-mill.—This S. has a church and a parsonage-house, but the service is performed by the curé of a neighbouring parish.—The main road crosses the S. near its front: a road ascends the Ste Anne on each side and another leads to the back concessions. In the St. Lawrence the extensive shoal, called Les Battures des Grondines, stretches along the front. There are two small fiefs in this S. called Francheville, which, by default of inheritance, have reverted to the crown.

Title.—Partie Ouest.—“Concession du 20me Mars, 1638, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame *Duchesse d'Aguillon*, pour les Dames Hospitalières de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec, de la Seigneurie des Grondines, contenant une lieue de terre en largeur sur le grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur dix lieues de profondeur; savoir: est, depuis la pointe de l'ance des Grondines, du côté du Nord-Est, un quart de lieue audessous de la dite pointe, en tirant vers le Cap de *Lauson*, borné par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest ou environ; et d'autre côté au Sud-Ouest trois quarts de lieue, borné aussi par une route qui court Sud-Est et Nord-Ouest, d'un bout au Nord-Ouest par une route qui court Sud-Ouest et Nord-Est.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, folio 47. Aussi *Reg. d'Intendance*, et *Cahiers d'Intendance*.

Partie Est.—“Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, aux Pauvres de l'Hôpital, de trois quarts de lieues de terre sur trois lieues de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, au lieu dit les Grondines, tenant d'un côté à la Concession appartenante aux religieuses du dit Hôpital, de l'autre aux terres non-concédées; tirant en descendant le fleuve vers *Chavigny*.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 34.

Augmentation.—*A la Partie Est.*—“Concession du 25me Avril, 1711, faite par *Randot*, Gouverneur, et *Vaudreuil*, Intendant, à *Louis Hamelin*, de la continuation de deux lieues de profondeur sur le front de trois quarts de lieue non-concédé, étant au bout des trois quarts de lieue de front sur la profondeur de trois lieues, en quoi consiste l'étendue de la dite Seigneurie des Grondines; borné d'un côté aux terres du Sieur de la Chevroitière et d'un côté à celles du dit Sieur *Louis Hamelin*.”—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, folio 47.

GROSBOIS or **Machiche**, seignior, in the co. of **St. Maurice**, on the N. side of **Lake St. Peter**, is bounded N. E. by **Pointe du Lac** and **Gatineau**; S. W. by **Rivière du Loup** and **Grandpré** and in the rear by **Dumontier**.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. in front by 2 l. in depth. Granted Nov. 3, 1672, to **Sieur Boucher** and is now the property of the Hon. **Louis Gury**, **Mr. Johnstone** and **Mr. Dumoulin**.—This S. is

rather low towards the front, but retiring from the lake there are some few rising grounds. The soil and timber are very similar to those of **Rivière du Loup** and **Grandpré**.—Watered by the R. du Loup and the great and little rivers **Machiche**, over which, where they are intersected by the main roads, are bridges substantially built of timber and possessing a light and pleasing appearance. About $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the S. are conceded and the settlements, in front and on the banks of the rivers, are very flourishing; the houses and farm buildings, well constructed, prove their proprietors to be very industrious and in easy circumstances. On the east side of the main or **Quebec** road, that here resumes its course close to the R. St. Lawrence, are the church and presbytery of **Machiche** with a cluster of houses, forming a small neat village.—The interior is traversed by many roads leading to the seigniories in the rear, as well as to those on each side.—On the different streams are some good corn and saw-mills.

The *Parish of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche* comprehends **Gatineau**, **Pointe du Lac** and the front part of **Grosbois** or **Machiche**. Some lands in the P. are still unconceded, and, although not of a rich quality, they are susceptible of cultivation. About one-third of the concessions in this P. were granted before 1759 and generally measured 3 arpents by 40 and were let at low rents, viz. 2 or 3 capons and a crown in money.—All the young persons are desirous of settling either at home or abroad, but would universally prefer settling near their relations, particularly as it would be the least expensive.—Here are two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both supported by the parish; the number of scholars is 28 boys and 30 girls, who are instructed in English and French.—The P. contains 2 villages, one near the church on the R. **Petite Machiche**, the other on the **Grande Machiche**; each contains about 30 houses.—The church is 120 ft. by 40, besides which there is a chapel.—There are 3 corn-mills; 2 of them on the **Grande Machiche**, which are built of stone and are 2 stories high, the other is on the R. du Loup.—One-fourth of the grain grown in the parish, in good seasons, is sold in meal or flour and much provision is sent to the **Quebec** market.

The *Parish of St. Leon* comprehends the rear part of **Grosbois** and **Machiche** and the whole of **Dumontier** and **Grandpré**. In this P. are 6 con-

cessions and 400 farms; the 2nd concession w. of the R. du Loup is the most inhabited. This P. is watered by the Ruisseau Chakouna and by the R. du Loup, which is very rapid and in general navigable for bateaux. A little village surrounds the church; the houses are built with wood and the church is 120 ft. by 52. There are several saw-mills, one on the R. du Loup, 2 on the Chacouna and 2 in the ravines.—In this P. are some non-conceded lands susceptible of cultivation, in different places, amounting altogether to 1 league,

including lands kept for the purpose of wood only. Over these lands there is no road, but the grantees form roads as they are wanted.—The non-conceded lands are not surveyed, and no concessions were made, within the precise limits of this P., before 1759.—The number of persons desirous and able to make new settlements would be considerable if they could procure farms in the non-conceded lands, which would supply 60 farms of a tolerable quality.

Statistics of the Parishes of Ste. Anne de Yamachiche and St. Leon.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cués.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Barley Mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Poteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Just. of Peace.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	River craft.	Tonnage.	Keel boats.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	3376	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	10	20	1	25	1
St. Leon . .	1792	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	.	.	.

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Mixed Gr.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ste. Anne de Yamachiche	19800	23400	3250	27080	3380	.	50	1300	900	850	2000	4500	1260
St. Leon . .	10400	7800	260	15500	1300	180	.	130	412	275	825	2200	550

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Pierre Boucher, de Grand-pré, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front, sur deux de profondeur, à prendre, savoir, trois quarts de lieue au dessus de la rivière à Marcin (Machiche) et autant audessous de la dite rivière."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 39.

GROS RUISSEAU, a rivulet, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession St. Jean, and running s., dividing concession Joyeuse from the 2nd concession of Terrebonne, it divides the 1st concession of Terrebonne into two nearly equal parts, and then falls into the St. Lawrence.

GROSSES ROCHES, des, is a rivulet that runs from the N. E. and joins the Saguenay near Bay St. Etienne; about 14 m. from the St. Lawrence.

GUERRE, a la, river, in the township of Godmanchester, rises about the middle of the 2nd range, and running N. W. falls into Lake St. Francis. At the upper forks of this R. is built the v. of Godmanchester. The navigation of this R. and its branches is of material advantage to the inhabitants of that township. This R. is navigable for canoes for some little distance above the Forks; but as there is a sand bank or bar at its

mouth, with only 18 inches of water, it is there navigable only for flat-bottomed boats. About 30 chains from its mouth are two small farm-houses on the E. bank, opposite to which is a chantier. The depth of the water from the lake to the first forks varies from 5 to 8 ft. and thence to the second forks from 3 to 4 ft.

GUILLAUDIÈRE, fief, in the co. of Vercheres, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded N. E. by St. Blain; s. w. by Cap St. Michel and in the rear by the aug. to Belœil.—30 arpents in front by a league in depth.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Laurent Borney, Sieur de Grandmaison, and now belongs to — Hertel, Esq.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à Laurent Borney Sieur de Grandmaison, de trente arpens de front sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis les terres du Sieur de St. Michel, en descendant vers les terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 28.

GUILLAUME BONHOMME, seignior, in the rear of Desmaure, is bounded N. E. by Gaudarville; s. w. by Fausembault and N. by the R. Jacques Cartier.—One league in breadth by two in depth.

Granted Nov. 24th, 1682, to Guillaume Bonhomme.—This tract is uneven and mountainous; near Desmaure, the lowest and most level part, the soil is a black mould, but, receding towards the Jacques Cartier, a light-coloured loam prevails much covered with loose stones: only a small portion of the land is in cultivation. The timber is both abundant and good, particularly on the high grounds towards the rear. Scarcely a stream or rivulet traverses the interior.

Title.—"Concession du 24me Novembre, 1682, faite par Lefebvre, Gouverneur, et De Meulles, Intendant, à Guillaume Bonhomme, des terres qui sont au bout de celles de Mr. Juchereau de la Ferté, tirant vers la rivière Jacques Cartier, bornées d'un côté, au Sud-ouest, de Mr. Dupont, Conseiller, et de l'autre à Mr. de Mesner, Greffier, au Nord-est; d'un bout, sur le dit Sieur de la Ferté au Sud; et de l'autre au Nord-ouest à la dite rivière: la dite terre contenant environ une lieue de front avec deux lieues ou environ de profondeur dans les dites terres."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Lettre B. folio 26.*

H.

HA HA BAY, or BAIE DES HAS! v. SAGUENAY, R.

HA HA, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is between Trois Pistolles and Bic. It is but thinly settled.

HAIL BAY, in Commissioners Lake, s. w. of Lake St. John.

HALDIMAND, a town in Gaspé Bay, situated on a tongue of land formed by the estuaries of St. John's River and the s. w. arm of Gaspé Bay.—This town was named after General Haldimand, who, about the year 1785, was Governor of Canada, which at that time was called the Province of Quebec.

HALIFAX, township, in the co. of Megantic, between Chester and Inverness, bounded n. w. by Arthabaska and Somerset, and s. e. by Wolfestown and Ireland.—The soil is generally excellent and would yield abundantly under almost any system of agriculture, and in many places would produce hemp and flax: in the n. e. part, which is low, are a few swamps, which might be easily reclaimed by ditching; in the opposite direction the land is uneven and rises as it inclines towards the s.—The timber is similar to that of Wolfestown and Ham.—Watered by some small rivers and streams and the picturesque little Lake Pitt. The s. e. half has been laid out and granted, but none of it

is cultivated: Craig's Road passing through a part of it may be, perhaps, the means of attracting some settlers. The principal landholders are the heirs of the late Joseph Frobisher, Esq. and Mrs. Scott and family.—*Ungranted and unlocated 7200 acres.*

Statistics.

Population . 15

Annual Agricultural Produce.

		Bushels.			Bushels.
Wheat	.	50	Barley	.	15
Oats	.	55	Potatoes	.	350

Live Stock.

Horses	.	1	Cows	.	9	Swine	.	21
Oxen	.	5	Sheep	.	8			

HALL'S STREAM rises in the t. of Auckland; running s. through the n. w. part of Drayton it enters Hereford at the 6th range, and continuing in the s. e. quarter of that t. joins the R. Connecticut on the boundary line. On this stream are good sites for mills; but as its course is obstructed by falls it is of no other navigable advantage than for the transport of logs to the mills. Its middle branch waters the n. e. quarter of Hereford and its n. w. branch circulates about the centre of that t.

HAM, township, in the co. of Drummond, between Wotton and Wolfestown, joins Tingwick and Chester n. w. and Weedon s. e. One half has been granted among several individuals. The land might be brought into cultivation with great advantage, and would produce wheat or other grain, and many parts are fit for flax and hemp. The surface is diversified by many large swells of inconsiderable elevation, covered with wood and some few places in the valleys are rather swampy.—The timber is maple, beech, basswood, birch, hemlock and cedar.—Watered by part of the river Nicolet, which here has its source in the beautiful lake of the same name, near which the road communicating with Craig's Road is designed to pass.—*Ungranted and unlocated 18,500 acres.*

HAMEL LAKE, called by the Indians Assini-gaastets, "a rock that is there," is the largest lake on the R. Pastagoutsic, which runs from Lake Kenwangoni s. e. of Lake St. John.

HAMILTON, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, lies between Cox and Richmond, and is bounded in front by Chaleurs Bay and in the rear

by waste lands.—The *Village of Bonaventure* is pleasantly situated on the w. side of the harbour of the same name. The land on each side of the town is level and good and produces great quantities of grass for cattle. The soil is a fine gray earth on a clayey sub-stratum, which appears fit for the cultivation of hemp and flax; but the season is supposed to be too short for the growth of grain, the frost generally commencing in the beginning of September and continuing to the middle or end of May. This village or town is advantageously placed for the cod-fishery, and is susceptible of great improvement. The bank on which the fish are generally cured is very extensive and is divided into 95 lots, each extending 40 ft. in front and 120 ft. in depth, sufficient space for curing the fish taken by one shalloup. A vacancy of 10 ft. is left between the lots for the purpose of piling up the fish when cured; and 100 ft. is appropriated, at the point of each beach, for a public landing-place. In the roadstead there is good anchorage for shipping, and the common tides rise from 7 to 8 ft. The town lot consists of 60 acres; and 1040 ft. of ground divided into 36 lots, each 240 ft. square, to be subdivided into 8 divisions, each 60 ft. in front by 120 in depth, with 200 acres adjoining for the benefit of the town. This v. is only a small place, containing about 25 houses and a church: its whole dependence is in the fishery.

HAMPDEN, a projected township in the co. of Sherbrooke, is an irregular tract of land lying between Marston, Ditton, Lingwick, Stratford, and Gayhurst.

HARE ISLAND lies nearly in the middle of the St. Lawrence, and fronts the S. of Rivière du Loup and that of Terrebois: it is nearly 8 m. in length by an average breadth of about half a mile. It is low and flat, extending in a direction nearly parallel to the shores of the St. Lawrence. The soil is good, but wholly uncultivated. At each extremity are long and dangerous shoals stretching from it. On the s. e. side lie the three small islands called the Brandy Pots: on the w. side is placed the telegraph No. 13, the last in the chain from Quebec.

HARRINGTON, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, lies between Wentworth and Ponsonby and is bounded in front by Grenville. Its s. w. angle is watered by the r. Rouge.

HASTINGS, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, fronting Lake des Allumets and lying w. of th. t. of Esher.

HATLEY, township, in the co. of Stanstead; is bounded s. by the t. of Stanstead; n. by Ascot; e. by Compton; w. by the Lake Memphramagog, a branch of the river St. Francis, and Lake Scawaninepus. The surface is irregular, in some places hilly, and the quality of the land very variable. The soil e. and n. e. is good and most kinds of grain might be grown; and w. it is rather superior; the middle very indifferent, rugged and swampy. On the best lands beech, elm, maple and ash grow in abundance; in the swamps spruce fir, cedar and alder. Towards Ascot and Compton are some extensive settlements, where the houses and out-buildings are substantially constructed, the farms cultivated with industry and much ability and well stocked with cattle. On the border of Lake Memphramagog is another range of improving settlements.—Watered by several lakes besides Lake Tomefobi, which is entirely in this t., and by some small rivers and streams, which as they wind through the cultivated lands turn corn and saw-mills. Many roads lead to the adjacent townships, and others communicate with main roads leading to the states of Vermont and New Hampshire. One of the most extensive landholders is Henry Cull, Esq., lieut.-col. of the militia; a gentleman highly esteemed for his public spirit and the industry and good-will with which he encourages every species of improvement. The first settler in the t. was Capt. Eb. Hovey.

The *Parish of Charleston* commences on the line between Stanstead and Hatley, and on the line between the 8th and 9th ranges of Hatley; thence n. on the same line it crosses Lake Tomefobi; thence on the w. shore of the lake n. until it intersects the line between the 4th and 5th ranges; thence n. on the same line to the n. line of Hatley; thence e. on the same line to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Compton, and s. across that t. to the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges in Barnston, and then w. to the w. line of that t., and then n. to its n. w. corner; thence w. to the place of beginning.—In this parish stands the *Village of Charleston*, near the n. e. corner. It is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Sherbrooke to Stanstead Plain: it contains about 20 neat houses and 115

inhabitants: it has a protestant episcopal church, a school-house, a brewery and a distillery. The site of the v. is in Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1st and 2nd ranges.—Robt. Vincent, Esq. was the first inhabitant and settled here about 20 years since.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 12,641 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,573	Fulling-mills	2	Pearlasheries	5
Churches	1	Saw-mills	11	Distilleries	1
Curates	1	Tanneries	1	Notaries	1
Schools	8	Hat-manufact.	1	Shopkeepers	3
Villages	1	Potteries	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	3	Potasheries	6	Artisans	17
Carding-mills	7				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	18,030	Potatoes	29,420	Buck wheat	80
Oats	26,590	Peas	4,063	Indian corn	5,020
Barley	3,865	Rye	825		

Live Stock.

Horses	760	Cows	1,598	Swine	830
Oxen	914	Sheep	3,169		

HAUTEVILLE (V.), v. KAMOURASKA, S.

HAYOTTE (V.), v. CHAMPLAIN, S.

HELENSTOWN, v. BEAUHARNOIS, S.

HEMISON, river and lake: the R. rises in the T. of Buckland and partly in the lake; taking a S. W. course, it enters the T. of Frampton and joins the R. Etchemin a little below Papa Isle.

HEMMINGFORD, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is on the boundary line between the province and the United States, having N. W. the S. of Beauharnois and N. E. that of La Colle. This township has been laid out for close settlements, that is, to be granted by single lots to persons, upon condition of immediately taking possession and beginning to improve them; a large portion of the T. is settled and some of the farms are in a thriving state. There are five complete ranges of 200 acre lots, and the remainder of the T. is divided in a similar manner to Hinchinbrook; but a proportion of these reservations has been let under lease. Although the surface is very uneven and several high ridges rise in various directions, with many large seams of flat rock a little below the surface, there are many tracts of superior quality fit for the growth of grain, hemp and flax. On the N. E. and N. W. sides are some swamps covered with cedar, spruce fir, tamarack, &c. On the high lands the timber is beech, maple, elm, birch, &c.: along the 2nd range are some oak and pine of large dimensions and good qua-

lity.—This T. is well watered by the R. Montreal descending to the Richelieu, and by many small streams that descend from the heights to the Chateauguay.—There are many roads, but most of them very indifferent, and practicable only in winter when rendered firm and solid by the frost.—There is only one corn and saw-mill in this T. built in the 5th range.—The population consists of 150 families, of whom 70 are from Ireland, 24 from the United States, 19 from England, 11 from Scotland, 10 American loyalists and 3 from Germany. Of the population 345 souls are on the crown reserve without any title.—This T. consists of 58,600 acres; about 6067 acres are under improvement, of which 4242 are among the granted lands, 1320 on the crown reserves and 505 on the land located by the agent.—*Hemmingford Mountain* or *Covey's Hill* has about the same perpendicular elevation as the Rouville cone and commands an extensive horizon. This mountain, from its conspicuous height, is worthy of notice. It occupies a space of about 3½ miles in length by 2 in breadth and rises by gradations, almost about 1,100 feet from the level of the St. Lawrence. The ascent on the N. side, though rather abrupt, is notwithstanding easy of access, but on the E. it is more gradual; on the S. side it rises out of a low swamp in the vicinity of 2 small lakes, and rises nearly 200 feet in a perpendicular cliff. From the top of this mountain can clearly be distinguished the mountains of Montreal, Pinacle, Mansfield and Camel's Rump, and a most commanding view of the surrounding country.

Statistics.

Population	960	Fulling-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	5	Shopkeepers	1
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	4	Taverns	1
Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	4	Artisans	10

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	7,000	Potatoes	33,000	Buck wheat	1,000
Oats	6,000	Peas	4,000	Indian corn	3,000
Barley	100				

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Years in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	2550	358	171	187	.	.	.	.
1825	3206	2591	616	331	285	97	588	426	377
1829	6067	.	980	.	.	273	1372	1300	598

HEMMINGWAY BROOK joins the R. Connecticut near the most s. point of the T. of Drayton on the boundary line.

HENRYVILLE (V.), v. NOYAN, S.

HEREFORD, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded N. by Clifton and Auckland; W. by Barford; E. by Drayton and S. by the boundary line. The greater part may be called tolerably good land and generally applicable to any kind of agriculture: the surface is uneven and, approaching the river Connecticut, rather mountainous.—The S. part of the T. is partially settled, 1600 acres being under cultivation: most of the settlers are on the banks of Hall Stream and Leech Stream and the lands between them.—There is only one reserve under lease; it is in No. 7 of the 7th range and belongs to the clergy.—The timber is various and in general good, consisting of maple, beech and birch, mixed with spruce fir and a small proportion of pine and poplar.—In the year 1800 the southern half was granted to James Rankin and others; but a very small progress has been made towards its settlement: a few farms, however, are in a tolerably good condition.—This T. is well watered by several branches of the Connecticut, aided by many small streams descending from the high lands. The branches of the Connecticut are called Hall's Stream on which 16 families are settled, and Leech Stream on which 10 families reside, and on both streams are good sites for mills; it is also watered by Leech's Pond and other small lakes, in which are trout, suckers, chub, perch, eels, &c.—There are 4 bridges, two king's highways and 2 or 3 cross-roads: one of the highways extends from line 45 to Eaton through Clifton, the other from line 45 through Barford to Compton.—The *Hereford Mountain* is in the 5th and 6th ranges and in the N. W. part of the T.—The land under crop averages 180 acres and about 500 acres are annually mowed. Flax of excellent quality is produced, and hemp grows luxuriantly but is liable to the effects of early frosts; wheat is the staple commodity and its produce from new land is from 15 to 20 bushels per acre and other grain in proportion. The annual consumption of wheat is about 750 bushels and that of other grain 1000 bushels.—This T. is well adapted for grazing and rearing neat stock, horses and sheep, and also for dairy farms. Some of the settlers keep 30 head of neat cattle, besides horses and sheep. Agricultural labour is high;

from 1 to 1½ dollar a day without board, with board from 10 to 12 dollars a month, or ¾ths of a dollar per day in summer and 6 to 8 dollars in winter, or 2s. 6d. a day.—During haymaking wages are 3s. 4d. a day, at other times from 8 to 12 dollars a month. Mechanics are paid one dollar a day.—The articles of trade or rather traffic consist in beef, cattle, butter, cheese, pork, pearlsh and grain.—In this T. are two private schools: in each from 12 to 15 scholars are instructed.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 16,200 acres.

Statistics.

Population . . .	160	Corn-mills . . .	1
Pearlasheries . . .	1	Saw-mills . . .	2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat . . .	1,500	Potatoes . . .	2,240	Rye . . .	45
Oats . . .	1,280	Peas . . .	210	Indian corn . . .	550
Barley . . .	200				

Live Stock.

Horses . . .	64	Cows . . .	120	Swine . . .	128
Oxen . . .	70	Sheep . . .	300		

HERTEL, fief, fronts the St. Lawrence and lies N. E. of Champlain and S. W. of Batiscan. It has one corn-mill on the R. Champlain, which waters it through its whole extent. It belongs to les Chartiers.

HERTEL, rivulet, in the S. of Champlain, turns one flour-mill.

HINCHINBROOK, township, in the co. of Beauharnois, is bounded S. by the boundary line; N. E. by Beauharnois and is separated from Godmanchester by the R. Chateauguay. This T. contains 38,000 acres, of which 18,850 have been granted by letters patent: from 11 to 12,000 acres were granted to non-resident persons in 1821, many of whom were then residing in the United States; soon after these lands were granted some of the grantees died, and some left the country and were never afterwards heard of: on this tract are some few families without titles to the lands they occupy. This T. is divided into 8 ranges and every range into lots of 200 acres each. From the province line N. are three full ranges, but the remainder is more irregularly divided and is appropriated to crown and clergy reservations, in large portions or blocks as they are technically termed. The surface is somewhat uneven but the soil, although rather light and in many places stony, is

good, excepting only a very few swampy tracts which are covered with cedar, spruce fir and hemlock trees. The large knolls, or rising grounds, are thickly clothed with good timber. Towards the Chateauguay, in some places, the surface subsides into valleys and gentle slopes, where there are large breadths of fine meadows well watered by several branches of that r. The settlers are generally near the river's side and in eligible situations along the frontier, in which direction there are several roads passing into the state of New York. The roads are in many parts bad, but are nevertheless frequented by loaded wagons. An immense stock of fine timber still remains in this township, although, for years past, vast quantities have been cut and rafted down the Chateauguay to Montreal and Quebec.—In this r. are 225 families, of which 79 are from Scotland, 78 from Ireland, 22 from the United States, 15 from England, 12 American loyalists and 5 from Germany; making an aggregate population of 1214 souls. 5549 acres are claimed under orders in council, of which 2595 are under improvement. 16,325 acres are settled upon under the authority of the agent, of which 3044 are under improvement.—The *Village of Hinchinbrook*, called Huntingdon, is built on each side of the r. Chateauguay; the portion in Godmanchester on government ground and the other side on the property of Wm. Bowron, Esq. acquired by purchase. The village is laid out in 3 rows on lots 1 and 2 in the front range of this r. in extensive village plots of from 10 to 20 acres each, which have been mostly located; and those in the 1st and 2nd ranges, bordering on the river, are nearly all settled upon or occupied. The village lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the front of the front range, are reserved for public purposes, where the inhabitants are about to erect a schoolhouse. The village of Huntingdon, lying partly in Hinchinbrook and partly in Godmanchester, is connected by a strong bridge across the river Chateauguay, made of timber and stone, 240 feet in length, which cost the inhabitants £250. This village is inhabited by Irish emigrants and contains a population of 125 souls; and although the number is not so great as it was some time ago, yet the present residents appear to succeed in their different occupations and are likely to become permanent settlers: they are composed of small farmers, mechanics, traders, &c.—*Vacant lands*, 19,150 acres.

Statistics.

Population	1,214	Carding-mills	1	Distilleries	1
Villages	1	Fulling-mills	1	Artisans	9
Corn-mills	2	Saw-mills	7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,225	Potatoes	30,000	Buck wheat	800
Oats	5,360	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	2,050
Barley	3,000	Rye	1,050		

Comparative Statement of Increase.

Year in which the account was taken.	Acres of cleared land.	Acres under cultivation.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Live Stock.			
						Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1820	.	545	143	71	72	.	.	.	.
1825	2238	2170½	536	294	242	90	358	81	268
1829	.	3044	920	.	.	268	1246	1280	600

HOPK, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, is bounded s. by Chaleurs Bay; w. by Cox; e. by the settlements of Port Daniel and n. by waste lands. It is watered by the Lower r. Nouvelle, and a part of the town of New Carlisle and its settlements range along the front from the s. w. angle to the r. Nouvelle.

Statistics.

Population	674	River craft	2	Keel-boats	33
Artisans	9	Tonnage	150		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,050	Potatoes	7,000	Indian corn	200
Oats	1,450	Peas	100		

Live Stock.

Horses	20	Cows	99	Swine	197
Oxen	80	Sheep	272		

HORTON, township, in the co. of Drummond, is bounded s. by Warwick; n. w. by Simpson and Wendover and n. e. by Aston and Bulstrode.—This small, irregular tract has been surveyed and granted to the militia, but it at present contains only one settler. The main branch of the Nicolet runs through the centre and its e. branch waters the n. e. angle of the r.

Statistics.

Population	7
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Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15	Potatoes	100
Oats	40	Indian corn	25

Live Stock.

Horses	1	Cows	3	Swine	7
Oxen	2	Sheep	4		

HOWARD, a projected township in the co. of Two Mountains, is bounded N. E. by Aberromby; in front by Wentworth; in the rear by waste lands.

HUBERT, seigniori, in the co. of Quebec, is in the rear of St. Gabriel and St. Ignace, and otherwise bounded by waste crown lands. Two leagues in breadth and depth. Granted June 10th, 1698, to Sieur René Louis Hubert.—Being far north of all the cultivated lands, the quality or worth of this S. is wholly unknown; even the timber seems never to have been an object of inquiry. It is watered by the R. Talayorte, which traverses it from the N. E.

Title.—"Concession du 10me Juin, 1698, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur René Louis Hubert, fils, de deux lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, située au derrière des seigneuries nommées St. Gabriel et St. Ignace, appartenant aux pères Jésuites et aux religieuses Hospitalières de Québec: le dit terrain tirant au Nord-Ouest, borné d'un bout des dites Seigneuries, d'autre bout et des deux côtés des terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 23.

HUDDERSFIELD, a projected township in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded s. by Clarendon; E. by Bristol and Aldfield; N. by Shorn and Cawood; w. by Litchfield.

HULL, township, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded E. by Templeton; N. by Wakefield; w. by Eardley and s. by the river Ottawa. It contains 82,429 acres, and was surveyed and subdivided in 1801 under a warrant of survey issued in favour of Philemon Wright, Esq., two of his sons and seven associates, who obtained a grant of 12,000 acres under letters patent in 1806. The order of council was granted Mar. 22, 1800. The grant to Mr. Wright, &c. embraced the whole front of the township and comprehends the ranges 1, 2, 3 and parts of 4, 5, 6, with 2 lots in the 7th range, through which the R. Gatineau runs. The associates in this grant reconveyed, as was the practice at that time, the greater part of the lands to their leader, as an indemnification for expenses incurred in the survey and for patent fees on the grant, by which means Mr. Wright became the principal and almost sole proprietor of the lands thus granted, upon which it appears he and his sons have made improvements to the considerable extent of 4703 acres in culture, 24 houses, &c.—This T. extends 16 ranges in depth; each range being subdivided into 28 lots of 26 chains in breadth, by 80 chains 80 links in depth. Such

are the authorized dimensions of the lots of land in river townships throughout the province, excepting, of course, the lots broken and indented by the sinuosities of the river or lake upon which they front, as in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges of this T.—Hull is 120 miles from Montreal and is in the centre of a fertile country, possessing every agricultural advantage in soil and climate. The general features of Hull are mountainous: a range of hills, named by the Indians Perguatina, runs through the middle from E. to W.; the highest part is not supposed to exceed 900 ft. above the level of the Ottawa: on each side of this range and occasionally upon it are tracts of excellent land and the swamps are comparatively few and of small extent. The front of the T. is, generally, a plane undulated by gradual swells as far back as the highlands in the 6th range, which traverse the T. in a curvilinear direction almost parallel with the Ottawa. Beyond these the surface rises into more frequent and abrupt slopes, though by no means unfit for tillage, and becomes a rich pasturing and grazing country, much prized as such by the inhabitants. The soil in the level parts and in the intervals frequent in the hilly sections is excellent, and, when under proper cultivation, produces in abundance wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. In the immediate vicinity of the Chaudière or Columbia Falls the soil is poorer, being very rocky and sandy; but at a little distance this inferiority disappears and the soil becomes a strong loam.—This T. is traversed by several roads; the principal begins at the steam-boat landing, passes through Wright's Village and running along the front strikes the Chaudière Lake between the 2nd and 3rd ranges; thence it follows the margin of the lake and enters Eardley: this road is very good and on it is the greater portion of the most flourishing settlements of Hull. This road is called Britannia Road and extends 7 m. Being the first road made in this T., the mode of forming it may be interesting as well as useful; Mr. W. first marked it out as far as the lake, then ploughed it on each side and threw the earth to the centre to form it oval; he then levelled the hills and laid the stuff from the top into low places, built bridges and paved the road, where necessary, with broken stones; he also built stores at each end for the deposit of different kinds of goods for the accommodation of the upper country.—From Co-

lumbia Farm two roads branch off in different directions. One, passing along the edge of Columbia Pond, leads to the Gatineau Farm, remarkable as being the spot selected by Mr. Ph. Wright in 1801 for his first and original habitation, and as such is not divested of interest, being, as it were, the parent of the actual flourishing settlement of Hull. The other road directing its course w. winds suddenly at lot No. 8, and rejoins the main front road; meanwhile the Columbia Road continues towards the N. until it meets the River Gatineau in the 7th range, where Mr. Christopher Wright's new farm is situated. A road from Chaudière Lake, cutting at right angles the Britannia Road, leads into the back settlements, where, of course, no good roads can at present be expected: on this road few settlements are to be seen beyond the 4th and 5th ranges, from which to the 3rd range the farms progressively increase and towards the Chaudière Lake the road passes apparently through an old-settled country. The road communication from Hull to Montreal is bad and in 1821 was impracticable for any horse or team. A road, 16 ft. wide, has been cut by the government commissioners, over 64 miles, to the head of Long Sault and 71 bridges built. There are 4 places where either ferries must be established or large bridges built and the ravines or gullies filled up to enable teams to pass. The remaining 60 miles to Montreal are passable. Mr. Ruggles Wright, the postmaster of this T., in his evidence as to this road, said, that the inhabitants and travellers of every description have suffered great inconvenience for the want of a road, that there have been several mails lost and horses drowned by attempting to transport the mail on the ice early in the fall and late in the spring (there being no land road), and that not a year has passed for the last twenty-five years back that accidents have not occurred either in the loss of property or men's lives, as there are about four weeks at these seasons of the year, between the opening and closing of the boat navigation, when the river is not passable, owing to the ice at the Chaudière breaking up 15 days earlier than it does 60 miles below, and that this is the only possible communication they have to and from a market. Mr. Wright has, with some assistance, opened all the roads to make it possible for his people to pass and repass. One stone causeway, in particular, cost him above £1000.

The total sum expended by him and some of his neighbours upon these roads, during the 20 years after he first obtained the property, amounted to £2211 17s. 6d. besides £955 expended by the government commissioners making a total of £3166 17s. 6d. The extent of roads made with this money is about thirty miles.—This T. abounds with excellent timber, which is chiefly beech, birch, maple, pine, elm and some oak, basswood and hemlock; the oak is fit for naval purposes and much of the pine for masts of large dimensions. Of the oak there are 4 species: the white, rock, scarlet and red. Of the pine kind there are 10: the white spruce fir, balsam fir, shrub pine, hemlock spruce, yellow pine, American larch or tamarack, black spruce fir, pitch pine, red or Norway pine and white pine. Of the birch 5 sorts: the yellow, black canoe, white and dwarf birch. Of the maple 6: the soft or white maple, black sugar maple, red or hard maple, sugar maple, striped maple or morsewood, and another species for which there is no English name. Of the beech 2 species, and also of the ash 2 species, the white and black. The walnut, the hickory and the butternut, a species of the walnut, and red and white cedar. Of the cherry there are 3 kinds; of the willow 6; of the basswood 2; of the elm 2, the common and slippery elm: &c. There are in all, as far as have been observed, 42 species of forest trees and upwards of 60 shrubs.—Hull is abundantly watered by rivers, lakes and numerous tributary streams; the Gatineau is the principal river, and in a large and rapid stream runs diagonally through the T. from N. E. to S. W. and is only navigable for canoes. In the chain of highlands are a great many lakes, some of which are exceedingly beautiful and abound with excellent trout. The principal lake lies in a transverse position from lot 23 in the 11th range to the commencement of lot 28 in the 13th range; it is 3 m. in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth and forms a narrow pass of about 16 chains wide on the division line between the 11th and 12th ranges, which intersects a small island situate about midway from shore to shore; its shape is extremely irregular and at lot 28 it branches off into Eardley; its waters discharge into the Gatineau at the line between the 15th and 16th ranges, thus running in a contrary direction to the current of that river—a singularity occasioned by the highlands which stretch across the 8th, 9th and 10th ranges, and form a natural

division of the waters flowing north and south.—The *Columbia Pond* is a small lake lying at the extremity of the 5th range; its waters fall into the Ottawa a little south of the estuary of the Gatineau.—An iron bed of great richness has been discovered in the township, but it has never been worked. There is also a lead-mine on the Gatineau River, known only to the Indians, who have brought down quantities of it; but the situation has not been precisely ascertained, owing to the reluctance which the Indians have to communicate discoveries of this nature. Marble of the finest quality is abundant: there is a very fine bed of this mineral on the Gatineau River, near the first rapid, about 400 yards above the still water, where a steam-boat may float with ease and safety. This bed of marble is supposed to be of immense extent; it appears in the neighbourhood of the iron-mine and the Lac des Châts abounds with it; that which appears at the surface is of inferior quality: this quarry forms a precipice one mile in length and 60 or 70 ft. high and is of a remarkably white appearance; it is a fair species of white marble without vein. There is limestone of the best quality on the borders of the Gatineau, and also a lead-mine in the 10th or 12th range. Granite is found in the interior, on the ranges of rocks or mountains.—In this r. are several excellent and well-cultivated farms, and Mr. Wright has from 5 to 6,000 acres under cultivation; his son, Mr. T. Wright, has two establishments in the 7th and 8th ranges on the E. bank of the Gatineau; his lands are advantageously situated and in a high state of culture, affording excellent pasture.—The *Columbia Farm* is situated in the 4th range, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Ottawa and W. of Mr. Wright's house. The extent, position, and culture of this farm deserve to be particularly commended. The convenient and judicious subdivision and economy exhibited in the management of this farm are truly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the enterprise and judgment of the proprietor. All kinds of grain are produced in abundance and hemp and flax may be cultivated with great success. Mr. Wright one year raised a very considerable quantity of hemp and sent a very fine specimen, measuring 14 ft. in length, to the Hemp Committee of Montreal; he also sent two samples of the seed with two bundles of the hemp to the Society of Arts at Quebec, and was complimented in return with a silver medal; from a

certificate which he received from the Hemp Committee it appeared that he raised, that year, 11 parts out of 13 of the total raised in the province. Although this is a very fine country for the growth of hemp, Mr. Wright was obliged to discontinue growing it on a large scale on account of the expense of preparing it for market, the hemp-peelers charging him one dollar per day, or one bushel of wheat, labourers being very scarce: he saved nearly 100 bushels of seed, which he sold in Montreal at a fair price, and was obliged to send the hemp to Halifax in Nova Scotia for sale. He now grows only small quantities for his own use.—The expense and process of clearing and fencing an acre of wild land, its usual produce, and the process of clearing, according to Mr. Wright's evidence before the Committee, are as follow:—The process of clearing consists in three things: cutting down the under brush at 7s. 6d. per acre; chopping down the wood in rows, two rods wide, at 25s. per acre; firing, burning, and branding fit for the harrow, at 27s. 6d. per acre, after which the work is done. The total expense of clearing is therefore £3 per acre, and the common price of putting in the crop is 10s. per acre. The poorer settlers find themselves occasionally constrained to adopt a more imperfect mode of clearing: they first cut out the brush and small trees, leaving the larger trees standing, which shade the land so that they do not get more than half a crop. The produce per acre is from 2 to 400 bush. of potatoes, 25 bush. of oats or wheat, 30 bush. of Indian corn, 200 bush. of turnips.—Mr. Wright's constant aim to improve the breeds of cattle has been attended with much success; he brought over from England, many years past, at great expense, some of the best Herefordshire and Devon breeds, by way of experiment; these cattle crossed produced a breed justly celebrated, which also, crossed with the Canadian breed, produce excellent cattle.—*Wright Village* is pleasantly situated at the S. E. angle of the r. occupying the front of lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the 3rd range; it contains a handsome church, 68 ft. by 28 ft. with a steeple 121 ft. high, it stands on an eminence facing the river, decorated with much taste and surmounted by a neat spire. Nearly in front of the church, close by the highway, stands a stone house of two stories, where an hotel establishment is carried on, affording comfortable accommodations. Opposite to these,

on the other side of the main road and on the bank of the river, are the corn and saw-mills, a blacksmith's forge, stores, &c. and a spacious and conspicuous stone edifice with a cupola, often mistaken for a church from its singular construction. The mill-dam projecting out upon the reef of rocks, towards the rapid, is remarkable for its extent and solidity. w. of the mill are the long causeway and bridge, over which the public road is continued. On the first rise of the hill, w. of the bridge, is the handsome and comfortable habitation of Philemon Wright, Esq. There is also a post-office. As the present village is exclusively the property of Mr. Wright and his sons, competition in trade is not so active as perhaps the general interests of the t. require. It might therefore be expedient to establish a government village, open to emigrants settling there; and lot 21, in the 2nd range, appears to be a very propitious site for that purpose, on account of its contiguity to the Chaudière Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa; lot 14 in the range also affords an advantageous site for a village, which might be built at the junction of two roads, near which there is a saw-mill and also a tolerably well-cultivated farm. Mr. Wright carries on the timber trade to great extent and has a large manufactory of pot and pearlshes. His first export of timber was to Montreal, and, in 1807, he arrived at Quebec with the first timber ever sent there from the banks of the Ottawa. The expense of conveying timber to Quebec being less than to Montreal is the reason why, in 1823, above 300 common cargoes were sent to Quebec and not one to Montreal through the same channel: in a few years, without doubt, this quantity of timber sent to the Quebec market will be quadrupled, and the exports from this t. of various other articles, such as flour, beef, pork, &c., will be increased in the same ratio.—In this t. are 3 schools attended by about 150 scholars, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are supported by voluntary contributions and two of them are under the patronage of the Royal Institution in Canada. The t. at present consists of one parish, in which are a protestant episcopal church and a methodist episcopal chapel, but there is no parsonage-house.—The population is constantly and rapidly increasing and, with the exception of the rising generation, is almost entirely American. The inhabitants in 1824 were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, who has adopted various means to excite the in-

dustry and secure the comfort and happiness of all classes of his little colony; and perhaps in no part of the province will be found more industry and a better understanding among the settlers, for they seem universally to enjoy a degree of ease and comfort seldom to be met with in settlements of such recent date: every thing exhibits a degree of affluence and social prosperity not reasonably to be expected in settlements formed within 30 years;—neat dwelling-houses, many of them two stories high, extensive barns, &c., well-cultivated fields and enclosures, numerous cattle grazing, large flocks of sheep wandering over a grateful soil and cropping an abundant pasturage,—these objects, happily combining the pleasures and advantages of rural and pastoral life, not only delight the occasional visiter, but are calculated to inspire the emulation and encourage the hopes of many a responding emigrant. The reader will not fail to ask, “From whom are all these benefits derived? Whose persevering talent and enterprising spirit first pierced the gloom of these forests and converted a wilderness of trees into fields of corn? Whose industrious hand first threw into this natural desert the seeds of plenty and prosperity?”—The answer is, Mr. Philemon Wright, an humble American from Woburn in the state of Massachusetts: through hardships, privations and dangers that would have appalled an ordinary mind, he penetrated an almost inaccessible country, and where he found desolation and solitude he introduced civilization and the useful arts; by his almost unaided skill and indefatigable industry the savage paths of a dreary wilderness have been changed into the cheerful haunts of man; the gloomy upland forests have given way to smiling corn-fields; the wet and wild savannas, sinking under stunted spruce and cedar, have been cleared and drained into luxuriant meadows; the perilous waterfall, whose hoarse noise was once the frightful voice of an awful solitude, is rendered obedient to the laws of art, and now converts the majestic tenants of the forest into the habitations of man and grinds his food; the rivers and lakes, once fruitful in vain, now breed their living produce for the use of human beings, and, with deep and rapid current, transport on their smooth and glassy surface the fruits of his industry; the deep recesses of the earth are made to expose their mineral treasures, from the birthday of time concealed. In fine, the judicious and persevering industry of one successful adventurer has converted all the rude ad-

vantages of primeval nature into the germs of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Mr. Wright, however, has been amply rewarded for his honourable exertions; his private fortune has been increased in proportion to the good he has created, and the liberal conduct of the provincial government towards him has been unbounded: 9,145 acres have been granted to him and his family in Hull and Lochaber, under letters patent; 7,000 acres in Hull have been reconveyed to him by his associates and not less than 5,000 acres in Templeton, making altogether 21,145 acres. The proceedings of Mr. Wright in forming the extensive and important settlements of Hull have been detailed by him, and are highly interesting and useful; interesting as developing the successful exertions of an enterprising and indefatigable settler, and useful as being well adapted to guide and encourage others in forming settlements in a country as remote from civilization as from assistance. After having visited the extensive tract which was destined to become the theatre of his exertions and the reward of his useful enterprise, he returned with his two companions to his native home, Woburn, in the state of Massachusetts, having determined on the measures proper for him to pursue. After hiring about 25 men and providing himself with mill-irons, axes, scythes, hoes and all other tools thought by him to be the most useful and necessary, together with a number of barrels of clear pork (pork freed from the bones), he commenced his journey with 14 horses, 8 oxen, 7 sleighs and 5 families. This emigration took place on the 2nd of Feb. 1800. On the 10th of the same month Mr. Wright arrived at Montreal and then proceeded towards Hull, travelling generally among the old settlements only 15 m. a day for the first 3 days, because the sleighs were wider than those used in that country and because it was necessary that the horses and oxen should go abreast. During these 3 nights he stopped with the *habitans*, and arrived on the 4th day at the foot of the Long Sault, which was the extremity of the travelled roads in that part of Lower Canada. From this place he was still 80 miles from his place of destination; and there not being any road and the snow deep, he was obliged to halt and alter the teams so as to go singly, while a part of his men proceeded forward to cut a road through the snow. After these necessary preparations he proceeded on for the head of the Long Sault, observing in due

time to fix upon some spot near water to encamp for the night, particularly observing that there were no dry trees to fall upon them, and if there were to cut them down. Then he cleared away the snow and cut down trees for fire for the night, the women and children sleeping in covered sleighs and the men with blankets round the fire and the cattle made fast to the standing trees; in this situation about 30 persons spent the night. Before he retired to rest he prepared sufficient food for the next day so as to lose no time when daylight appeared, always observing to keep the axemen forward cutting the road and the foraging team next the axemen, and the families in the rear; in this way he proceeded on for 3 or 4 days, observing to look out for a good place for the camp, until he arrived at the head of the Long Sault. From that place he travelled the whole of the distance upon the ice until he came to the intended spot, about 65 miles. The guide whom he had taken with him on his first journey was as much unacquainted with the ice as the whole of the party, not one of them having ever travelled up this ice before. Their progress was very slow and impeded by their fear of losing any of the cattle, and the axemen in the front were obliged to try every rod of ice, which, being covered with snow about a foot deep, it was impossible to know whether it was safe without sounding it with the axe. On his journey up the river, the first day, Mr. W. met a savage and his wife drawing a child upon a little bark sleigh, who gazed at the party with astonishment, more especially at the cattle; as if they had come from some distant part or from the clouds; their astonishment appeared to increase as they walked round the teams, the party having halted; and they tried to hold a conversation concerning the ice, but not a word could be understood. The Indian pointed to the woods, as if giving directions to his squaw to go there and make herself comfortable; she immediately went off and he proceeded to the head of the company without the promise of fee or reward, with his small axe trying the ice every step he went, as if he had been the proper guide or owner of the property. They passed on until the approach of night; when, the banks of the river being high, about 20 feet, it was found impossible to ascend them with the sleighs; they therefore left them on the ice and ascended the banks of the river, and clearing away the snow cut down large trees as usual to make a fire, carefully observing

that no stooping or dead trees could fall upon them, and after cooking supper and getting regular refreshment they spread their bedding round the fire and made themselves as comfortable as they could, having nothing over them but large trees and the canopy of the heavens. Before daylight they cooked their breakfast and provisions for the day and, as soon as daylight appeared, they were ready to proceed. The Indian, who had behaved with uncommon civility during the night, having taken his regular refreshments, proceeded to the head of the company as he had done the preceding day with uncommon agility. All being under weigh as soon as daylight appeared, they proceeded as usual without meeting with any accident; when night was approaching they did the same as the night before and began their march early in the following morning, the Indian taking the lead as before. Owing to the deepness of the snow, it took them about 6 days in passing up this river, about 64 miles, when they all arrived safe at the township of Hull. After some little trouble in cutting the brush and banks, they ascended the height, which is about 20 feet from the water. The Indian, after he had seen them safe up the bank and spent the night with them, intimated that he must return to his squaw and child; and after receiving some presents for his great services, he took his departure for his squaw, having to go at least 60 miles. The party thanked him in the best manner they could make him understand, and three times huzzaed him; and he left in great spirits, being well pleased. Mr. Wright arrived Mar. 7th and immediately, with the assistance of all hands, felled the first tree, for every person who was able to use the axe endeavoured and assisted in cutting; after which they commenced cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house, and continued cutting, clearing and erecting other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men. As soon as they commenced cutting and clearing, the chiefs of two tribes of Indians who live at the Lake of the Two Mountains came to them and viewed all their tools and materials with astonishment and would often hoop and laugh, being quite unacquainted with tools or things of that nature. They also viewed with astonishment the manner in which the oxen and horses were harnessed. They seemed to view all things with great pleasure. Some of them fetched their children to see the oxen and horses, having never seen a tame animal before, being brought

up near the great lakes to the westward: they would also ask the liberty of using one or two axes to see how they could cut down a tree with them, as their own axes are very small, weighing only half a pound and Mr. Wright's axes weighed from four to five pounds. When they had cut down a tree they would jump, hoop and huzza, being quite pleased with having cut down the tree so quickly. They received a glass of rum each and returned to their sugar-making in the greatest harmony. They continued very friendly to pass backward and forward for about ten days, often receiving small presents, for which they made returns in sugar, venison, &c. Their chiefs assembled together and procured an English interpreter, George Brown, who had an Indian wife and family and who spoke both languages. They requested him to demand of Mr. W. by what authority he was cutting down their wood and taking possession of their land. To which he answered —by virtue of authority received at Quebec from their great father, who lived on the other side of the water, and from Sir John Johnston, the agent in the Indian department, through whom they receive their yearly dues from government. They could not be made to believe that their great father or other persons at Quebec would allow them to cut down their timber and clear their land and destroy their sugaries and hunting-ground without consulting them, as they had been in the peaceable and quiet possession of their lands for generations past: and in this part of the country were their chief hunting-grounds, sugaries, fisheries, &c.; and they were afraid the settlers would destroy their beaver, their deer and their sugaries. After a long conference, carried on with good temper on both sides, and with sound argument on the side of the poor Indians, it was agreed to leave the question to the decision of the proper authorities at Quebec, which afterwards decided against the Indians, because their ancestors had been compelled to cede their country for certain annual presents, which the Indians conceived to be an inadequate compensation; they, however, submitted to the decision with good faith and almost without a murmur. They then agreed that Mr. W. should be a brother chief; and if any difficulty occurred, it should be settled among the chiefs. They then proceeded to crown him in their usual manner as a brother chief; after which they dined together and kissed each other's cheeks, and a number of other ceremonies passed too numerous

to mention, such as burying the hatchet and a number of other usual Indian formalities. After this ceremony the settlers and the Indians often assembled together in the greatest harmony in both villages upon various occasions and always with the greatest friendship and good understanding, without having to revert to one question for the law to decide. The judicious and just eulogium which Mr. Wright has passed on the Indians ought not to be omitted:—"I must acknowledge that I never was acquainted with any people that more strictly regarded justice and equity than those people have for these twenty years past."—After having arranged with the Indians, Mr. W. continued cutting down and clearing a spot for the erection of a house and other buildings for the accommodation of the families and men.—Thus were the important settlements of Hull commenced; and it is to be regretted that the plan and extent of this work will not allow the author to trace their gradual increase and improvement to the present date; for a more ample account would prove very beneficial to all who are desirous, by imitating Mr. Wright's laudable example, to obtain affluence and happiness through the medium of emigration—unfortunately so necessary at present to the superabundant population of the mother country.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 21,250 acres.—The following statistical statements, made in the years 1820 and 1828, will show the increasing prosperity of the settlements in Hull.

Statistics.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Population	703	1066	Lime-kilns	.	12
Churches, Pro.	.	1	Looms	.	13
Curates, Epis.	.	1	Brick-kilns	.	2
Schools	3	3	Potasheries	.	2
Mills	5	.	Pearlasheries	.	2
Corn-mills	.	1	Breweries	.	1
Carding-mills	.	1	Distilleries	2	2
Saw-mills	.	4	Postmasters	.	1
Mills for grinding bark	.	1	Shopkeepers	.	4
Tanneries	.	2	Taverns	.	2
			Artisans	.	5

Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Wheat	6,111	16,000	Rye	3,019	7,500
Oats	5,170	19,980	Indian corn	8,245	24,000
Barley	.	1,100	Map. sug. cwts.	.	93
Potatoes	47,375	25,000	Hay, tons	2,237	.
Peas	1,284	5,600	Flax, lbs.	780	.
Beans	521	.			

Live Stock.

	1820.	1828.		1820.	1828.
Horses	123	330	Sheep	558	1,047
Oxen	418	660	Swine	505	859
Cows	503	683			

HUMGUIN, river, in the co. of Rimouski, runs into the s. w. side of the R. Matapediac, about 3 m. below Lake Matapediac.

HUNGRY BAY, in Lake St. Francis, expands into the w. side of Catherine's Town in the S. of Beauharnois. A canal is projected to extend from this bay to the first waters of the R. St. Louis.

HUNTER'S BROOK, at the s. w. extremity of Drayton T., joins the R. Connecticut between Hall's Stream and Indian Stream.

HUNTERSTOWN, township, in the co. of St. Maurice, in the rear of Rivière du Loup, Grand-pré and Dumontier: bounded E. by the projected T. of Caxton; W. by lands claimed by the late Charles Lanaudière, Esq. as belonging to the S. of Maskinongé; N. W. by waste crown lands.—A tract of very little value, being a continued stratum of rock lying very near the surface; toward the rear it rises into broken and almost mountainous ridges. Pine and maple are abundant, but cedar, spruce and hemlock much more so.—The Rivière du Loup with some small lakes and little rivulets water it very well. 24,620 acres were granted in 1800 to Mr. John Jones, the present proprietor.

HUNTINGDON (V.), v. HINCHINBROOK, T.

HUNTSBURGH (V.), v. ST. ARMAND, S.

HURON VILLAGE, v. ST. GABRIEL, S.

HURONS, des, river, rises in the S. of St. Charles, in the co. of Rouville, and running s. w. traverses the S. of Rouville, where it receives a small stream that rises in a lake on the summit of the Rouville Mountain and then striking into Chambly East it receives the united waters of the rivers Barre and du Rapide: after this increase it runs more to the w. and loses itself in Chambly Basin. The course of this R. is only 20 miles, although it is of considerable magnitude: it not only contributes to the fertility of the soil, but by its sinuous meanders forms a strong feature of embellishment.

I.

INDIAN LANDS and INDIANS. Adjoining Godmanchester on the west is a space reserved for the use of the domiciliated Indians of St. Regis and commonly known by the name of the Indian Lands: it forms a triangle bounded by Lake St. Francis, Godmanchester and the line of 45°: its side on the lake is about 10 miles and that on the line 12½ miles. The land is, generally, of supe-

rior quality and well furnished with fine timber. Of the 17,320 acres of leased lands in this settlement, there are upwards of 4000 low and unfit for cultivation, except at a great expense; on these grow black ash, elm, cedar, pine and tamarack. There are besides about two thousand acres of open marsh, not leased, which grow nothing but coarse grass, bushes of various kinds, willows and alders.—These open marshes were of considerable use to the settlers on their first arrival in furnishing winter food for neat cattle, but now that the inhabitants have all got part of their farms sown with tame grass, these marshes are comparatively of little value and are likely to remain so for generations to come, as nothing but the lowering of the Côteau du Lac rapid can make them fit for cultivation. This, if not done by the hand of man, but left to the gradual operations of the stream of the St. Lawrence, will take a longer time than is easy to be calculated.—The remaining part of the leased land consists of rising grounds of no great elevation, which, if cleared, would look like so many islands in the midst of those swales. Where the ridges are highest the land is rather stony, but taking the dry lands on an average the soil is good and fit to raise any sort of crops, with respect either to quality or quantity, that will grow on any other part of Lower Canada. The timber growing on these ridges consists of maple, birch, beech, basswood and occasionally some hemlock; and these ridges once produced considerable quantities of white pine and oak. The only stream of consequence in the settlement is Salmon River, which, from its mouth to the province line, a distance of four miles and upwards, is navigable for vessels not drawing more than four feet of water: this R. is a great thoroughfare for the admission of American produce.—Among the various obstacles to the improvement of the settlement, the want of roads is not the least. The difficulty and expense attending the bringing of the Grand Voyer to such a distance has, no doubt, been one of the causes of the want of roads in this place; and now that part of the difficulty has been surmounted and a road laid out, there remains a still greater, viz. the doing the necessary work. Owing to a great proportion of the St. Regis Indian reservation being low and swampy marshes, it is necessary to pave the way over which the line of road runs with logs, which makes the labour neces-

sarily so heavy, that unless some legislative aid is obtained, it must be a long time before any road can be in such a state as to render travelling comfortable. Although the marshes in this tract are neither few nor small, there is not the slightest vestige of any of the diseases which usually attend such places. In fact there is not a more healthy people on the whole continent of America.

Statistics, including the Dundee Settlement on part of the Indian Lands.

	Acres.
Land paying rent	17,320
Land cleared	3,638
Land paying rent, but low and unfit for cultivation	4,191
Marsh meadow, unfit for cultivation and not rented	2,000
	27,149

Total population	1,493
Protestants	420
The others chiefly Roman Catholics.	

Potash kettles 70	Houses in Dundee 147
Pot and pearl asheries 2	Distilleries 1

*Live Stock,
exclusive of the Stock of the Indians.*

Horses 132	Young cattle 374
Working oxen 200	Sheep 1,104
Milch cows 341	Swine 835

The *Indians*, who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the province of Lower Canada, have not been nearly exterminated without leaving materials for melancholy reflection. Even tribes of savages cannot be swept away from the earth without creating a sentiment of regret and a moral derived from the mutability of every thing human. Their extinction having been principally effected by the thirst of dominion and the hunger of avarice, assisted by superstition, leaves no enviable trace of the milder virtues of the christians. The few remains of these persecuted tribes are scattered about the province and peaceably submit to the slow and gradual amelioration of more civilized habits. Their rude principles of unenlightened faith are already supplanted by the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, to which they universally subscribe; and if a greater number of schools were established among them, it is probable that in a few years their origin would be only known by their colour.—The names of the

existing tribes and their places of residence in this province are as follow :

Tribes.	Places of residence.
Iroquois or Mohawks.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> St. Regis at the head of L. St. Francis; Cognawaga in Sault St. Louis; and Lac des Deux Montagnes. </div> </div>
Algonquins and Nipissin- gues.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Lac des Deux Montagnes. </div> </div>
Abenakis.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Village of St. François; the S. of Bécancour; from the r. St. Francis to the Chaudière; and at the mouths of the Ristigouche and the Madawaska. </div> </div>
Hurons.	Village of Jeune Lorette.
Micmacs, Malécites or Amalécites,	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence. </div> </div>
Montagnais.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Lake St. John and the Saguenay country. </div> </div>

Indians of the Algonquin and Tête de Boule nations hunt along the r. St. Maurice. The families that occupied the hunting-grounds between the rivers Ste. Anne and St. Maurice are entirely extinct.

The *Abenaki Tribe* reside in the Indian Village in the east side of the r. St. Francis, in the S. of St. François. The village consists of about 40 cabins or houses of wood indifferently built. These converted Indians subsist upon their own lands in that seigniory by raising, in their peculiarly careless manner, some Indian corn and potatoes, and by rearing poultry and pigs: they sometimes increase these means by fishing and sometimes by hunting parties: the latter is but a precarious resource, as they are compelled to go to an immense distance before they can meet with game to repay their labour; for as the habitations of civilized men have spread over the province, the animals that were the prior occupants have fled for protection to the recesses of more distant forests. This v. contains a church and a parsonage-house, at which the missionary who superintends the religious concerns of the tribe always resides. An interpreter also has a permanent residence among them. Some of this tribe inhabit an Indian v. in the S. of Bécancour, which is a little below the v. of Bécancour and consists of some houses of wood, ill-built, or rather cabins. The manners and occupations of these Indians are precisely the same as those of the v. of St. François. They have also a village in the co. of Rimouski, at the confluence of the rivers Madawaska and St. John;

and another at the mouth of the r. Ristigouche, in the co. of Bonaventure, called the Indian Village Mission.—The Abenaki Indians of the v. of St. François hold, by letters patent, 8150 acres in the r. of Durham.

The *Algonquins* and *Iroquois Tribes* inhabit an Indian village in the S. of the Lake of Two Mountains, which is agreeably seated on a point of land projecting into the lake and consists of about 60 houses, a church and a parsonage-house, where a missionary always resides. The Indians of this village are the descendants of a tribe that inhabited or frequented the lands bordering upon Lake Huron; the few who survived the massacre of that race by the treachery of their enemies effected their escape, and their progeny now occupy 2 or 3 small villages in different parts of the province. Those of the village of the Two Mountains are become civilized and have adopted many of the manners and customs of the Canadians and acquired a knowledge of the French language, which they use fluently: they are quiet and inoffensive and preserve the greatest harmony among themselves and civility towards the other inhabitants. They place an implicit confidence in the resident minister, whose influence over them is unbounded. Some lands are assigned to them near their village, which they cultivate with wheat, Indian corn and other grain; of late years they have also planted potatoes in considerable quantities: from these sources, increased by the produce of the chase, which a part of the men follow during the winter season, a subsistence is derived which, apparently, they enjoy with some of the comforts of civilization.

The *Montagnais* or mountaineer nation, called in the Cree language *Papinashuah*, which means “laughers or sneerers,” are descended from the Algonquins and frequent the immense tract of country lying from the mouth of the St. Lawrence northward to the Hudson’s Bay territory; they are generally a harmless people without any fixed habitations, wandering in the limits assigned among themselves as hunting-grounds, their only means of living being by hunting and fishing. In 1804 there were about 1000 of these Indians, women and children included, between the River St. Maurice, King’s Posts, Mingan Seigniory and coast of Labrador. In 1809 their number had diminished to about 800 and in 1824 it amounted to only

700 at most, owing to starvation, small-pox, fevers and the inordinate use of spirituous liquors. When they go on board of vessels rum is their principal object, by which they get so much intoxicated that often in getting ashore they upset and many are drowned. When in a state of intoxication they often sleep in damp places, by which they get their death. During summer they subsist on fish, fowl and eggs, of which they have great plenty; and in winter on beaver, deer, partridges and porcupines; and, when they are near lakes, by cutting holes in the ice, they get trout and white fish: the former they take with hooks, the latter with nets; but as this is a kind of laborious work, the ice being from 3 to 4 feet thick, they seldom try it except when in a state of starvation. They have a great repugnance to agricultural labour and have no traditions among them besides a faint idea of the order of the Jesuits, who taught them the first principles of religious worship, and, having the greatest influence over them, converted almost all of them to Christianity. When the Jesuits first settled among them, in the reign of Louis XIV., on the borders of Lake St. John, the Montagnais nation was in its greatest prosperity. The number of Indians in the vicinity of L. St. John is now very inconsiderable; there are only 10 families on the border of the lake, about the same number in the Chicoutimi country, and about 15 families on Lake Chuamouchouan, which is 50 l. w. of Lake St. John and the last post in the Saguenay country. Their numbers have also greatly diminished in the wretched country round Lake Mistassinni, which abounds with peltries of various kinds, since the time when the North-West Company held the King's Post, and more particularly of late years, since ardent spirits have been introduced among them. Their number has also been reduced by the small-pox, brought from Europe in the apparel and blankets given to them in exchange for their furs: with this disease from 50 to 100 have died in a day. There are now only 50 or 60 families who trade at the posts of the company: without these causes of mortality the number would have been at least 500. Their number has also been decreased by starvation, from the want of those animals which were once used for their sustenance and which they first began to destroy in too great profusion many ages ago. The Company of the Indies,

which had an exclusive right to the trade, having greatly enhanced the value of elk-skins, which then abounded in this country, induced the natives to destroy that animal merely for the sake of its skin; thus that improvident people destroyed almost totally the species of animal which supplied their chief subsistence. From that time their numbers gradually decreased. Whenever one of the members of a Montagnais family dies, a victim to want, he is buried on the spot by the others, who immediately afterwards remove their camp to another place and so on until only one remains, when he abandons the place altogether and rushes heedless through the woods till he himself drops, the last victim of despair and starvation.—The dress of the females of this tribe is singularly varied in colours, and it usually consists in a loose piece of blue cloth trimmed with scarlet for their lower garment and a mantle of printed calico. Their hair is rolled up on each side of the head and twisted round with red tape, or with ribbon, to which they are very partial; a cap of a conical shape made of red, blue, green and white cloth, is generally worn, from beneath which a long queue of hair, twisted round with red tape, hangs down their back. The women smoke and drink spirits like the men. The usual dress of the men is very slovenly; it consists, generally, in an old blue coat or frock, or calico shirt, with linen trousers. The whole native population now does not much exceed 300; in a few years the race will be extinct, for the chase is continually diminishing.—Mr. Peter Chasseur, a mineralogist of Quebec, in his communication to a committee of the House of Assembly, speaks of the present condition of these destitute human creatures in the following affecting terms:—"In mentioning White Birch Point I should add, that the tract is of no value to the Company of the Northern Posts, because it can in fact be useful only to those whose intention it is to render the productions of the soil profitable, instead of speculating upon the imbecility and ignorance of a tribe which is kept in a state of dependence probably as revolting to humanity as the slave-trade in another hemisphere. The visitant of that wilderness, which is in our immediate vicinity, cannot fail to experience the most afflicting sentiments on observing the natives of the soil, whom the weight of years prevents from gratifying the

excessive avidity of a foreign master, contesting for the remains of the most worthless animal which I had stripped of its skin. The slave knows that laws exist which at least protect his existence, but of that our Indian has not the slightest idea. The number of those unfortunate persons who die of hunger and want would be yet more considerable if the humanity of the servants of the Company of the Posts did not frequently supply their wants."

The *Iroquois* or *Mohawks* live in the villages of St. Regis, at the head of Lake St. Francis, and Cognawaga, in the S. of Sault St. Louis, of which seigniorship they are the proprietors, as well as of a tract in the neighbourhood of St. Regis called Indian Lands.—Cognawaga is on the banks of the St. Lawrence and consists of a church, a house for the missionary and about 140 other houses, principally built of stone, formed into 2 or 3 rows, something resembling streets, but not remarkable for cleanliness or regularity: their occupants may be about 900, who chiefly derive a subsistence from the produce of their corn-fields and the rearing of some poultry and hogs, sometimes assisted by fishing and hunting, which however they do not, as in an uncivilized state, consider their principal employment. This tribe, the most numerous of any brought within the pale of Christianity in Canada, has long been settled within a few miles of their present village. That the fierce and restless spirit of the wandering savage can be, in a great degree, civilized, these Indians are a proof: some of the men of this village and of the village of the Two Mountains were employed in the British army, and no difficulty was found in bringing them under strict discipline, or in confining their operations within the laws of modern warfare.—The *Village of St. Regis*, also inhabited by the *Iroquois* tribe, is in a rich and beautiful country and well situated at the western extremity of the Indian Lands. The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through it. About 50 houses or rather hovels, a church, a chapel and a house for the catholic minister, who is a missionary from the seminary of Quebec, compose the village. The habitations are poor, ill-built and more than commonly dirty; attached to them are small gardens or rather enclosures, where Indian corn and potatoes are planted, which, with what they raise on the Petite

Isle St. Regis and some other isles in the St. Lawrence near the village, all of which are their own property, added to the produce of their fishing and sometimes hunting parties, constitute nearly their whole means of subsistence; for indolence, mistaken for the spirit of independence, destroys every idea of improving their condition by the profits of agriculture.—A reservation of land has been made for them by the American government similar to the tract called Indian Lands.

Statistics of the Village of St. Regis.

British Indians	352	Churches, R. C.	1
American Indians	369	Shopkeepers	1
Houses	110	Artisans	4

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Peas	1,220	Indian corn	800
Rye	1,000	Potatoes	4,800

The *Hurons*, or *Yendat Tribe*, in industry and a genius fruitful of resources, in bravery and eloquence, always surpassed all the other tribes of this part of the North American continent. Charlevoix accuses them of consummate treachery, and says that they united higher virtues with greater vices than any of the Indian tribes; his testimony, however, should be viewed with suspicion, for the historian of an invading and exterminating enemy is not the best evidence to prove a want of good faith in a cheated and ruined race. When the French first settled in Canada, the Yendat nation comprised 40,000 souls and occupied the fairest portion of the North American continent. This once powerful tribe were treacherously destroyed by the *Iroquois*, who, under the specious pretence of alliance, obtained the confidence of their opponents, and by an indiscriminate massacre nearly extirpated the whole race: the few who escaped fled towards the habitations of civilized man and established themselves in the rear of Quebec, many hundreds of miles from their native country on the borders of Lake Huron. In the year 1642 their celebrated chief, Ahatsistari, was baptized and the Yendat warriors soon followed the example of their favourite chieftain. The melancholy remains of this warlike race are chiefly living in a village in the S. of St. Gabriel called *La Jeune Lorette*, where they live by the chase and by fishing, drawing no part of their subsistence from the regular pursuits of agriculture. The Indians of this village are the

descendants of the Huron Indians formerly domiciliated at Sillery. They are a quiet, peaceable, honest, industrious people and loyal subjects; have always been very faithful and devoted to his majesty's service when required, although on one occasion their answer to the governor was misrepresented. They are extremely useful both in peace and war, being always ready to go on public duty. Their number has been so much reduced that it is now become quite inconsiderable; in 1821 the population of *La Jeune Lorette* was 137, including only 32 heads of families, 3 unmarried young men above 21 years of age and 2 unmarried young women above 18; in the preceding 10 years there were 45 baptisms, 8 marriages and 29 burials. In 1824, the priest says, there were 28 or 29 families and about 70 communicants; by another account it appears the families amounted to about 35 and 20 persons were absent.—March 13, 1651, a grant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. in the S. of St. Gabriel was made to these Indians, and the settlement at *La Jeune Lorette* was made in 1697; this Indian village is between 8 and 9 m. from the city of Quebec and is seated on the E. side of the R. St. Charles, on an eminence commanding a charming view of the river tumbling and foaming over the rocks and ledges to a great depth; the prospect is also in other respects most interesting, varied and extensive, comprising the beautiful city and environs of Quebec and extending wide and far over the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, terminated by the softened forms of the distant southern mountains. The number of houses in the v. is between 40 and 50, with something like the appearance of neatness in their exterior; they are chiefly built with wood and a few of them with stone. The church was built in 1730 at the expense of the Jesuits, the Indians working at the building and defraying part of the cost in furs: in 1824 the church and parsonage-house were much in decay, but, since the extinction of the order of Jesuits, the Indians have been no longer able, on account of their poverty, to make the necessary repairs. A Huron schoolmaster is supported partly by the government, but chiefly at the expense of the poor inhabitants. The mill was built in 1731 by the Jesuits out of the revenues, as the Indians suppose, of the estate belonging to the Huron nation. When the mill was first erected the Jesuits allowed the Indians a bushel of wheat annually to each family, but this allowance did not continue

long; it was soon reduced to one-half, that is, the Indians paid half-price for it: for the last 46 years they have had none of this allowance; the schoolmaster however had, till the death of the last of the Jesuits, an allowance of one bushel of wheat per month; the commissioners now allow him 5s. a month in commutation. The Indians know not on what account the Jesuits discontinued the allowance of wheat, but when it ceased they began to ask the Père Giroux for their lands at Sillery. The allowances at present made to the Lorette Indians by the military government consist in annual presents in clothes for the warriors, women and children and eight days' rations; they are also allowed arms and ammunition as warriors always ready for military service: these allowances were formerly made by the French to the Indian tribes. Mr. Berthelot, agent to the Jesuits' estates, demanded rents of the Indians, but they refused; he threatened to prosecute, they wished him to do so, but no prosecutions have taken place. The articles manufactured in the village of Lorette and carried to market, or out of the village for sale, are mocassins, snow-shoes, sashes, baskets, Indian sleighs, fur caps and mittens, collars of porcupine quills, purses, reticules, bows, arrows, paddles, small canoes and little figures of Indians. The bows and arrows and mocassins are very neatly finished by the squaws. For these articles they occasionally find a sale, but at half the price they formerly obtained, and are often obliged to barter them for merchandise. Some of these Indians are joiners and house-carpenters and others are obliged to work as day labourers, there being much poverty; and four families, consisting of about 20 persons, are reduced to absolute want. The greater number have no land, but merely an *emplacement*; 40 arpents, however, are allotted to them in common, and some plant a few potatoes and sow a little Indian corn and a few oats on some little pieces of land, which they have received from their parents or purchased. Hunting and fishing, by which they support themselves, are very precarious modes of living. The Huron nation had, formerly, for their hunting and fishing limits the country extending from the R. Chicoutimi as far as the mouth of the R. St. Maurice; they used also to hunt and fish on the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far as the river St. John. Before that time the Hurons had no limits for hunting and fishing, and were masters of the

country as far as the great lakes ; their ancestors permitted no one to hunt or fish on their lands, and in former times if a nation came to hunt upon the lands of another nation, their so doing became a cause of war. Nearly 200 years ago the Seven Nations made an alliance with each other, to live in peace and in common, that is to say, that they were to eat with the same spoon, *micoine*, out of the same porringer ; which signified that they were all to hunt together on the same lands to avoid all disputes with each other. For the last 50 years the Abenakis of the river St. John, the Micmacs and the Malécites have hunted over the lands of the Hurons and destroyed all their chase. When the Hurons had their chase entirely to themselves, it was a law among them to kill full-grown animals only, and to spare the young ones. Beaver they did not kill from June to August, because neither the fur nor the flesh was good for any thing at that season ; the infringement of this law was considered murder ; nor did they kill partridges during that season, because they were sitting. The other nations, who came to hunt on their lands, were not so considerate ; those foreign Indians killed both the full-grown animals and the young, and especially the beaver which always resides in the same place. In consequence of this lawless conduct the chase has been destroyed and the Hurons reduced to want ; for they cannot, as their ancestors did, kill the strangers who intrude on their lands. The Hurons complain that even the Canadian peasantry take upon themselves to hunt and fish and destroy every thing, spreading snares for wild pigeons. The Indians frequently complain of want of means to suppress the disorders frequently occasioned by white people resorting to their village, and say, that they can easily keep their own people in order, but that they have no authority over the whites. The Lorette Indians now hunt as far as the sources of the Ste. Anne and the Batiscan. They take beaver, otter and martin, though these animals are less numerous than formerly. Their hunting season begins about the 25th March and towards the end of May they return. Some hunters begin about Michaelmas and return when the rivers are frozen. When the Indians meet with ravines, if they are not too wide, they cross them by means of a tree which they fell for the purpose ; when they are too wide to be passed in that manner, they use small rafts. The moose-deer or elk, for-

merly very common round Quebec, is now very scarce ; it was once one of the chief sources of the wealth of the numerous savage tribes. It is only in the fine days of spring, when the snow-shoes are easily borne up, or when in the early part of the day, after the usual frost of the night, large tracts of the country can be visited on the hard even substance without this encumbrance ; and when the open rapids are the resort of water-fowl, and the lakes afford an ample supply of fish ; that the vast solitudes, in which the moose-deer is found, can be advantageously visited : these solitudes are diversified by scenes of the wildest grandeur. The moose is the largest quadruped of the continent, often standing seven feet high ; its immense palmated horns, its downcast head and short body give it a savage aspect, but it is of a timid character. It weighs as much as 10 and 12 cwt. and its flesh is of the most delicate flavour and considered very nutritious. It is not gregarious like the other species of the deer, but generally the male, female and one or two fawns accompany each other. In summer its swiftness makes its pursuit almost hopeless, and it is only in deep snows that it becomes a prey to the hunter. Its hoofs, unlike those of the rein-deer, are much sharper and more stiff, and during the whole season at each step it sinks to the ground. It cannot therefore travel far in the winter, and it early selects with its mates a spot for its beat where the bark and tender shoots of the hard wood abound ; the formation of its teeth and its huge powerful upper lip, are well calculated to strip the bark from the trees, which in summer it does to the height of 40 or 50 feet. At each new fall of snow the party tread it carefully down throughout their beat. If surprised by the hunter they will sometimes not flee, but with the stupid defiance of the sheep paw the snow and threaten resistance ; if a dog approach them, the male, with a blow from his foreleg which he uses very dexterously, will lay it dead at his feet : in this case they easily fall a victim to the gun. Generally, however, their acute senses of hearing and smelling apprise them of the approach of the hunter, and they run off at great speed, until overpowered by their own timorous efforts they sink. When the hunter appears on his snow-shoes he finds them out of breath, floundering in the snow and turning a very piteous look towards him, claiming his kindness. They however often again suddenly take

new life, and turning round several times on the same spot, beat a solid place to give combat; the gun soon despatches them. If they continue to run the hunter pursues, and coming up cuts with his tomahawk the tendons of the hind legs and soon secures the prize. The skin is made into shoes, and the hair of the mane is dyed and employed in the elegant ornaments of bark work, shoes, &c.: the hair is now so highly prized that as much as can be held in the hand sells for a dollar. The extension of the settlements and the incursions of other Indian tribes upon the hunting grounds of the Lorette Indians, to prevent which all their applications have failed, have so completely destroyed their chase that it is with the greatest difficulty they contrive to get a bare subsistence. These reasons induced them, in 1824, to subscribe a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of some of their chiefs, who undertook to cross the Atlantic in order to petition the king to redress their grievances. The object of their petition was principally to obtain the possession of the seigniory of Sillery, near Quebec, which was granted to their ancestors in 1651 and to which they believe they have a just right. The grand chief, the second chief, the chief of their council and the chief of the warriors arrived in England and were introduced to his majesty George IV. and had the honour of a long conversation with him, each wearing a gold medal which had been presented by the king. They appeared in their grand national dress: their faces were painted and their hair, long and flowing, was decorated with feathers and with the tails of various animals. To their ears were appended large silver rings of rude and fantastical workmanship; their noses were decorated with similar ornaments and they wore silver plates on their arms. They were armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, which they wore in ornamental belts. The kind reception, condescension and gracious manners of the king tended much to alleviate the severity of their disappointment by being referred to the Canadian government, whose duty it was to examine into their claims. The Notes of Mr. Neilson on the attorney-general's opinion on these claims, a copy of which is in the hands of the author, seem to prove much in their favour; but these Christian Indians are poor and friendless; it appears that Providence alone can help them.—For *Statistics of Lorette*, *vide* St. Gabriel, S.

INDIAN STREAM, in the T. of Drayton, is

formed by 3 branches descending from the T. of Auckland; the eastern is called the Rapid Branch, the western is named the West Branch; all of them meet in the s. angle of that T. and their united streams immediately enter the T. of Drayton, where, continuing a s. course, this R. entirely traverses the T. and in its s. w. angle joins the R. Connecticut. On this R. are good sites for mills, but as it is obstructed by falls, the only navigable advantage it affords is the transport of logs to the different saw-mills.

INDUSTRY, VILLAGE of, *v.* Aug. to LA VAL-LIERE.

INTERIOR VILLAGE, *v.* SHIPTON, T.

INVERNESS, township, in the co. of Megantic, lies between Halifax and Nelson and is bounded N. W. by Somerset and part of Nelson; S. E. by Leeds. The land in the s. quarter is of superior quality, and in the other parts generally above mediocrity, except an extent of swamp of about 8000 acres to the northward, which is covered with hemlock, spruce fir and cedar. On the dry lands, timber is in great abundance and of an excellent description.—Watered by Lake William, and several small rivulets.—The s. w. part was granted to the late Joseph Frobisher, esq. and now belongs to his heirs.—The settlements have been rapidly increasing during the last few years.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 15,500 acres. In 1828 there were

	Acres.
Under cultivation	213
Cleared but not cultivated	14
Cut down but not cleared	131
	<hr/> 358

Statistics.

Population . 117 Saw-mills . 7

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	564	Potatoes	700	Buck wheat	10
Oats	60	Peas	100	Indian corn	25
Barley	320	Rye	40	Hay,	tons 70

Live Stock.

Horses	4	Cows	36	Swine	35
Oxen	22	Sheep	28		

IRELAND, township, in the co. of Megantic, joins Halifax and Inverness N. W.; Wolfestown S. W.; Leeds and Thetford N. E.—The N. W. part consists of land of an unexceptionable quality and fit for the growth of grain of all kinds, hemp and flax. The S. E. part is not arable, being only a series of rugged mountains running to a considerable dis-

tance, with many small lakes and swamps in the intervals. The N. W. quarter, the only one that has been surveyed and granted, now belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, esq.: this is a fertile spot, and inhabited by a few families, forming what is called Lord's Settlement.—Beech, maple, birch and many other sorts of timber, are found in great abundance.—Watered by several rivulets and by Trout Lake.—Craig's Road passes through this T. and crosses the Becancour at Kemp's Bridge. The corn and saw mills are found of great utility in this interior part of the country. The settlements have rapidly increased of late years.—*Ungranted and unlocated, 14,614 acres.*

Statistics.

Population	181	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	1
Corn-mills	1	Shop-keepers	2	Artisans	5

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	365	Barley	50	Peas	90
Oats	390	Potatoes	376	Indian corn	29

Live Stock.

Horses	7	Cows	33	Swine	87
Oxen	25	Sheep	20		

ISLA WATER, a stream that rises in Buckland and enters Frampton where it joins the Etchemin.

ISLE AUX COUDRES, seignior, about 2 m. from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to the Bay of St. Paul, is in the co. of Saguenay.—5 m. in length by 66 arpents in breadth and 5 leagues in circumference. Granted Oct. 29th, 1687, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, to whom it still belongs.—Compared with the neighbouring mainland, the island is low, though near the centre are some few rising grounds: the shore in one or two places rises abruptly from the water, and is covered with thick creeping shrubbery, but in general the ascent is gradual and easy. The soil throughout is of a good, prolific quality and nearly all under tillage, producing grain of all kinds far beyond the consumption of the seignior: there are a few meadows and pasture grounds. The farms, 400, are divided into two divisions, called Côte du Cap à la Branche and Côte de la Baleine, which are very little watered by streams of any description; in the former, which is at the W. of the island, the soil is light and the farms are 50 arpents by 2 or 3; in the latter or east end the farms are 33 arpents by 2 or 3; the centre of the island is a

strong black soil, but its general character throughout is light. The hay grown on the beach is rich and abundant, and about 63,000 bundles are made annually. The price of oxen is 30 dollars, sheep 6s., pork 1s. per lb., turkeys and geese 5s., fowls from 1s. to 1s. 6d.—North of the island there is anchorage for shipping.—Alex. Tremblay, a miller, has erected a stone mill, 36 ft. by 30, on Rivière Rouge, which works 2 pairs of stones. A small quantity of wood of very inferior kinds still remains on the high ground, about the middle of the island.—There is one parish, in which are a church and a parsonage-house, and the inhabitants live in neat well-built houses on each side of a good road that makes a complete tour of the island.—The batteries and shoals near its low and sandy shore are very productive fishing-banks; the little bays are the rendezvous of numerous small craft, employed in transporting to Quebec the surplus produce of the island and of the opposite seigniories.—The principal mineral production of this island is the garnet of Cap à l'Aigle which is there found in as great abundance and in as much purity of colour as at any other place in the known world:—This beautiful island Charlevoix represents as having been detached from the main land by a violent earthquake, but it exhibits no other symptoms of such a catastrophe than a whirlpool between it and the opposite shore; this channel, at low water, is dangerous for boats and canoes, which are liable to be thrown on the limestone rocks to the right of the entrance into St. Paul's Bay. It is, however, more probable that this island, which is formed on a rocky basis and covered with alluvial soil, has obtained its present appearance from the gradual accumulation of alluvial soil brought from the mountains by the R. Gouffre and other streams in their rapid descent into the bay, where the water is turbid and discoloured; the whirlpool naturally concentrates this constant efflux of soil and forms the island.

Statistics.

Population	652	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	4
Churches, R. C.	1	Saw-mills	1	River craft	2
Curés	1	Medical men	1	Tonnage	49
Presbyteries	1	Taverns	1	Keel boats	17

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	6,200	Barley	676	Peas	208
Oats	720	Potatoes	4,680	Map. sug. cwt.	22

Live Stock.

Horses	163	Cows	400	Swine	550
Oxen	327	Sheep	1,050		

Title.—"Concédée le 29me Octobre 1687, par le Marquis de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart Intendant, au Séminaire de Québec, avec les battures qui sont autour d'icelle."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 11.

ISLE AUX NOIX is in the river St. Maurice. The land is of good quality and contrasts strongly with the banks of the river, which discover, particularly on the w. side, nothing but hills and barren cliffs of granite.

ISLE AUX REAUX, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the N. E. end of the Island of Orleans. It is about half a league long and about 8 arpents broad. It was given to the Jesuits, Mar. 20, 1638, by Mr. de Montmagny.

Title.—"Concédée le 20me Mars, 1638, par Mr. de Montmagny, aux revérends pères Jésuites."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 71.

ISLE JESUS, seigniory, in the co. of Terrebonne, in length 21 m. and 6 at its greatest breadth; it lies N. W. of the island of Montreal, from which it is separated by the Rivière des Prairies, and from the main land by the Rivière St. Jean or Jesus.—Granted, with the Isles aux Vaches adjacent, 23rd Oct. 1689, to the bishop and ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed. The original name was L'Isle de Montmagny; but soon after its grant the proprietors thought proper to bestow on it the appellative it now bears.—In size this island is second to Montreal. The land is every where level, rich and well cultivated: on the S. E. bordering the river, are some excellent pastures and very fine meadows; the other parts produce grain, vegetables and fruits in great perfection and abundance. Almost every corner being turned to agricultural uses, very little wood remains, except what is left for ornament on the different farms. There is one road entirely round the island, and one runs through the middle lengthways; these are connected by others, that open an easy communication between every part of the island. There are 3 parishes, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Rose and St. Martin. The houses, mostly built of stone, are dispersed by the sides of the roads; now and then a few are placed close together, but nowhere in sufficient number to be called a village. Around the island are several

corn and saw-mills on the two large rivers; in the interior there is no stream of sufficient force to work either. The saw-mill on the Rivière des Prairies is never stopped for want of water, but sometimes by a superabundance. About midway of the Rivière des Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault au Recollet. The rafts of timber that are brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout de L'Isle. The communication between Isle Jesus and the islands of Montreal and Bizard and the main land is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—The farms being all occupied, some persons are desirous of making new settlements but have been deterred by the high rents demanded by the seigniors and by the free and common soccage tenure of the townships.

The parish of St. Vincent de Paul is in the centre of the S. part of the island, and the farms are conceded, some of them prior to 1759; the rates on which they are held are, 1st. 2'sols for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—2nd. 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.—3rd. 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, and 1 sol as quit rent for each front arpent.

The parish of St. Rose is in the N. W. part of the island, and all the farms are conceded.

The parish of St. Martin lies in the S. W. part of the island. All the farms are conceded, some prior to 1759, on the same terms, viz. 2 sols for each superficial arpent or 1 sol *tournois* for each superficial arpent, and half a bushel of wheat for every 20 superficial arpents, or 2 sols *tournois* for each superficial arpent: the quit rent has always been the same, viz. 1 sol for each front arpent. The church, 126 ft. by 40, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N. des Prairies. The soil of this P. is not very fertile nor is it turned to the best advantage. Many of the inhabitants carry fire-wood to Quebec market.—(For a farther description of Isle Jesus, *vide* vol. i. p. 211.)

Statistics of the Seigniory of Isle Jesus.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R. C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Villages.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Tanneries.	Notaries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Martin .	2711	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	4	2	20
St. Rose .	2470	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	5	5	20
St. Vincent de Paul }	1690	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	22
	6871	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	14	13	62

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.									Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Buck wheat.	Indian corn.	Mixed grain.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Martin .	11284	14952	1300	200	3120	49000	.	390	100	854	1200	1281	6405	1281
St. Rose .	16250	18200	46002	300	1560	.	500	508	100	1008	1108	1890	6100	1199
St. Vincent de Paul . }	15600	9100	1100	100	5200	36000	.	401	200	684	780	1290	5600	1090
	43130	42252	48406	600	9880	85000	500	1299	400	2546	3088	4461	18105	3570

Title.—"Concession du 23me Octobre, 1689, faite par *Hector de Calliere*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à l'Evêque de Québec et Messrs. du Séminaire, de l'Isle Jésus, des isles aux Vaches et autres adjacentes."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 62, folio 289, le 19me Mars, 1781.

ISLE MORAN, on the s. side of Lake St. Peter, lies at the estuary of the r. Nicolet, dividing its stream into two channels.—Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur Moran, now the property of Mr. Beaubien.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par *Jean Talon*, Intendant, au Sieur *Moran*, de l'Isle dite *Moran*, qui se trouve à l'embouchure de la rivière *Nicolet*, au bord du fleuve *St. Laurent*."—*Registre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 16.

ISLE ST. CHRISTOPHER, about one-eighth of a league from the Cape of the Three Rivers, and about the same distance from that called Cape de la Magdelaine; it contains about 80 superficial arpents and was granted to the Jesuits, Oct. 20, 1654.

ISLE ST. PAUL, seigniory, in the St. Lawrence a little above the city of Montreal.—A grant of two-thirds of this island was confirmed to Mr. le Ber, April 23, 1700. The grant of the other third was made July 13, 1676, to Claude Robutel.

Title.—"Confirmation du 23me Avril, 1700, par le Roi, d'une concession faite à Mr. le Ber, des deux tiers de l'Isle de *St. Paul*. Plus concession de l'autre tiers fait à *Claude Robutel*, Sieur de *St. André*, le 18me Juillet, 1676."—*Cons. Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 282, et *Rat. d'Ins. Cons. Sup. Lettre B*, folio 131.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 2 à 9, folio 331.

ISLES and ISLETS.—Those not included in the following alphabetical list are inserted under their specific names.—*Birch Island*, in the r. St. Maurice and in the r. of Radnor.—*Brandy Pots*, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying s. off the N. E. end of Hare Island; on the largest a Telegraph is erected.—*Crane Island* or *Isle aux Grues*, opposite Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Des Cinqs Island*, in the r. St. Maurice.—*Esquimaux Isles*, near the coast of Saguenay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Fox Island*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Goose Island*, in the r. Ottawa, midway between the r. of Templeton and the opposite shore, about 3½ m. below the mouth of the r. Rideau.—Another, v. Cap St. Ignace, S.—*Grande Isle*, v. rivers Batiscan and Saguenay.—*Grosse Isle*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—A small island in Lake St. John.—*Hamilton Isle*, in the r. Ottawa, lies off the r. Lochaber, about one mile long; near it N. E. is another isle of smaller size.—*Hare Island*, lies off the E. end of Mount Murray, S.—*Holt's Isle*, in Lake Memphrémagog; this little islet lies within 1½ m. of the commencement of the r. Magog and is in the 14th range of the r. of Hatley.—*Hospital Island*, in the r. Richelieu below Ash Island, and between the SS. of Foucault and Lacolle.—*Isle à l'Aigle*, at the mouth of North Channel, where it enters Lake St. Peter.—*Isles à la Rasade*, in the St. Lawrence, lie off the N. E. angle of the s. of

Trois Pistoles.—*Isle au Canot*, in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Crane Island and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.—*Isles au Cerf*, in the R. Richelieu, between the SS. of St. Charles and Belœil.—*Isle au Chat*, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, off the s. w. angle of Grande Isle.—*Isle au Foin*, v. Antaya, S.—*Isle au Heron*, at the Sault St. Louis, at the mouth of Lake St. Louis. *Isle au Raison*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies between the isles La Pierre and Du Moine, and is on the s. side of South Channel.—*Isle au Sepulcre*, v. Chicoutimi R.—*Isles aux Basques*, in the St. Lawrence, lying off the mouth of the R. Trois Pistoles.—*Isle aux Chutes*, in the R. du Nord, about one mile from Davis, v. in Chatham.—*Isle aux Cochons*, in the St. Maurice, lies opposite the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle aux Corneilles*, one of the Kamouraska Islands.—*Isles aux Fraises*, in the R. St. Maurice, is a fine island near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.—*Isle aux Grues*, v. Crane Island.—*Isle aux Harangs*, lies off Cap au Diable in the s. of Kamouraska.—*Isle aux Herons*, in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle aux Noir*, in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Johnson's Creek.—*Isle aux Oies*, v. St. Ignace, I.—*Isle aux Pommes*, lies off the s. of Isle Verte to which it belongs.—*Isle aux Raisins*, in Lake St. Francis, at the mouth of the R. aux Raisins.—*Isles aux Sapins*, in the R. Chaudière, is in the S. of St. Marie.—*Isle aux Tetes*, v. La Colle, S.—*Isles aux Tourtes*, two small islands in the Lake of Two Mountains, between the s. w. extremity of the Island of Montreal and the S. of Vandreuil.—*Isle Baraboult*, near the estuary of the Ste. Anne, divides that R. into two streams.—*Isle Bellerive*, the largest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Bic*, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the s. of Bic in the co. of Rimouski.—*Isle Biquette*, in the St. Lawrence, N. of Isle Bic.—*Isle Bouquet*, v. Laprairie, S.—*Isle Brulée*, in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska; on this isle a Telegraph is stationed.—One of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isle Carillon*, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains, lies off Argenteuil, in which S. it is included.—*Isle Cascades*, in the s. w. channel of Lake St. Louis, lies about midway between Isle Perrot and Mary's-town in the S. of Beauharnois.—*Isle Chateau*, v. Isles Communes.—*Isles Communes* or *Isles Percées*, consist of Isles St. Joseph, à la Commune, Chateau, and two others without names; this range of isles extends

along the front of the S. of Boucherville on the s. side of the St. Lawrence, and are included in the grant of that S.; the largest is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth; they are quite flat and level; some of them afford good meadow, and others common pasturage made use of by the inhabitants of the village of Boucherville.—*Isles de Contrecoeur*, on the s. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of Contrecoeur to which they belong.—*Isle de Grace*, in the St. Lawrence, lies nearly midway between the S. of St. Thomas and the parish of St. Joachim in the S. of Côte de Beaupré.—v. St. Ignace Isle.—*Isle de Gramont*, a little islet lying s. w. of the v. of Kamouraska in the S. of that name.—*Isle de la Providence*, one of the Kamouraska islands.—*Isles de la Valtrie*, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, lie off the S. of La Valtrie to which they belong.—*Isles des Sables*, several islets lying N. E. of Isles aux Oies and at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—*Isles Deschaillons*, in the R. Richelieu, at the mouth of Ruisseau la Prade in the S. of St. Ours.—*Isles des deux Tetes*, in the St. Lawrence, N. W. of Crane Island.—*Isle des Peiras*, in the R. Yamaska, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mouth of the R. David.—*Isles Donbour*, 3 small islets lying off the front of the S. of Desmaure, in the St. Lawrence.—*Isle du Grande Decharge*, at the N. E. side of Lake St. John, fronting Grande Isle.—*Isle du Labri*, in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle du Milieux*, a small isle in the mouth of the river St. Maurice.—*Isle du Moine*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies s. w. of the mouth of the R. Yamaska.—*Isle du Portage*, lies at the N. E. end of the Island of Montreal, a little below Isle Ste. Therese, and is of no value.—*Isle du Sable*, off the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the front of fief Dorvillier in the co. of Champlain.—*Isle Fouquet*, v. Laprairie S.—*Isle Jalobois*, in the R. Yamaska, a little above Yamaska church.—*Isle Joseph*, in the R. Yamaska, nearly one m. below the mouth of R. David, in the S. of Yamaska.—*Isle la Peche*, in the R. St. Maurice, lies at the N. E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan. The Indians and the inhabitants of the post of La Tuque frequently resort to this little island for the purpose of fishing, and an abundance of white fish, doré, carp, bass, pike and eels are caught every year.—*Isle la Pierre*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lying on the N. side of South Channel.—*Isle la Porcier*, in the R. Yamaska, a little below the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Madame*, in the St. Lawrence,

lies s. off the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.—*v. St. Ignace Isle*.—*Isle Patience*, in the St. Lawrence, lies N. of Isle de Grace.—*Isle Percées*, 3 islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the s. of Rivière du Loup.—*v. Isles Communes*.—*Isle Plate*, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, lies midway between Baie St. François and Maskinongé Bay.—*Isle Randin*, in the St. Lawrence, lies between the S. of Berthier and the s. w. end of Isle Dupas.—*Isle Ronde*, *v. Isle St. Ignace*.—*Isle St. Alexandre*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Barnabé*, in the St. Lawrence, lies off the S. of St. Barnabé opposite to the mouth of the R. Rimouski.—*Isle St. Bernard*, or *Nun's Island*, on the s. e. side of Lake St. Louis, lies at the mouth of the Chateauguay, dividing that R. into two streams.—*Isle Ste. Catherine*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Elzear*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Ignace*, the largest isle at the mouth of the R. Ste. Anne.—*v. St. Ignace Isle*.—*Isle St. Jean*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the s. of Jolliet.—Another, in the S. of Yamaska, is formed by the two branches of the R. Yamaska, one running into Baie St. François and the other into the Bay of La Vallière.—*Isle St. Joseph*, in the R. St. Francis, near its mouth, lies in the N. angle of the S. of St. François.—*v. Isles Communes*.—*Isle Ste. Marguerite*, 3 isles in the St. Lawrence, one at the mouth of R. Ste. Anne, another, N. W. of Crane Island, and the 3rd is the smallest islet in the mouth of the R. St. Maurice.—*Isle Ste. Marie*, in the R. Etchemin and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle St. Pierre*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Susanne*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Ste. Therese*, in the R. Richelieu, between the four connecting angles of the B. of Longueuil, E. and W. by Chambly and Bleurie.—Another at the lower end of Montreal Island.—*Isle St. Thomas*, in the R. Etchemin, and in the S. of Jolliet.—*Isle Smidt*, in the R. Yamaska, opposite the church of Yamaska.—*Isle Vaudreuil*, in the Lake of Two Mountains, lies near the S. of Vaudreuil to which it belongs.—*Isle Verte*, *v. Verte*.—*Kettle Island*, in the R. Ottawa, lies off the r. of Templeton, a little more than 2 m. below the mouth of the R. Rideau.—*Knight's Island*, in the Beauharnois Channel, between Grande Isle and the N. E. angle of Catherine's Town.—*La Croix Isle*, *v. Cap de la Madaleine*, S.—*Long*

Island, in the co. of Ottawa, is in the R. aux Lievres at the head of Lake Mistake.—*Murr Isle*, near the coast of Saguenay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Matawin Island*, in the R. St. Maurice, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in extent and the land is very good.—*Lower Matawin Island*, from this island there is a route by 5 lakes and 4 portages to the great Lake Matawin.—*Murr Isles*, in St. Lawrence Gulf.—*Nun's Island*, *v. Isle St. Bernard*.—*Old Fort Isles*, near the N. E. extremity of the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*Papa Island*, an islet in the R. Etchemin in the T. of Frampton.—*Petite Isle*, in the R. Yamaska, a little above the s. point of Isle St. Jean.—*Pine Island*, in the R. St. Francis, between Wickham and Upton.—*Prison Island*, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, lies about midway between the W. part of Grande Isle and the estuary of the Rivière de l'Isle.—*Province Island*, in Lake Memphramagog, near the province line and between Stanstead and Potton.—*Red Island*, in the St. Lawrence, lying about 6 m. N. of Green Island.—*St. Mary's Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the R. Watagaia.—*St. Regis Isle*, in front of the mouth of the R. St. Regis, belongs to the Indians of the v. of St. Regis.—*Traverse Isles*, in the R. Ottawa, lying off the s. w. line of Lochaber Gore, are several small isles between Black Bay and the N. W. angle of the T. of Plantagenet in Upper Canada.—*Washmisker Isles*, near the Saguenay coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—*White Island*, in the St. Lawrence, extends down the R. at the N. E. end of Hare Island: about 5 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad.—*Wolf Island*, near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence near South-aker ledge.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded N. E. by Lachenaye; s. w. by Granville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in front and one in depth. Granted, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Granville.—Isle du Portage forms part of this seigniory.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Granville, de l'Isle nommée du Portage sur le fleuve St. Laurent, avec une demi lieue de terre en deçà et une autre au delà de la dite Isle, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 14.

ISLET DU PORTAGE, *v. Chicoutimi*, R.

ISLETTES AUX JONES, *v. Laprairie*, S.

ISLE VERTE (S), *v.* Verte.

IWASHEGA or TWASHEGA, river, runs from the N. W. into the R. Assuapmoussoin.

IXWORTH, township, in the co. of Kamouraska, is an irregular tract in the rear of the S. of Ste. Anne and the Aug. to the S. of Rivière Ouelle. No more than 1200 acres have been surveyed, which were granted to Matthew O'Meara, the whole of which is most excellent land: it joins Ste. Anne and some part of it is in a very forward state of cultivation: on the remainder of the r. is a large quantity of excellent pine timber, much of which is transported by the Rivière Ouelle to the St. Lawrence and thence to Quebec.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 32,000 acres.

J.

JAMES-TOWN, *v.* Beauharnois, s.

JACQUES CARTIER, river, derives its name from the celebrated navigator, who discovered the country and wintered in the estuary of this R. in 1536. It takes its source from several small lakes in the exterior near the parallel of lat. 48° N. and about lon. 71° 20' W. After running a very circuitous course through a mountainous country that is but little known, it reaches the townships of Tewkesbury and Stoneham; passes through them and runs in a s.s.w. direction about 46 m. through St. Ignace, St. Gabriel, Fausembault, Neuville, Belair and the fief Jacques Cartier, where it falls into the St. Lawrence. From the townships its stream displays a character of great wildness; grand and impetuous, hurrying through valleys between the lofty mountains, and frequently dashing with violence over the precipices and immense fragments of rock that oppose its progress. The bed being extremely rocky, the great number of falls and rapids and the vehemence of the torrent, particularly in the spring and after the autumnal rains, render it generally impassable for canoes or boats of any description. The banks are exceedingly high, and at intervals for considerable distances, are formed of strata of limestone, or of granite rock, in many places lofty, rugged and majestic, partially displaying a few stunted pines in the interstices, or covered with creeping shrubbery, and in many parts presenting only the frowning aspect of huge barren masses

heaped perpendicularly one upon another. From the heights on each side of the river spread extensive forests, through which are various paths, kept open during all changes of season by the Indians, and chiefly by those of the village of Lorette, who consider the lands to an immense distance northwards as their hunting-grounds. The general view along the course of the river is varied, picturesque and extraordinary, presenting a thousand combinations of unrivalled grandeur, beauty and wild magnificence. In its course through St. Gabriel it approaches within 16 m. of Quebec; about nine miles before it reaches the St. Lawrence is the highly interesting and romantic new bridge of Jacques Cartier. The stream is here precipitated over many large fragments of granite that occasion a perpendicular fall of considerable height, the effect of which is greatly increased by the incessant roar of the torrent, as it forces its way through the hollows and excavations which it has made in its rocky bed and in the sides of the channel. This bridge is worthy of notice for the lightness and solidity of its construction; the natural high bank of the river on each side is finished with masonry into solid piers, whence the arch, entirely of timber, forms a handsome and lofty segment; near the W. end is a small, well-built cottage, most romantically situated, in which the collector of the bridge-tolls resides. From this bridge the river continues its impetuous character until its waters are lost in the current of the St. Lawrence. The river Jacques Cartier, viewed with a military eye, forms a most powerful natural barrier and may be termed one of the outworks to the city and environs of Quebec: the velocity of the stream would make it extremely dangerous to attempt fording it; the height of the banks renders them inaccessible, except in a very few places, and those could only be ascended with much difficulty by a small number of persons at a time, which, with the numerous advantageous positions along the whole range of the river for posting a defensive force, would altogether constitute it a complete line of security: the French, after they were expelled from Quebec in 1759, retired behind this river. On the eastern side of the river, at a short distance before its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where its high bank, receding considerably from the margin, leaves a rather extensive flat a little above

the water's level, are some corn-mills and several stores belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Allsop of Quebec. They are the remains of a much greater and more valuable establishment.—This highly interesting and romantic river appears to run a course of about 50 miles and to collect its waters from a space of 20 to 30 miles in breadth, comprehending about 1250 square miles.—This celebrated river was formerly the terror and often the grave of travellers.—For some years past it has become the object of public attention; three bridges have been erected over it, and the citizens of Quebec visit it at proper seasons in parties of pleasure. It abounds with fish, especially salmon, works numerous mills and a distillery, and is particularly remarkable for the sudden swelling of its waters after rain; almost the least shower produces an instantaneous effect. Many of the more majestic features of the scenery on this R. are seen to the greatest advantage in winter, when the severity of the congelation exhibits the banks and the bed of the stream in every variety of fantastic appearance, and when its frozen artificial pendants in all the diversity of figure and size resemble the stalactics of the richest natural grotto.

JACQUES CARTIER, seigniory, in the co. of Portneuf, fronts the St. Lawrence and is bounded s. w. by the B. of Portneuf; N. E. by Belair and its aug. and in the rear by waste crown lands.—It is $\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth by 5 l. in depth. Granted Mar. 29, 1659, to Dame Gagnier, widow of Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, and Seigneur de Monceaux. Now the property of Messrs. de Léry and Mr. Allsop.—Although the surface is very irregular and broken, the land in general is of a moderately good quality; in some places the soil is light and sandy, in others a layer of black vegetable mould upon a stratum of limestone, and to the rear, where it becomes rather mountainous, a good light loam; each of these different kinds is sufficiently fertile and several ranges of concessions are in an excellent state of cultivation, containing many productive and valuable farms. The timber is various both in kind and quality; the maple and birch are good, and, along the banks of the rivers, are some superior pines: the common sorts are very abundant.—The Rivers Ste. Anne and Portneuf cross this S., but the principal R. by which it is watered is the Jacques Cartier. The main road passes along the front of

the S. and crosses the Jacques Cartier by a ferry about 300 yards broad, where, on account of the violence of the stream, the boats are traversed from side to side by means of hawsers stretched across; the charge for a foot-passenger is 3d., for a horse 6d., a horse and carriage 9d. and 1s. 3d. for a carriage and two horses. The road, as it passes in the vicinity of the river and winds up the lofty banks, is exceedingly steep; but nevertheless it is much frequented, although there is another road from Quebec that passes over Jacques Cartier bridge and which is rather shorter and by which almost all the inequalities of the ground are avoided.—Less than one-third of this S. is cultivated; some of the best farms are near the road that passes along the St. Lawrence, and, on the s. w. side, near the road leading from the bridge to the barony of Portneuf.—*Jacques Cartier* fief is included in this S. and lies on the s. w. side, extending to the entire depth of the S. It has a frontage of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the R. Jacques Cartier.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Mars, 1659, faite par la Compagnie, à Dame Gagnier, veuve de feu Jean Clement de Wauls, Chevalier, Seigneur de Monceaux, d'une demi lieue de large sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent, avec cinq lieues de profondeur de terre en tel endroit qu'il plaira à Mr. D'Aillebout, Gouverneur.—Ensuite de cette concession est une copie d'un certificat du Sieur Bourdon, du 25me Octobre, 1659, que la Dame de Monceaux lui ayant remis la concession ci-dessus, par ordre de Mr. D'Aillebout, lors Gouverneur, pour prendre par la dite Dame possession de la dite demi lieue; avec demande de lui accorder la dite concession depuis la rivière Jacques Cartier, jusqu'à la concurrence de la dite demi lieue, descendant en bas, par lequel certificat il lui donne acte de diligence, comme elle prenoit le dit lieu pour l'emplacement et le choix de sa dite concession."—*Papier Terrier*, page 96, 15me Juin, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*.

JEREMIE ISLES, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, lie near the Saguenay coast, about 9 m. above Belsiamite R. and Pointe. Near these isles is a north-west post that derives its name from them. The northern shore of the St. Lawrence, here and at Belsiamite, is not so high as the southern shore opposite, which may be distinctly seen from the N. shore. The soil of the Saguenay coast, hercabout, is composed of a white and yellow sand and presents to the view, from the river, a pleasing succession of white cliffs intersected with forest trees. *Belsiamite Pointe* is a low sandbank extending far into the St. Lawrence and is overgrown with spruce and sapin: on its s. shore are a few Indian wigwams inhabited by some of the

Montagnais tribe, who traffic in seals and furskins when ships arrive near the coast and the weather allows them to go on board for that purpose.

JERSEY, a projected township in the co. of Beauce, is a triangular tract lying between the rivers Chaudière and Du Loup and is bounded s. by Marlow. A small part in the s.e. angle has been surveyed and granted.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 33,000 acres.

JESUITS, des (F.), v. LAUZON, S.

JESUITS' ESTATES.—The Jesuits, in this province, were at first only missionaries; they afterwards obtained a patent which enabled them to purchase lands and hold property as in France. The property they afterwards possessed in this country was very considerable and was acquired by grants from the kings of France, by gifts or donations from individuals and by purchase. On the death of Father Casot, the last of the order, in March, 1800, their property became vested in the English crown.—Their very extensive possessions in this province may be inferred from the following description of part of their property.

Batiscau.—By deed, Mar. 13, 1639, James de la Ferté, abbot of Ste. Mary Madeleine of Chateaudun and canon of the king's chapel in Paris, gave this seigniorship irrevocably, and in the strongest terms imaginable, to the Fathers of the Company of Jesus settled in New France, and their successors.—The depth of this seigniorship seems to have been omitted in the original deed through error, but it was afterwards ascertained to be 20 leagues.—This seigniorship was given to the reverend fathers settled in New France for them and their successors, to be held as an absolute fief with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice and subject to fealty and homage to the said James de la Ferté and his heirs, according to the usage and customs of fief in the provostship of Paris, subject also to the payment of a silver of the value of sixty sols at the end of every twenty years to the same James de la Ferté and his heirs, from such time as these lands should be cultivated, to be possessed by the fathers Jesuits, or applied and transferred to savages or others becoming christians, and in such manner as the fathers shall think proper, so that these lands shall not be taken out of their hands while they shall think proper to hold and possess them.—*Motives*

and considerations.—This seigniorship was given for the love of God.

Belair, or Bonhommes Mountain.—By deed of Nov. 24th, 1662, Messrs. Lefevre de la Barre and Demeuilles, governor-general and intendant of New France, granted this seigniorship to William Bonhomme, to be held as a fief and seigniorship with right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, together with that of hunting and fishing, but subject to fealty and homage.—By deed April 15th, 1684, the above grant was confirmed by the king.—This seigniorship was purchased in different parcels by the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus (with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of justice, and that of hunting and fishing within the limits thereof) subject to fealty and homage, from some of the descendants of William Bonhomme, and from other persons who had purchased some parts of his descendants.

Cap de la Madeleine.—By deed March 20th, 1651, James de la Ferté, abbot and canon, gave this seigniorship as a gift irrevocable to the reverend fathers, together with the right of seigniorship and privileges that he had and might have in and to the lands so conveyed, which were granted to him by the New France Company; with the reservation, that all former grants made and signed by him should from that time forward be dependent of said seigniorship, and held under the same reverend fathers, Jesuits of Canada, in the manner they were before held under the same James de la Ferté, which lands appear to be two *arrière fiefs*, Marsolet and Hertel.—*Motives and considerations*.—This seigniorship was given to the reverend fathers in Canada for their colleges and houses, to be by them held in the same manner as they were before that time possessed by the donors, to be enjoyed, done with and disposed of by the fathers, Jesuits, and their successors in New France, as they shall think proper for the benefits of the savages converted to the christian faith, and in order to help towards subsisting the Jesuits in the said county; the whole conformable and according to the customs and constitutions of the Company of Jesus without any civil obligation.

Isle aux Reaux.—By deed Mar. 20, 1638, the New France Company granted these islands to the reverend fathers Jesuits and their suc-

cessors as a seigniorship.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the religious order of Jesuits and their successors for ever for the purpose of feeding cattle for their houses, in consideration of their exposing their persons to the greatest dangers that can be encountered among the savages, in endeavouring to bring them to a knowledge of the true God and to lead a civilized life, and on this sole condition, that the Jesuits should acknowledge to hold the same under the New France Company and report the state of the culture and improvement of this island at the end of every twenty years.

Laprairie de la Madeleine.—By deed April 1st, 1647, Francis de Lauzon, king's councillor in the court of parliament of Bordeaux, gave and granted this seigniorship to the religious order of the Company of Jesus.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniorship, including the islands of Bouquet and Fouquet and the small islands called Islettes au Jones, was given and granted to the religious order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they might think proper to cultivate the lands, and that the donor should be a partaker of the benefit of their prayers and holy sacrifices, and in consideration of the assistance given by that religious order to the inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the savages of that country to a knowledge of the true God.

Notre Dame des Anges.—By deed, Mar. 10, 1626, Henry de Levis, duke of Ventadour, viceroy of New France, granted this fief and seigniorship to the religious order called Jesuits.

By an edict of the French king for the establishment of the New France Company, all gifts and grants made prior thereunto were revoked.

By deed Jan. 15, 1637, the same lands under the same description given of them in that by the Duke of Ventadour, were given by the said company to the said religious order with this exception, "the river of Notre Dame de Beauport excluded;" but adding such meadows, lakes, rivers, ponds and quarries as may be found within the said lands."

By deed Jan. 17, 1652, John de Lauzon, governor of New France, granted to the said religious order, the same lands specified in the pre-

ceding deeds to be held *en Franc aleu*, with all the seigniorial and feudal rights, and with these conditions; "The right of fishing on the rivers opposite to their said grant, to the exclusion of all other persons, and granting also to them the meadows that were covered and uncovered by the tides."—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniorship was granted to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property *en Franc aleu*, with all the seigniorial and feudal rights, on condition, that in appeals from the decision of the judges by them to be established in said seigniorship, resort shall be had to the grand senechal of New France, or his lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services they rendered as well to the French as to the savage inhabitants of the country.

Isle St. Christopher.—By deed October 20, 1654, John de Lauzon, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, gave this island to the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus, in Franc Almoim.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the reverend fathers, by them to be held in *Franc Almoim* for ever as a fief, with power to concede the same or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to tenants subject to *cens et rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatever, in consideration of the zeal manifested and the care taken by the said reverend fathers, and the benefit that religion receives from them in the conversion and instruction of the savages, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.

St. Gabriel, or the Two Lorettes.—By deed November 2, 1667, Robert Gifford and Mary Renouard, his wife, gave to the reverend fathers Jesuits the seigniorship of St. Gabriel, with the benefits and prerogatives thereunto belonging, excepting half a league in front by the whole depth of this seigniorship, which they had on the same day given and granted to the hospital of nuns settled in the city of Quebec, and now composes the fief called St. Ignatius.—*Motives and considerations.*—It was given to the reverend fathers, in consideration of the great friendship that subsisted between them and the donors, and in order to reward the said fathers for the many good and agreeable services they had rendered to the donors.

Seignior of Sillery.—By deed October 23, 1699, Messrs. de Callieres and Bochard, general and intendant, granted this seignior to the reverend fathers Jesuits.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seignior was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, by them to be enjoyed for ever as their property, with the same rights and privileges with which the same lands were given to the savages by deed from the New France Company, bearing date 13th March, 1651, viz.: as a freehold (*en Franc aleu*) with all the seigniorial rights that the said New France Company had, or pretended to have in them; together with that of fishing in the river St. Lawrence along the front of the lands so given to them, to the total exclusion of all other persons without their leave and permission; together with all the meadows, herbage, &c. lying along the said river, and those that are covered and uncovered by the tide. In fine, with all the rights and privileges that a seigneur can enjoy; together with the right of holding high, inferior and petty courts of judicature.—*Motives and considerations.*—In consideration of the great spiritual and temporal assistance given by the said reverend fathers to the savages of this country, and the enormous expense they had been at in supporting the missions to the said savages for whom they had purchased lands in several places at a great expense.

Three Rivers—Fief Pachigny.—By deed Oct. 23, 1699, Hector de Callieres, governor, and John Bochard, intendant of North France, granted this fief to the fathers Jesuits with the rights and privileges annexed to the seignior of Sillery, both of which are comprehended in the same deed.—This fief consists of four perches of land in front by eight in depth and twenty toises square added thereto, bounded N. E. by St. Louis-street and S. W. by St. Anthony's-street; in front by the street that divides this fief from the inclosure of the town of Three Rivers and in the rear by Notre Dame-street.—*Motives and considerations.*—This fief was granted to the reverend fathers Jesuits, to be enjoyed by them as their property for ever, according to the customs of Paris. It was given to them in consideration of the spiritual and temporal assistance they rendered daily to the savages of this country, and of the great care they took and the enormous expense they had incurred in supporting the missions to the said savages.—By

deed of Feb. 15, 1634, the New France Company granted this fief and seignior to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus. This deed contains a direction to Mr. de Champlain, then commandant of the New France Company, to put the said fathers into the possession and enjoyment of the 600 arpents of land so granted to them, at or near the place called the Three Rivers, where the New France Company was then forming a settlement; but Mr. de Champlain having died before this mandamus came to hand, the following was obtained.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, M. de Montmagny, the king's lieutenant in New France, by order of a mandamus of the 26th Feb., 1637, to him directed by the said New France Company, put the company of Jesus in New France into the real and actual possession of a tract of land, which he then caused to be bounded and limited in the following manner: 1st. By erecting a wall at the N. E. side, near the said brick manufacture, to serve as a boundary mark, under which he caused coals and bricks to be put, which wall and boundary runs from the S. E. to the N. W. back into the country. On the S. W. side he caused another wall to be erected, running also from S. E. to N. W., from the extremities of which he caused a line to be drawn along the road leading along the river St. Lawrence to serve as a boundary line along the front, which measured 190 perches; that is to say, from the wall or boundary at the N. E. and near the brick-kiln to the rivulet called St. Magdalen's, that falls into the river St. Lawrence at the point of the Iroquois, 150 perches; and from that rivulet to the end of the other wall or boundary at the S. W. side 40 perches. N. B. The depth from the front to the rear is not mentioned in this deed, but it is found to be no more than 25 arpents in depth; it was therefore erroneously stated in this deed as containing 500 square arpents, because 19 arpents in breadth by 25 in length make only 475.—By deed, Aug. 15, 1648, the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpent in front by 25 in depth to serve as a common for the inhabitants' cattle, reserving to themselves the right of pasture therein for 18 head: and by deed, June 9, 1650, the Jesuits transferred for the same purpose 14 arpents of land in front by 25 in depth, the above arpent and a half included, making 350 square arpents, out of which they reserved 35, the real

amount is therefore 315; 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125, above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common, which they reserved. They also made a temporary grant of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common. They also reserved some land back of the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel, and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common.—By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front. By deed Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to the reverend fathers of the company of Jesus 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common and joining to them at one side; the side lines of which also run s. e. and n. w., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining on one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running s. e. and n. w., and the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents in breadth between the rear of the common and the hill, and thence running along the whole back line of said common, making 35 square arpents, out of which they reserved 5 arpents in front by 25 in depth, making 125 above and joining the common, 35 square arpents joining the rear of the common which they reserved. They also reserved, or rather made temporary reservations of 16 arpents, which have since been united to the common within the same lines above the hill, which did not belong to this parcel and does not therefore cause any diminution of the 315 given for the common. By the same deed Mr. de Montmagny gave to the reverend fathers 14 arpents of land in front, joining to the 5 arpents by 25 that remained to them at the s. w. side of the said 5 arpents in front.—By deed, Aug. 8, 1664, Mr. de Mezy, governor, and Francis Delaval, bishop of Quebec, granted to these re-

verend fathers 4 arpents in front by 25 in depth, above the 14 arpents given them in lieu of what they gave to the common joining to them at one side, the side lines of which run also s. e. and n. w., making 100 square arpents given them as a gratification on account of the lands they gave being of greater value by their contiguousness to the settlement than those they got, which lay at a greater distance. This parcel now consists of 23 arpents in front, running along the river St. Lawrence, by 25 in depth, joining at one side to the common, from which it is divided by a line running s. e. and n. w., and at the other side of the second rivulet that runs into the river St. Lawrence in the way to lake St. Peter, making 525 square arpents.—By deed, Aug. 26, 1637, Mr. de Montmagny put the reverend fathers into possession of 96 arpents of land at a place called *Coteau de la Descente*, lying n. w. behind the fort or habitation which he the same day caused to be laid out by John Bourdon, engineer, &c. This parcel consists of 96 square arpents of land joining on one side to the road that runs along the said *Coteau de la Descente*, bearing e. quarter s., and at another side by a wall then erected, under which he put coal and bricks, running w. a quarter n. w. or thereabouts; at another side by a little hill, which they then named *Coteau de St. Louis*.—By the same deed and on the same day, Mr. de Montmagny put the fathers into possession of 4 arpents and 8 perches, or thereabouts, lying very near the habitation or fort of Three Rivers, on the n. e. side of it, which he then caused to be laid out by the same engineer, by erecting a wall at the part most distant from the fort or habitation, running in a straight line from s. e. to n. w.; and on the opposite side, next the fort or habitation, by erecting another wall running also s. e. and n. w. The distance between the end of these two walls being 11 perches, and the depth of the lot running back from the line of 11 perches, 34 perches from the road that then went along the river St. Lawrence and thence running back into the country. This parcel is erroneously stated in the deed as containing 4 arpents 8 perches, because in describing the boundaries to be a square of 11 perches in front, between two parallel lines running back 34 perches, it will make the real contents only 3 arpents and 74 perches.

Grants made to the Jesuits for religious Purposes.

Names of the principal Grants.	Leagues in length and breadth.	Superficial sq. leagues.	Square arpents.
Batiscan	2 by 20	40	282,240
Bonhomme	1 by 2	2	14,112
Cap de la Madeleine	2 by 20	40	282,240
Isle aux Reaux . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	360
La Prairie de la Madeleine	2 by 4	8	56,448
Notre Dame des Anges	1 by 4	4	28,224
Isle St. Christopher . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	80
St. Gabriel . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	104,850
Pachigny . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	585
La Vacherie (Quebec) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	73
St. Nicolas in Lauzon . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,180
Sillery . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,979
Tadoussac . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6

N. B.—Besides other minor grants, and valuable properties in the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the town of Three Rivers.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, river, in the s. angle of the S. of De Lery, runs into the R. Richelieu.

JOLLIET, seigniori, in the co. of Beauce, is in the rear of Lauzon, separated from St. Etienne by the Chaudière, and bounded on its other sides by Frampton, Buckland and the S. of Ste. Marie.—It is of an irregular figure; its greatest length along the rear line of Lauzon is about five leagues, occupying a space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in width along the Chaudière, and is in depth along the E. line of the S. of Ste. Marie about 3 leagues.—Granted, Apr. 30th, 1697, to Sieur Louis Jolliet, and is now the property of the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec.—This seigniori, in soil surface and quality of timber, bears a great affinity to the rear part of the adjoining seigniori of Lauzon, being much diversified by hill and dale and in many parts rocky, especially near the borders of the Chaudière. It is most abundantly watered by numerous rivers and streams which traverse it diagonally, the chief of which is the Etchemin that crosses the S. from rear to front. Along the borders of these rivers are situated flourishing and well cultivated farms with comfortable dwellings. The roads are numerous and have been judiciously laid out at the suggestion of the seignior, who devotes much attention to those and other objects (particularly the bridges erected over the various rivers) tending to the comfort of the inhabitants as well as to the general advancement of his S. and other properties which he holds in its vicinity. The road of communication from Quebec to the United States runs through the western extremity;

a road also traverses the centre to the Etchemin, and many other roads communicate with the adjoining seigniories.

Statistics of the Parish of Ste. Claire.

Population 1,600	Saw-mills . . . 8	Notaries . . . 2
Churches, R. C. 1	Potteries . . . 1	Shopkeepers . . 4
Curés . . . 1	Brick-kilns . . 1	Taverns . . . 2
Presbyteries . . 1	Custom-houses 1	Artisans . . . 20
Corn-mills . . . 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.		
Wheat .	7,800	Peas .	3,801	Maple sugar	312
Oats .	5,300	Rye .	80	Hay, tons .	1,022
Barley .	3,900	Indian corn .	50		
Potatoes .	21,200	Mixed Grain	80		

Live Stock.

Horses . . . 456	Cows . . . 728	Swine . . . 1,150
Oxen . . . 368	Sheep . . . 3,100	

Title.—"Concession du 30me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Jolliet, des islets qui sont dans la rivière des Trachemins, au dessus du premier sault, contenant trois quarts de lieue ou environ, avec trois lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur à prendre demi lieue au dessous des dits islets en montant la dite rivière, tenant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de Lauzon, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 15.

JUGLERS, River of, runs into the R. St. Maurice below the R. Pisnay.

JUPITER RIVER, runs into the St. Lawrence and is on the s. side of the Island of Anticosti.

K.

KACOUATIMI, KACUATHIEUE or COMEATHIEU, river, runs into L. St. John. It is the only R. between the grand outlet of that lake and the R. Peribonea. It is of very little consequence and its stream is so much obstructed that its ascent is very difficult if not impracticable.

KACOUNA, v. CACONA.

KACUATHIEUE (R.) v. KACOUATIMI.

KAMOURASKA, county, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Rimouski; s. w. by the N. E. boundary line of the S. of St. Roch des Aulnets, prolonged to the southern boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with the islands in that river nearest to the county and in whole or in part fronting the same; s. E. by the southern boundary of the province. This county comprises the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville and Lachenaye, l'Islet du Portage, Granville, Kamouraska, St. Denis, Rivière Ouelle and its aug. and

Ste. Anne; also the townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth. Its extreme length is 168 m. and its breadth 40; it contains 4320 square miles; its centre is in lat. $47^{\circ} 3' N.$ long $69^{\circ} 12' W.$: it sends 2 members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at Kamouraska.—The surface of this co. is uneven and mountainous, particularly in the s. e. section. The soil is in many places excellent and such as may be expected in a tract so much diversified with hills and dales. The principal mountains are the Machagos, the Esockominoc, the Bunjaohen, the Ootaquisquegamook, the Machios, the Upquedopscook and the Allagash. This county is exceedingly well watered by rivers and lakes; the chief rivers are the Kamouraska and the St. John, which traverses the centre of the county from s. w. to N. E., presenting excellent lands for new settlements: farther in the interior are the rivers Allagash and Aroostook with their various branches. The most remarkable lakes are the Chipitogmisis, the Pantanguongamis and part of Eagle Lakes.—The front of this co. along the St. Lawrence exhibits handsome and flourishing settlements. The roads in general are very good, and the scenery is highly diversified and interesting.—It contains 5 parishes and 2 extensive and beautiful villages.

Statistics.

Population	13,744	Corn-mills	7	Notaries	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	22	Shopkeepers	11
Curés	4	Carding-mills	2	Taverns	12
Presbyteries	4	Fulling-mills	2	Artisans	95
Convents	1	Tanneries	1	River-craft	14
Colleges	1	Potteries	1	Ship yards	3
Schools	6	Hat-manufac.	1	Tonnage	377
Villages	2	Medical men	3	Keel-boats	21

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	109,191	Peas	22,840	Mixed gr.	12,100
Oats	41,400	Rye	10,275	Maple sugar,	
Barley	32,675	Buck wheat	1,200	cwts.	1211
Potatoes	241,050	Indian corn	5,060	Hay, tons	32,914

Live Stock.

Horses	3,658	Cows	8,955	Swine	4,558
Oxen	2,852	Sheep	26,490		

KAMOURASKA, river, is formed by the junction of two considerable branches called the Grand Bras and the Petit Bras, the latter rising in the S. of Rivière Ouelle and the former in the waste lands in the rear of that seigniory: these arms run N. E. and meet in the 4th concession of Kamouraska. The united streams run through the centre of that

S. in a very circuitous course and fall into the St. Lawrence opposite to Kamouraska Islands. The seignorial mill is on this R. nearly 1 mile w. of the church of St. Pascal.

KAMOURASKA, seigniory, in the co. of Kamouraska, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by Granville; s. w. by St. Denis; in the rear by Woodbridge and part of Bungay.—3 leagues in depth by 2 in breadth. Granted, July 15, 1674, to Sieur de la Durantais; now the property of Pascal Taché, Esq.—This very valuable and productive seigniory is remarkable for its salubrious climate, its population, the fertility of its soil and its delightful scenery. In the vicinity of the river the land is rather low, forming an extensive plain broken here and there by a few singular hillocks or rather rocks, crowned with a few dwarf pines and low underwood: it abounds with rich natural meadows and excellent pasturage that sufficiently account for the quantity and quality of the Kamouraska butter, so much esteemed in the Quebec market. The soil, in the front part generally, is excellent, being either a rich black mould, a yellow loam, or a mixture of clay and sand: towards the rear it gradually becomes less fertile and one-fourth of the S. is occupied by ridges of rocks unfit for cultivation.—Four concessions and part of the 5th are settled, and some of the redundant population occupy a portion of the waste lands towards the rear. The number of farms is 495.—There is not much timber except in the mountainous parts, which produce fine beech, birch, maple, basswood and pine.—This S. is watered by the R. Kamouraska, which runs from the rear through the centre to the St. Lawrence, and also by some small streams.—Several roads lead into the adjoining grants and many others open a communication with the different concessions, on which are numerous farm-houses in the midst of fields of most luxuriant fertility: the road leading from the church in the 3rd concession is particularly fine and beautiful, skirted by houses and agricultural buildings kept in the best order.—About one half of the S. is under cultivation and agriculture has made great progress: wheat and all kinds of grain seldom fail of abundant harvests; but these are not the only dependence of the farmer, for here are some of the best dairies in the province.—19,000 bushels of wheat are sold out of the S. in grain and flour. Poultry is scarce. There is one corn-mill that drives 4 sets of stones; it is built

of stone, 2 stories high, and stands on the R. Kamouraska, in the 3rd range. The rent in ranges 1, 2 and 3 is 1s. 8d. per front arpent, and 2s. 6d. in the 4th range.—The *Parish of Kamouraska* includes the whole of this S. and half of the S. of Granville. There is no place in the county where flax is more cultivated than in this and the adjacent parish—so much so that the inhabitants, above 20,000, make sufficient linen cloth for their use. The site for the new church of St. Pascal is 10 arpents in superficial extent, of which 4 were liberally given for the purpose by Mr. Robertaille and 6 were sold by that gentleman for £60, much under the value.—The *Village of Kamouraska* is in a pleasant situation on the main road near the St. Lawrence. It consists of a church, a presbytery and about 60 houses, mostly of wood, but a few are built with stone in a style much superior to the others. Some families of great respectability have fixed their residence here, also some very reputable shopkeepers and artisans; it can likewise boast of one or two inns, where travellers may be well entertained. During the summer this village is enlivened by numerous visitors, who come hither to recruit their health, as it has the reputation of being one of the healthiest spots in the province; it is also the *watering-place*, where many people resort for the benefit of sea-bathing. The manor-house, which is the residence of Mr. Taché, is eligibly situated near the river, at a short distance from the village.—There are only 2 schools at present in this rich and populous S.; one, supported by the Fabrique, is attended by about 30 scholars, including 10 girls; the other, under the auspices of the Royal Institution, has about 40 scholars, including 10 girls: in the latter the English language is taught. A petition for the erection of a college in this parish was recommended to the House of Assembly by one of its committees, but without success. Mr. Taché, with his usual liberality, offered to give a piece of land on which it might have been erected.—This seigniori is not without commercial advantages, besides its productive fisheries; and the Kamouraska schooners are well known at Quebec for the large quantities of provisions they are laden with, such as grain, live stock, poultry, butter, maple sugar, &c., besides considerable freights of deal planks and other timber.—The *Kamouraska Islands*, in front of the seigniori, not only embellish the landscape but are highly useful as the sites of the fisheries, which

are here carried on to a considerable extent, particularly the herring fishery: they are appendages to the S. and are almost bare rocks, of great utility as they afford a safe shelter to small vessels, of which great numbers are always passing to and from the numerous coves in the vicinity. The names of these small islands are Isle Brulée, on which stands a telegraph, Grosse Isle, I. au Patin, I. de la Providence, I. la Plaudre, I. aux Corneilles. There are 6 fisheries, viz.

2 at I. aux Corneilles	1 at I. au Patin.
1 at I. aux Harangs	1 at I. Brulée.
1 near Cap au Diable.	

The fish caught are herring, shad, salmon, sardine, flounders and smelts, and the average annual produce, besides what is consumed by the inhabitants, is—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Herrings, about	370	Sardine, about	300
Shad .	150	Salmon .	150

The prices at which these fish are generally sold are—

Herrings, at from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per barrel.	
Shad 20s. to 25s.	ditto.
Salmon 10 to 12 dollars	ditto, containing from 26 to 30.
Sardine 24s.	ditto, containing 8 tinettes.

The fishing-seasons are during the months of May and June, and from the 15th of Aug. to the 15th of Oct.; the best fish are caught in the autumnal season.

Statistics.

Population 5,495	Carding-mills 1	Shopkeepers . 6
Churches, R. C. 1	Fulling-mills 1	Taverns . 4
Curés . 1	Saw-mills . 12	Artisans . 39
Presbyteries 1	Hat-manufact. 1	River-craft . 8
Schools . 2	Medical men 1	Tonnage . 347
Villages . 1	Notaries . 1	Keel-boats . 10
Corn-mills 1		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	39,000	Potatoes	110,000	Rye .	5,600
Oats .	18,200	Peas .	9,100	Mixed grain	5,000
Barley .	15,600				

Live Stock.

Horses .	1,650	Cows .	2,550	Swine .	1,598
Oxen .	1,650	Sheep .	6,650		

Title.—“Concession du 15me Juillet, 1674, faite par le Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, au Sieur de la Durantais, qui contient trois lieues de terre de front, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, savoir deux lieues au dessus de la rivière appelée Kamouraska et une lieue au dessous, icelle comprise, avec deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres; ensemble les isles étant au devant des dites trois lieues.”—*Registre d'Intendance, Let. B. folio 30 et 31.*

KANASHEGOMICHE, lake, is on the N. E. side of the R. St. Maurice, into which its waters run. It lies at the S. W. end of the Iroquois portage, which leads from it to the upper part of the R. Windigo.

KAOISSA, river, rises in L. Wiscouamatche and runs into L. St. John; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide and runs from E. to N.; the stream is very rapid and is bounded on each side by high rocks.

KAWATIKOUCK (R.), v. COATICOOK.

KEMPT ROAD, v. ROADS.

KENNEBEC ROAD, v. ROADS.

KENT and STRATHERN (V.), v. TEMISCOUATA PORTAGE.

KENUAGOMI (L.), v. KIGUAGOMI.

KENUAGOMISHISH (L.), v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KENWANGOMI (L.), v. KIGUAGOMI.

KENWANGOMISHISH (L.), v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.

KESIKAU, river, falls into the St. Maurice above Mont au Chêne, about 300 m. above Three Rivers. The head of this R. is connected by portages and lakes with the R. Assuapmoussin.

KETTLE LAKE, v. CHAUDIERE, L.

KICKANDATCH, river and lake. The R. runs through waste lands from the north into the head of the lake, which is the last of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the St. Maurice.

KIGUAGOMI, or **LONG LAKE**, called also *Kenuagomi*, *Kenwangomi*, *Kinogami*, *Chinouagomi*, *Tsiamagomi* and *Tshnuagami*. This beautiful lake lies on the left of the Chicoutimi and 7 leagues up that river. Its length is variously represented by travellers as from 5 to 9 leagues long and from half a mile to two miles in width, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. It is navigable for vessels of 60 or 80 tons, and by some accounts for vessels of at least 100 tons. An explorer, who states its length as only 5 or 6 leagues, says that it is so narrow that it resembles a river more than a lake. It is separated from another lake called Kiguagomishish by a species of dividing ridge, about a mile or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and half a mile wide, which separates the waters flowing southward directly into the Saguenay from those which, by pursuing a northerly course, first enter Lake St. John, a topographical feature of rather unusual occurrence; but it is said that this is not, strictly speaking, the case, because a small stream falls from Lake Kiguagomishish into Lake Kiguagomi. Although unusual, this is not a physical impossibility, without, indeed, as has been asserted, the waters of the

latter are higher than those of the former.—Surrounded by high rocky hills, some of which have barren cliffs about 200 ft. high. The southern borders rise into hills of about 300 feet high, timbered with spruce, white birch and aspen; the land is so rocky, and the cliffs appear in so many places, that this side of the lake is quite unfit for culture. The northern side, although not so mountainous, frequently rises in perpendicular cliffs of granite, whose base is bathed by the waters of the lake: their summits are clothed with cypress and a stunted description of pine, sometimes called Norway pine. The prevailing timber is white birch and there is neither ash nor elm.—*Pointe au Sable*, or *Sandy Point*, is a low bank of alluvial soil stretching into the lake from the northern shore. It lies at the entrance of a river and would be an excellent situation for a village. Opposite to it on the south side a small stream falls into the lake from between the high mountains which form its bed, and the cascade at its entrance affords a good site for a mill and similar establishments. About 4 miles from *Pointe au Sable* is a dry green bay, which appears to enter deep into the northern shore and to be free from mountains and rocky precipices for some distance. It is the only place between Portage de l'Enfant, on the R. Chicoutimi, and the portage of Kiguagomi, where land fit for farming might be expected to occur in any considerable extent.—Little can be said of Lake Kiguagomi in an agricultural point of view, but its sublime and beautiful scenery is highly extolled. Its length, its numerous rocky capes and bays, and its precipitous shores, cause it to resemble the Saguenay, but its mountains are neither so high nor so barren.—The *Portage Kiguagomi*, also called *Insula Formosa* or *Belle Isle*, is 96 chains in length and lies on the height of land which separates Lake Wiqui from Lake Kiguagomishish.

KIGUAGOMISHISH, or **LITTLE LAKE**, called also *Kenuagomishish*, *Kenwangomishish*, *Kinogamishish*, *Chincuagomishiche*, *Tsiamagomishish* and *Tshnuagamitshish*. This lake, though 9 miles long if followed in its windings, is only 3 miles in a straight line, and varies in width from 220 yards to one mile. It is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons. The narrow outlet that connects it with Belle Rivière, by which its waters are conveyed to Lake St. John, winds through alders and is called *Rivière des Aulnais*. This lake is about half a

league from Lake Kiguagomi, with which it is supposed to be connected by the *r.* Baddely. Its shores are low, interspersed with elm and ash and fit for cultivation, particularly the northern side. Although the immediate shore on its *s.* side is low, on retiring back from it the lands become ultimately as elevated as those on the northern shore of Lake Kiguagomi, of which they are probably a continuation.

KILDARE, township, in the *co.* of Berthier, lies in the rear of the *aug.* to La Valtrie and is bounded *n. e.* by D'Aillebout, D'Argenteuil and the *aug.* to Lanoraye and Dautraye; *s. w.* by Rawdon and St. Sulpice; in the rear by waste lands.—This tract is less than the half of a full inland township and was divided into 12 ranges, each of which is subdivided into $12\frac{1}{2}$ lots. 11,000 acres were originally granted, under letters patent, to the late Mons. de la Valtrie, and recently a tract of 3,600 acres was granted to the Pastorus' family, leaving consequently, after deducting from the whole extent of the township 2-7ths as the reservations for the crown and the clergy, which are laid out in blocks, but a small quantity of land for the military locations, still reduced by Major Colclough's grant of 1,800 acres, at present under letters patent. This *t.* is most eligibly situated and contains excellent lands, which are as far as the 9th range generally level; beyond this it assumes an uneven and mountainous appearance. Most of the lands are susceptible of cultivation; there are some rocks, and the soil is a gray earth and clay covered with black mould; some parts are yellow and sandy but fit for agriculture. The portion granted to the late Mr. Vondenvelden has been about 20 years settled. The timber is chiefly hard wood, and the *t.* is watered by the rivers L'Assomption, Rouge, and Blanche.—The road traversing this *t.*, between the 5th and 6th ranges, is in high order and well settled on both sides by Canadians; it is the leading road into Rawdon. The Canadian settlements in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges, particularly the 5th and 6th, are in a flourishing condition. The new emigrant settlements, placed under the care of Major Colclough. in 1821, have made much progress and contain a neat village built near the *n. e.* line; it is approached by a fine road that traverses the greater part of the *t.* between the 7th and 8th ranges, having good bridges and from the village it leads into Berthier. All the Canadian settlements are worthy of particular

notice, in consequence of the domestic happiness and rural comforts of the inhabitants and the good state of their roads and bridges.—The lands are conceded on terms similar to those of the seigniories.—In this *t.* is a great natural curiosity, a cavern discovered by two young Canadian peasants while hunting the wild cat.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 874 acres.

KILKENNY, township, in the *co.* of Lachenaye, is bounded *n. e.* by Rawdon; *s. w.* by Abercromby; in front by the *S.* of Lachenaye and the *aug.* to Terrebonne; in the rear by waste lands. Although it has the usual breadth of an inland township, it contains a less than usual superficial extent on account of the obliquity of the rear lines of the seigniories in its front. The general feature of this *t.* is mountainous and uneven; and in some places it rises in gradual swells, in other parts the surface is broken and rocky. The most mountainous part seems to traverse the 9th and 10th ranges; thence *n.* the land descends by easy slopes beyond the rear outline and forms a valley through which it is supposed North River flows, fertilizing the lands on each side, which are reputed to be excellent. Notwithstanding the unevenness and irregularity of the surface, the soil generally is by no means unfit for the plough, though inferior to that of Rawdon and Kildare.—This *t.* is abundantly watered by rivers and numerous lakes. The River Achigan rises here in a great number of small streams issuing, chiefly, from the lakes on and near the rear boundary line; the *w.* branch of the *r.* Petit Esprit also rises in the *n. e.* part of this *t.* The principal lakes are called Killarney; they lie in the *n. w.* angle; the largest is studded with islands and extends 6 m. in length and its extreme width is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.—There are no roads, not even one to the settlement of New Glasgow, lying less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *s. e.* boundary.—The Rev. Mr. Burton, who resides in Rawdon, has the agency of this township, but from its having been only recently surveyed, little or no progress has been made in respect of settlements, except by a few Irish emigrants, who have without any legal authority settled, promiscuously, in various parts of the *t.*

KINGHAM, river, rises in 2 small lakes in the 6th range of Grenville, and winds to the *s. w.* to its junction with the Ottawa at the basin, about 8 chains above the *w.* extremity of the canal. This river is not of great magnitude, but it is extremely rapid down to the 2nd range.

KINGSEY, township, in the co. of Drummond, lies on the E. bank of the R. St. Francis and is bounded N. W. by Simpson; S. E. by Shipton and in the rear by Warwick. A line drawn from W. to E. would nearly separate the two qualities of land that compose this T. The front and the side next to Shipton are of the best quality, and produce beech, birch, maple, butternut, bass-wood and oak timber. The parts adjoining Warwick and Simpson are low and swampy, covered with cedar, spruce fir and similar woods. —Several branches of the Nicolet water it advantageously enough; on the banks of these streams a few settlers have established themselves, but the greatest appearance of cultivation is in front, on the St. Francis, where some industrious farmers have made great progress; their successful example will be likely to attract other settlers of similar habits, and in a few years, from the natural fertility of the soil, aided by their exertions, this in all probability will become a populous and thriving township. The principal proprietors are the heirs of the late Major Sam. Holland, late surveyor-general, and the heirs of the late Dr. Geo. Longmore: a small proportion is held by the family of Donald Maclean.—*Ungranted and unlocated*, 12,100 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 306

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	4,700	Potatoes	6,500	Buck wheat	100
Oats .	3,080	Peas .	670	Indian corn	700
Barley .	850	Rye .	1,000		

Live Stock.

Horses .	183	Cows .	303	Swine .	300
Oxen .	244	Sheep .	610		

KING'S POSTS.—The extensive tract of territory known by the name of the King's Posts commences at the cape and river of Cormoran on the N. E., and extending due N. strikes through the highlands and divides the Hudson's Bay territory from the province of Lower Canada; thence following the course of the highlands it strikes across Lake Mistassini, and thence following the division of the waters of the St. Maurice, Lake St. John and Batiscan to the N. W. angle of the S. of Batiscan; then it runs E. along the rear of the seigniories to the Black River, or eastern limits of Mount Murray, and follows the course of that

river to the St. Lawrence, and descending the northern shore of the gulf reaches to Cape Cormoran. The frontage of this immense tract on the St. Lawrence and the gulf is 140 leagues and the SS. of Portneuf and Mille Vaches, which lie in this extent of coast, are excepted.—The country of the King's Posts is leased to Mr. McDoual for £1200 per ann.—In the posts and fisheries 450 men are employed and 500 in the Indian trade. 300 tierces of salmon are annually sold; and 2 schooners, 80 boats and 15 canoes are engaged in the fisheries.—The animals in the country commonly called the King's Posts are, caribou, beaver, bear, lynx, fox, wolverine, porcupine, otter, hare, ground-hog, polecat, and the elk which has nearly disappeared.—The timber is white, yellow and red pines; white, red and gray spruce; elm, white and black birch, maple, poplar, ash, linden and cedar.—There are 7 trading posts, at each of which about 30 men are employed on an average.—The principal posts of the company are at the following places:

Tadoussac	Necoubau	Muskapis
Chicoutimi	Mistessissnoe	Moise, R.
Lake St. John	Papinachoix	Seven Islands.

Lake Chamachouin is the last of the Saguenay Posts, where about 15 families live. It is 50 l. W. of Lake St. John.

The *Post of Assuapmoussoin* is on the R. of that name. The land near the post is low and swampy.

The *Metabetschuan Post* is near the mouth of a R. of that name and situated on an alluvial bank at the most southwardly point of Lake St. John. The establishment consists of a dwelling-house for the resident clerk, a store, a bakehouse and stables or barn, with a spacious garden yielding abundance of vegetables, particularly potatoes. It is situated on the site where the Jesuits, in the 16th century, had an establishment. The furrows made by the plough are still seen in the lands near the garden: these lands, which at that period were entirely cleared, are now overgrown with spruce, aspen, fir, beech and pine; some part of it, however, produces timothy hay. The apple and plum-trees, which existed in the memory of persons now living, have disappeared. At this post the company of the King's Posts carry on the Indian trade. The soil and climate must be good, because not only corn and various vegetables, but cucumbers and melons grow to perfection.

The *Chicoutimi Establishment*, about 58 m. from

Tadoussac and 67 m. 68 chains from L. St. John, is at the E. extremity of the peninsula at the confluence of the Rivers Chicoutimi and Saguenay. It is a factory of the King's Posts' Company and the only trading post on the Saguenay. It consists of a dwelling-house for the clerk or agent, on a rising ground, commanding a view of the Saguenay and the harbour, a store judiciously placed near the landing, a bakehouse, stables and barn: several pieces of tilled ground furnish various vegetables, particularly potatoes, and even some luxuries for the table. The chapel, erected by the jesuit Labrosse in 1727, stands on a rising ground projecting into the basin at the foot of the falls: it is about 25 ft. long and 15 wide: the altar, which is plain, as well as the pictures or engravings, evidently betray the hand of time: the tombstone with a long inscription, recording the death of Father Cocar in the last century, is broken in several places and the Latin inscription can with difficulty be understood. A Catholic missionary visits the post twice a year and teaches the natives the first principles of the Catholic religion, of which the Jesuits framed a catechism in the Cree language and circulated it among them. The house at the post was built in 1794-5. At the distance of 170 ft. from the banks is a rock 11 ft. high and the tide rises 5 ft. above it; to leap upon it was a favourite amusement of the people of the post a few years since; this encroachment of the river has been made within the last 40 years.—Only 10 families live in the neighbourhood of the Chicoutimi post.—The hay consumed at the post is cut from considerable prairies bordering 5 leagues of the R. Saguenay from Rocky Point to Terres Rompues; these prairies or meadows are 9 m. below the post. The tide rises here 16 ft. perpendicular at spring tides.—The climate is favourable to vegetation and it has been found by experiment that grain will ripen much sooner at Chicoutimi than at Quebec. Vegetables of all kinds and cucumbers succeed very well, and strawberries were eaten by Mr. de Sales Laterrière, who visited this part of the country in 1827, on the 17th of June. The frost regularly sets in at the latter end of October and continues till the end of April or beginning of May; it always freezes here 10 or 12 days sooner than at Lake St. John. The views round Chicoutimi are sufficiently pleasing and the land, with the exception of some rocks scattered here and there, is fit for cultivation. Chicoutimi is the only place on the Saguenay where the soil

is fertile; it is a blue clay too little mixed with loam or sand and produces an abundance of timber of excellent growth. The greatest impediment to the population of this tract is its distance from an inhabited country, for, as soon as the navigation is closed by the frost, all intercourse with the rest of the world is entirely cut off. The distance to Malbay, in a straight line, is 60 m., and the journey has been accomplished on snow shoes in two days. If the government, or rich proprietors, would be at the expense of forming a military route (in the manner of the Romans,) to Malbay, or Baie St. Paul, it is supposed that a numerous population would settle here in a few years: without this facility it is probable that all the advantages offered by the Saguenay country will remain for a long time unenjoyed.

KINLEPAHIRAN, is part of the Belle Rivière, which runs into Lake St. John.

KOTACHAU, river, falls into the W. angle of L. St. John, near the mouth of the Assuapmoussoin.

KUSPAHIGAN (R.), v. BELLE RIVIERE.

KUSPAHIGANISH or KNOSHPYGISH, river, runs into the S. side of lake St. John. On this small river is a grove of maple, where the sugar used at the Post of Chicoutimi is made. The Deputy Surveyor General ascended this R. about 7 miles, and found its banks composed of an alluvial clayey loam; and where the banks are at all elevated the clay lies beneath a stratum of light loam and the vegetable mould. The land is, in general, excellent, and is timbered with elm, ash, black birch, basswood, maple and fir: on the higher lands the timber is, chiefly, pine, spruce, fir, white birch, cedar and balsam: the white and red pine are of good quality.—The current is rapid, and its ascent obstructed by large trees that fall across the river and prevent the traveller from proceeding more than 7 miles, where the river becomes very narrow and the passage completely impeded by the fallen trees. The numerous tracks of the beaver and otter prove that this river is but little frequented by the Indian hunters.

L.

LABADIE, fief, in the S. of Ste. Marguerite, in the co. of St. Maurice, extends along the St. Lawrence $\frac{1}{4}$ league in front by $\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, lying between the grant made to Mr. Severin Haineau and Boucherville fief.—Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieur Labadie.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Labadie, d'un quart de lieue de front sur une demi lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la concession de Mr. Severin Haineau, tirant vers celle du Sieur Pierre Boucher."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 27.

LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES (S.), v. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

LACHENAYE, county, in the district of Mont-real, is bounded N. E. by the co. of L'Assomption; S. W. by the co. of Terrebonne; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Lachenaye, St. Henry de Mascouche and St. Roch, and the townships of Kilkenny and Wexford. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 13, containing 299 square miles; its centre is in lat. 45° 43' N. long. 73° 30' W. It sends two members to the Provincial Parliament and the place of election is at St. Roch. The principal rivers are the Achigan, Mascouche and St. Esprit, and it contains the Killarney and several minor lakes. The surface, generally, is level, except in the township of Kilkenny, where there are a few rising grounds.

Statistics.

Population	14,875	Corn-mills	6	Just. of Peace	3
Churches, R. C.	4	Saw-mills	9	Medical men	2
Churches, Pro.	1	Carding-mills	3	Notaries	2
Curés	4	Fulling-mills	3	Shopkeepers	14
Presbyteries	4	Potasheries	4	Taverns	18
Schools	5	Rearlasheries	4	Artisans	100
Villages	3				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	48,100	Peas	21,588	Mixed grain	4,900
Oats	43,950	Rye	3,910	Maple sugar,	
Barley	6,130	Buck wheat	700		cwts. 491
Potatoes	201,579	Indian corn	9,000	Hay, tons	33,100

Live Stock.

Horses	4,815	Cows	8,255	Swine	8,550
Oxen	5,580	Sheep	20,500		

LACHENAYE, seignior, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by L'Assomption; S. W. by Terrebonne, Desplaines and the augmentation of Terrebonne; in the rear by the T. of Kilkenny; in front by the R. St. Jean or Jesus.—The original extent included the fief L'Assomption, and was granted April 16, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, and contained 4 leagues in front by 6 in depth: this tract was afterwards equally divided into the present seignior and fief, and the former is the property of Peter Pangman, Esq.—The quality of the land is various, but tolerably good: the usual sorts of grain and other produce are cultivated here with much success; and many places are well suited to the growth of flax, which might be raised to a considerable ex-

tent. On the borders of the St. Jean, Achigan, Mascouche, Ruisseau des Anges, St. Pierre and other streams, are nine ranges of concessions, containing together 456 lots, nearly equal to one half of the seignior; of this number rather more than 400 are cleared, well settled, and much improved. The rivers Achigan and Mascouche, with several smaller streams and rivulets branching from them, water the S. very favourably; and, although neither of these rivers is navigable for boats, timber is brought down them to the St. Lawrence: in spring and autumn their waters greatly increase, and in these seasons some rapids in them are very violent; but even in the usual periods of drought there is seldom any want of a sufficient supply to keep the mills at work. On the Achigan is a corn-mill, and on the Mascouche a corn and a saw-mill. Over the different rivers are good bridges, and from Lachenaye church are two ferries, one to the Rivière des Prairies, where 1s. 8d. is charged for each person, the other to Isle Jesus, where 10d. is charged for each passenger. About 1 mile from the R. St. Jean is a fief of 18 acres in front, that runs into the S. of L'Assomption as far as the limits of St. Sulpice, which belongs to Mrs. Deviene.

The *Parish of St. Henry de Mascouche* extends from the church N. E. about 2 leagues; by the Grand Coteau S. one league; W. and N. W. 1½ league; and E. 1½ league, comprehending the Cabanne Ronde. In this P. the lands conceded prior to 1759 are charged at the rate of one pint of wheat and 1 sol for each superficial arpent, and 3 sols, tournois, quit rent, on each concession, with other usual charges and reservations. The present rents are at the rate of 2¼ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sous, for each farm of 3 arpents by 30, except in the Côte de Grasse, where the rent is 4½ bushels of wheat and one pistole. In this parish 6000 arpents fit for cultivation remain unconceded; these lands have no road, and have not been surveyed. There are a sufficient number of persons both willing and able to settle on these non-conceded lands, and the causes that retard their settling are supposed to be the high rates required by the seignior for each concession, and the preference given by him to strangers, particularly the Americans.

In the *Parish of Lachenaye*, which occupies the front of the S., all the lands are conceded and have been surveyed. The rents of the concessions granted before 1759 are the same as those charged at that time for the lands in the parish of St. Henry.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Henry de Mascouche and Lachenaye.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curé.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical Men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Henry de Mascouche	2357	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	2	30
Lachenaye	1249	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	2	2	.	.	4	4	20
	3606	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	7	6	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.				Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Henry de Mascouche	13100	10400	2600	7800	1530	1950	3000	6000	2500
Lachenaye	7000	3500	250	1588	720	800	1005	3000	1400
	20100	13900	2850	9388	2250	2750	4005	9000	3900

Title.—"Concession en date du 16me Avril, 1647, faite parla Compagnie, à *Pierre Legardeur*, Sieur de *Repentigny*, de quatre lieues de terre à prendre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, tenant d'une part aux terres ci-devant concédées aux Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroy*, en montant le long du dit fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la borne qui sera mise entre les dites terres des Sieurs *Cherrier* et *Leroy* et celles-ci à présent concédées, jusqu'au dit espace de quatre lieues, auquel endroit sera mise une autre borne; la dite étendue de quatre lieues sur six lieues de profondeur dans les terres."—*Cahiers d'Intend. No. 10 à 17, folio 414.*

LA CHEVROTIÈRE, river, is formed by the junction of three streams, two of which rise in the S. of Deschambault, and being united receive the third in the S. of La Chevrotière and run into the St. Lawrence.—It is navigable for boats about 5 m. up to the seignorial mill. Near its mouth it turns a mill, below which it is about 10 or 12 ft. deep when the tide flows, where it admits boats and schooners to load and unload, and protects them from the ice during the winter.

LA CHEVROTIÈRE or **CHAVIGNY**, seignior, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded N. E. by Deschambault; S. W. by La Tesserie; in the rear by waste lands of the crown; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in front by 3 in depth: the date of the grant is uncertain, as the original title has never been found among the records of the province, or among the registers of fealty and homage; but, from the tenor of the grants of La Tesserie and Deschambault, it appears to have been conceded some time before the year 1652, to M. Chavigny de la Chevrotière: it is now possessed by M. de la Chevrotière, a lineal descendant of the person who first received the grant.—The soil generally possesses considerable fertility, and is

well suited to the produce of wheat and other grain, though not more than one third of it is under tillage. The surface is uneven. The banks of the St. Lawrence in this S. are high, the beach rocky and irregular, and the battures or shoals run out to a considerable distance.—Beech, maple, and some excellent pine timber are found close to the river.—The S. is watered by many small streams besides the river Ste. Anne, that crosses it near its rear limit, and the Chevrotière, that winds along the middle about 6 m.; this little river rolls its slender stream between two banks of considerable elevation, and, after crossing the ridge in front, descends into the St. Lawrence through a valley, in which by the side of the main road are a dwelling-house, a corn and a saw-mill, most delightfully situated. On the west bank of this river the road is rather difficult, from its steepness and circuitous course; but, on the opposite side, the rise is gradual and easy of ascent to the top of the eminence along which it passes onwards to Quebec: besides this main road, there are several others running in different directions. On the summit of the elevation, and on each side of the highway, are many handsome farms, in a good state of improvement.—Many of the inhabitants are either sailors or shipwrights, and 3 or 4 schooners, and sometimes a brig of 200 tons, are built within the year.

Title.—"On n'a pu trouver le titre de cette concession au Bureau du Secrétaire, ni dans le Régistre des Foi et Hommage. Il paroît seulement par les concessions voisines de *Deschambault* et de la *Tesserie*, qu'elle fut faite avant mil six cent cinquante-deux, à un Mr. *Chavigny de la Chevrotière*, qui, ou ses ayant-causes, la céda au proprié-

taire de *Deschambault*, à laquelle elle est restée réunie sous le nom de cette dernière. Suivant les arpentages que nous avons de cette partie, ces deux concessions réunies occupent deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur."

LACHINE CANAL, v. CANALS.

LACHINE (V. and P.), v. MONTREAL, S.

LAC MITIS (S.), v. MITIS.

LA COLLE or BEAUJEU, seigniori, in the co. of Acadie, is bounded N. by De Léry, s. by the state of Vermont, in the rear by Hemmingford, in front by the R. Richelieu.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted March 22, 1743, to Sieur de Beaujeu, and is now the property of General Christie Burton.—Towards the front the land is rather low, with some few swampy patches, which excepted, the soil is in general good and very well timbered: in the rear the land is much higher, and, although partially intersected by strata of rocks and veins of stone, lying a little below the surface, the soil is rich and perhaps superior to the lower lands. On these upper grounds there is much beech, maple and elm timber; the wet places afford abundance of cedar, tamarack, spruce fir and hemlock. Although the greatest part of this S. is very eligible for the purposes of cultivation, and would produce all sorts of grain abundantly, besides being peculiarly well suited to the growth of hemp and flax, there is not more than one third settled.—The river La Colle, winding a very sinuous course from west to east, intersects it and falls into the Richelieu.—A number of houses, situated on each side of the road that runs along the ridge from the state of New York, about 2½ miles towards La Colle, have obtained the name of *Odell Town* from Captain Odell, who was one of the first and most active settlers in this part: he is an American by birth, and so are the greatest part of the other inhabitants, but they are now in allegiance to the English government. The effect of the activity and good husbandry, natural to American farmers, is much to be admired in this small but rising settlement: the fields are well tilled and judiciously cropped, the gardens planted with economy and the orchards in full bearing; above all, the good roads in almost every direction, but particularly towards the town of Champlain, attest their industry; and it is likely, from its vicinity to the thickly inhabited townships on the American side of the boundary, the small distance from Champlain, Plattsburgh and Burlington, the easy

access to the Richelieu for expeditious water carriage, and especially from the persevering labour of its population, that *Odell Town* will advance in agricultural improvement and become wealthy and flourishing.—This S. is divided into 9 concessions, which are all settled.—The village of Burtonville is one mile s. w. of the road leading from Montreal to Champlain.—*Lacolle Parish* includes all the seigniori only, and the church is on the Montreal road 2 miles from the province line.—Near the mouth of the river La Colle is *Isle aux Tetes*, or Ash Island, on which there is a redoubt commanding the whole breadth of the Richelieu. This little spot and the flotilla moored between it and La Colle, in July 1814, formed the advanced naval position towards Lake Champlain, at which period the American flotilla was stationed at *Pointe au Fer* and *Isle à la Motte*, about ten miles distant.

Statistics.

Population	1,981	Hat-manufact.	1	Medical men	1
Corn-mills	1	Potteries	1	Notaries	1
Carding-mills	1	Potasheries	3	Shopkeepers	7
Fulling-mills	1	Pearlasheries	2	Taverns	6
Saw-mills	4	Distilleries	1	Artisans	28
Tanneries	1	Just. of Peace	1	Keel-boats	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	19,000	Potatoes	29,000	Indian corn	2,300
Oats	16,000	Peas	2,020		
Barley	5,000	Rye	280		

Live Stock.

Horses	990	Cows	1,550	Swine	1,080
Oxen	1,000	Sheep	1,900		

Title.—"Concession du 8me Avril, 1733, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Denis de la Ronde, de deux lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie nouvellement concédée au Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, et sur la même ligne; et au Sud par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde; sur le devant par la rivière Chambly, et sur le derrière à trois lieues joignant aux terres non-concédées, et en outre la petite île qui est au-dessus de l'isle aux Têtes.—Cette concession est accordée de nouveau au Sieur Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu, par titre daté 22me Mars, 1743. Voyez Reg. d'Intend. No 9, folio 10."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 16.

LA COLLE, river, in the S. of La Colle, winds a very sinuous course from w. to e. and falls into the R. Richelieu opposite to Ash island. It is not navigable even for canoes. *Odell Town* is built near its southern source, and La Colle mill is erected about one mile from its mouth. At the numerous rapids on this R. are many excellent situations for mills.

LAC OUAREAU, v. OUAREAU.

LAC VERT, near Lake St. John, is called by the Indians *Kasushikéomi*, the "lake of clear water," a name very well applied, as the waters are so clear, that the bottom of the lake can be discovered at the depth of several fathoms; possessing, at the same time, a green tinge that has given it the French name: the waters of this L. contrast most singularly with those of Lake Tsiamagomishish, which are of a whitish colour, not possessing any degree of transparency. *Lac Vert* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, exhibiting on its borders a boldness of scenery peculiarly attractive. A succession of high mountains ranges from the west along the south borders of the lake, leaving but a very narrow strip of culturable ground between it and the foot of the mountains, which are clothed with spruce, fir and pine. On the north side there is but a narrow tongue of land, which divides Lac Vert from L. Tsiamagomishish, on which is some tolerably good red pine, some white pine, spruce and white birch. The west end of the lake is low and level for some considerable distance, the land is of good quality and well timbered with spruce, birch, cedar, fir and some pine. In the channel between the two lakes, during a late survey, a piece of bark folded, and set in a particular direction on a pole, was seen, on which was delineated by some Indian hunters the course that they had taken up some particular river, and which had most probably been left there as an information for some other Indian hunters who were about to join them. This is a mode of rendezvous used by the Abenakis and Algonquin nations, who very likely had visited this place, and were then returning towards their own grounds, as appeared by the direction of the rivers.

LA DURANTAIE, seigniory, and augmentation, in the co. of Bellechasse, front the St. Lawrence. Bounded s. w. by Beaumont; n. e. by Berthier; in the rear by the r. of Armagh and the S. of St. Gervais.—2 leagues in breadth by 2 in depth. Granted Oct. 29th, 1672, to Sieur de la Durantaie: the augmentation, of the same dimensions, was granted to Sieur de la Durantaie, May 1st, 1693.—The grant and augmentation are now divided in equal proportions into the two seigniories of St. Michel and St. Vallier, to which the reader is referred.

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de la Durantaie de deux lieues de terre de front sur autant de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, tenant d'un côté à demi arpent au delà du Sault qui est sur la terre du Sieur *Desislets*, et de l'autre le canal *Bellechasse*, icelui non compris, pardevant le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et par derrière les terres non concédées.—Le canal de *Bellechasse* étoit si peu connu au tems de cette concession, que les parties y intéressées ne pouvant convenir de leurs bornes, des experts nommés par la Cour déterminèrent que la pointe de *Bellechasse* sépareroit les deux Seigneuries de la *Durantaie* et de *Berthier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 7.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 1er Mai, 1693, faite au Sieur de la *Durantaie*, par *Louis de Buade* et *Jean Bouchart*, Intendant, de deux lieues de terre de profondeur à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur de son fief de la *Durantaie*, sur pareille largeur du dit fief, qui a environ trois lieues de front, borné d'un côté au Sud-ouest aux terres de *Beaumont* et au Nord-est aux celles de *Berthier*.—La *Durantaie* diffère, quant au front de celui de l'augmentation: ce front, est sur le terrain de deux lieues cinquante arpens. Par ordre de la Cour cette Seigneurie avec son augmentation a été divisée en deux parties égales connues aujourd'hui, savoir, celle du Sud-ouest sous le nom de *St. Michel*, et celle du Nord-est sous celui de *St. Vallier*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, Let. D. folio 13.

LA FRESNAY, fief, in the co. of L'Islet, was granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to Sieurs Gamache and Belleavance. $\frac{1}{2}$ league in front by 1 league in depth along the St. Lawrence, between a concession granted to Demoiselle Amiot and that of Sieur Fournier.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, aux Sieurs Gamache et Belleavance, d'une demi lieue de terre sur une lieue de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, depuis la concession de la Demoiselle Amiot, tirant vers celle du Sieur Fournier."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 26.

LAIT, au, a small stream that falls into the s. w. side of the R. St. Maurice, above the N. Bastonais, R.

LAKE TEMISCOUATA (S.), v. MADAWASKA.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, seigniory and augmentation, are bounded w. by Argenteuil and Chatham Gore; e. by Rivière du Chêne; in the rear by aug. to Milles Isles and waste lands; in the front by the lake of Two Mountains.—This S. and its augmentations were granted at three separate periods; the S. was granted Oct. 17, 1717, and contains, as by title, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in front by 3 in depth. The 1st augmentation was granted Sept. 26, 1733, and contains about 2 leagues in front of the lake. The 2nd augmentation was granted Mar. 1, 1735, containing 3 leagues in depth and in the rear of the former grant. The entire property was granted to the ecclesiastics of the seminary at Montreal, from whom it has never been alienated.—The soil is very favourable, in

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

many parts consisting of a fine strong loam with a mixture of rich black earth. The surface is uneven but never varies into prejudicial extremes; bordering on the lake, in the vicinity of the Indian village, it is of a moderate elevation, thence w. to the *Eboulis* it gradually sinks into a flat, from which it rises again near the boundary of Argenteuil: E. of the village, nearly to the S. of Rivière du Chêne, runs a low heath having a large bay on one side of it. At a short distance from the front are the two conspicuous mountains that give the name to both seigniory and lake; one of them is called Mount Calvaire, on whose summit are the remains of some buildings which have long borne the appellation of the Seven Chapels. Towards the interior the ground declines below the level of the front; further to the rear are some ranges of heights that assume rather a mountainous character, but in the spaces between them are many excellent situations for settlements.—This S. is very well watered by the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Rivière du Nord and the Rivière au Prince, which in their course work several corn and saw-mills.—The influence of the reverend proprietors in promoting industry and directing it towards useful labours is strongly exemplified in the flourishing state of their property, as upwards of three-fourths of it is divided into 661 lots or concessions, by much the greater number of them settled upon and well cultivated, producing grain of all sorts, pulse and other crops, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow and pasture land. About 400 farms are unconceded, of which about 150 are on the mountains and are generally considered unfit for cultivation; there are no roads over these lands and they are not yet surveyed. No farms were conceded prior to 1759, the first concession being made in 1783.—The rivers are small and are called La Grande Baie, which never wants water for the mill, Le Ruisseau Glaise and Le Ruisseau des Nigres, all well adapted for mills. The augmentation in the rear is traversed by the Rivière du Nord.—Some oak and pine timber are found in some places, but beech, maple, birch and other inferior kinds are plentiful in the woods.—In this S. are two Indian villages, one inhabited by the Algonquins, the other by the Iroquois. The former contains 76 houses, the latter 56; 3 leagues are reserved for the use of the Indians and the whole is fit for culture, ex-

cept the summit of the mountains, which is in pinery and contains perhaps half a league square. Besides the grounds where they cut beech hay, the Indians have grazing land, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ a league in front by 15 arpents in depth, from the mission farms.—The Indian population amounts to 887, viz.:—

Missionary establishments	250
Iroquois . . .	282
Algonquins . . .	355
	<hr/> 887
Chiefs of Iroquois . . .	3
Chiefs of Algonquins . . .	4
Women . . .	383
Boys . . .	144
Girls . . .	123

The village of the Algonquins is a little lower down than that of the Iroquois. Of the two tribes the Iroquois are the more agricultural and industrious; but the Algonquins, though more indolent, are more addicted to hunting. They cultivate patches of land in different parts of the S., selecting other places for tillage after cultivating those for a few years. There are 132 constantly resident, each of whom may be said to cultivate 3 acres, which are cropped with Indian corn, peas and potatoes and a few oats. The priests are entitled to tithes of the Indian corn.—This mission was originally placed on the mountains of Montreal, afterwards transferred to Sault les Recollets, and lastly to this place. The mission consists of 3 priests and 2 sisters of the congregation; the latter are occupied in imparting religious instruction to the Indian children: the priests are a superior and 2 missionary priests, one for each tribe. There is one chapel in each village, and 6 houses, including the seminary and nunnery, are built of stone. The Calvaire consists in 7 chapels placed on the summit of the mountains; they are built of stone, about 6 arpents from each other except the last three, which are together: the principal chapel, where the Calvaire is, may be about 25 ft. by 15, the others about 12 ft. by 10. There are 6 mission farms, which are very productive, all at the foot of the Calvaire, or Seven Chapels; some of them are 22 arpents in front by 30 in depth, others 3 arpents in front by 25 in depth. They are all in high cultivation, and $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the total are under crops and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in good meadows along the moun-

LAKES.

tains. The priests have a corn-mill on the river of the Great Bay, about 2 m. from the village, and 2 farms are attached to it, each 3 arpents in front by 15 in depth.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Benoit and St. Scholastique.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Polasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Benoit .	4664	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	8	8	2	2	3	17
St. Scholastique	3042	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	2	13
	7706	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	8	8	4	4	5	30

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.						Live Stock				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Benoit .	20800	23400	520	9100	1300	910	1200	1600	1600	4000	1200
St. Scholastique	11700	14300	260	5200	650	650	600	800	800	1200	800
	32500	37700	780	14300	1950	1560	1800	2400	2400	5200	2000

Title.—"Concession du 17me Octobre, 1717, faite par *Philippe de Rigaud*, Gouverneur, et *Michel Bégon*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, établi à *Montréal*, d'un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front, à commencer au ruisseau qui tombe dans la grande baie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, et en remontant le long du dit *Lac des Deux Montagnes* et du fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur trois lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 6, folio 9.—*Cahiers d'Intend. Rat. de la Concession*.

"Un brevet de ratification de l'octroi immédiatement suivant, en date du 1er Mars, 1735, accorde une augmentation de trois lieues dans les terres faisant ensemble six lieues de profondeur pour cette Seigneurie."

Autre Augmentation au Lac des Deux Montagnes.—"Concession du 26me Septembre, 1733, faite par *Charles Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, aux Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de *St. Sulpice*, de *Paris*, d'une étendue de terre non concédée, entre la ligne de la Seigneurie appartenante aux representans les feus Sieurs de *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, et celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, appartenante au dit Séminaire sur le front d'environ deux lieues sur le *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, le dit lac aboutissant à un angle formé par les deux lignes ci-dessus, dont les rumbes de vent ont été réglés savoir, celle de la Seigneurie du *Lac des Deux Montagnes*, Sud quart de Sud-ouest et Nord quart de Nord-est par arrêt du Conseil Supérieur du 5me Octobre, 1722; et celle des Sieurs *Langloiserie* et *Petit*, Sud-ouest et Nord-ouest qui est le rumb de vent réglé pour toutes les Seigneuries situées sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, par reglement du dit Conseil du 26me Mai, 1676, Art. 28; avec les isles et islets non concédés et battures adjacentes à la dit étendue de terre."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 22.

LAKES.—Those not included in the following alphabetical list are described under their specific names.—*L. Barnston*, in the T. of *Barnston*, near the rear line, is the expansion of a considerable stream that runs into *Lake Tomefobi*.—*L. Benoit* lies on the N. E. side of the R. *Saguenay* and dis-

charges its waters by a small stream into that R. nearly opposite *Ha Ha Bay*.—*L. Bewildered*, w. of the R. *St. Maurice* and on the route towards *Great Goldfinch Lake*.—*Black Lake*, in the 5th range of the T. of *Ireland*, a small part of it lying in the waste lands between that T. and *Coleraine*. Its waters are supplied by many small streams from *Thetford* and by several lakes in *Coleraine* and the intermediate waste lands. It gives rise to *Black Stream*, which runs into *Trout Lake*.—*L. Bonhomme*, in the S. of *Fausembault*.—*L. a Capoché*, in the S. of *St. Vallier*, is one of the sources of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. of Clear Water* lies near the N. E. end of *L. Oskelanaia*.—*L. la Culotte*, in shape something like the article of dress from which it appears to be named, is part of the chain of lakes that supply the first waters of the R. aux *Lievres*.—*L. Cutiatendi*, v. *AUX PINS*, R.—*L. D'ahaouilo*, v. *NOH-OUI-LOO*.—*L. Equerre*, in the T. of *Buckland*, is one of the sources of the *Rivière des Abenakis*.—*L. à Gendron*, in the concession *Ste. Marguerite*, in the S. of *St. Vallier*; the source of a small stream that runs into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. Goldfinch*, the first of the chain of lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux *Lievres*.—*Grand Lac*, v. *LAC ST. JOACHIM*.—*L. of the Graves*, in the waste lands of the co. of *Berthier*, lies near the district line and s. of *Lake Kempt*, into which it empties itself.—

L. des Hurons, in the S. of St. Vallier, gives rise to the N. branch of a small stream that falls into the N. E. side of R. du Sud.—*Indian Grave Lake*, in the co. of St. Maurice, near the head waters of the R. Matawin.—*L. Irion*, nearly in the centre of the T. of Clarendon, divides the division line between the 8th and 9th ranges.—*L. John*, near the S. W. angle of the aug. to Monnoir, is the source of South-West River: on the front line of Chatham Gore it discharges its waters into Davis River.—*L. Kajouahwang*, v. NORTH BASTONAI, R.—*L. Kasushikéomi*, v. L. Verte.—*L. Kawashganish*, near the S. W. bank of the St. Maurice, into which its waters run, a little below Rat River.—*L. Kempt*, a large lake with numerous islands, between the head waters of the R. aux Lièvres and Matawin R. and lake.—*L. Kenuagomi*, v. KIGUAGOMI.—*L. Kenuagomishish*, v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.—*Kettle Lake*, v. CHAUDIERE, L.—*L. Kilarney*, v. KILKENNY, T.—*L. of the Lièvres*, a chain of lakes running from N. to S., forming the commencement of the N. W. branch of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Little Lake*, in the S. of Madawaska, empties itself into Lake Temiscouata by a small stream that crosses the Portage.—*Little L. Ste. Marie*, towards the rear of the S. of Malbay; it empties itself by a stream into the R. Malbay.—*L. Lomond*, in the S. W. part of the T. of Inverness, is fed by the waters of several streams and lakes descending from Halifax, and discharges itself into the R. Clyde.—*Long Lake*, S. W. of the S. of Madawaska, is about 16 m. long and its average width about a mile. It is the source of the R. Cabineau, v. KIGUAGOMI, v. BASTONAI, R.—*L. Macanamack*, in the T. of Woburn, is of a very irregular shape; it discharges itself into L. Megantic.—*L. Mantalagoose*, near the head waters of Ribbon River: its shape is singularly irregular.—*L. a Maria*, in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*L. Matawin*, between lakes Kempt and Shasawataisi, gives rise to a short river of the same name.—*L. a Michel*, in the rear part of the S. of Berthier; one of the sources of the Rivière Noire.—*Middle Lake*, v. NECSIWACKIHA.—*L. Mistake*, an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres just below Long Island.—*L. Morin*, in the concession St. Louis, in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges its waters into the N. E. side of the R. du Sud.—*L. Nairne*, of a circular form, cuts the rear of the S. of Murray Bay: it receives the waters of L. Anthony and

empties itself by a stream that runs into the R. Malbay.—*L. Necouta*, v. ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, L.—*L. Necsivackiha* or *Middle L.*, one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. des Neiges*, the source of the R. Montmorenci.—*L. Nekoaba*, v. ASKATICHE, R.—*L. Nemicachinqué*, a long lake extending N. and S. containing several small islets, between lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the N. E. source of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Nesse Lake*, in Chatham Gore.—*L. Nixon*, 30 chains from the R. Baddely on the same side of L. Kiguagomishish; 36 chains long and 10 wide: its banks do not exceed 25 ft. in height; the land is of a strong and superior quality.—*L. Nohoui-loo*, v. PERIBONEA, R.—*L. O'Cananshing*, in the T. of Caxton; its N. W. end penetrates the county division-line separating Champlain from St. Maurice. It empties itself into the R. Shawenegan.—*L. Ontaritzi* or *St. Joseph*, in the S. of Fausembault, receives the little R. aux Pins and discharges itself into the R. Jacques Cartier.—*L. Orsale Wallagamuch*, v. ABAWSISQUASH.—*L. Oskelanaio*, the source of the R. St. Maurice, is 27 m. long from N. E. to S. E. and 4 m. wide.—*L. Papineau*, is a large lake lying partly in the aug. to Grenville and partly in the S. of La Petite Nation. It gives rise to the main branch of the R. Petite Nation.—*L. Patitauaganiche*, v. ASKATICHE, R.—*L. Peakquagomi* or *Peakuagami*, the Indian name for Lake St. John.—*L. des Perchaudes* forms the S. W. corner of the T. of Caxton; it is about 1 m. nearly square.—*L. Pitt*, in the T. of Halifax, about 5 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, extends nearly from the 6th to the 10th range and communicates by a small channel with L. William, whence the waters discharge into the R. Clyde.—*L. Pothier*, one of the lakes that supply the N. E. branch of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Prevost* is near the N. E. angle of the S. of Eboulements; its waters supply a small stream that runs into the Little R. Malbay.—*Pyke's Lake* is a small lake on Pyke's Settlement, in the T. of Frampton.—*L. Quaquagamack* and *L. Quaquagomacksis*, v. OUIATCHOUAN, R.—*Red Pine Lake*, one of the sources of the middle branches of the R. aux Lièvres.—*L. Rocheblanc* lies between lakes Pothier and la Roque, both of which are among the first sources of R. aux Lièvres.—*L. des Roches*, in the S. of Beauport.—*L. la Roque*, the head of one of the smaller branches that supply the first waters of the R. aux Lièvres.—*Round Pond*, near the S.

boundary of Emberton, empties itself into Connecticut L.—*L. des Sables*, an expansion of the R. aux Lièvres; near its lower end the Hudson's Bay Company have a post.—*L. St. Eustache*, in the T. of Blandford, is about 100 acres in superficial extent and discharges itself into the R. aux Originaux.—*L. St. Joachim* or *Grand Lac*, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré, discharges itself into the R. Ste. Anne. v. *Ontaritz*.—*L. St. Louis*, in the T. of Blandford, about 100 acres in superficial extent, forms one of the sources of the R. Gentilly.—*L. St. Pierre*, a narrow lake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in the S. of Rivière Ouelle.—*L. Scaswaninepus*, in Orford and Hatley, is a large expansion of the R. Magog, about 5 m. long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to a mile broad.—*L. Sebastian*, in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of a small stream that joins with the R. Jeune in its way to the R. St. Charles.—*L. Segamite*, in the S. of Notre Dame des Anges, is an expansion of the R. Jeune, which runs into the R. St. Charles.—*L. des Sept Isles*, in the S. of Fausembault.—*L. Shapaigan*, in the highlands above the source of the St. Maurice.—*L. Shasawataisi*, of a long and very irregular shape, collects the waters of the Matawin and other lakes and discharges them by a connecting stream to the St. Maurice near the mouth of Ribbon River.—*L. Squatteck* or *Last L.*, one of the sources of the R. Toledo.—*L. Temiscaming*, the source of the R. Ottawa.—*L. a la Tortue*, in the concession Ste. Catherine in the S. of St. Vallier, discharges itself into the Rivière Noire.—*Trout Lake*, in the 4th range of the T. of Ireland, receives the waters of Black Stream and many other rivulets in that T. Its waters are conducted through Halifax and Inverness by several lakes and connecting channels into the R. Clyde.—*L. Tsiagomi*, v. KIGUAGOMI.—*L. Tsiagomishish*, v. KIGUAGOMISHISH.—*L. Wayagamack*, G. and L., v. BASTONAI, R.—*White Fish Lake*, N. W. of the R. aux Lièvres, empties itself into that R. by a small stream falling into it a little below L. des Sables.—*L. William*, in the T. of Halifax, discharges itself through L. Lomond into the R. Clyde. Another in Chatham Gore, discharges itself by a small stream into Lake St. John.—*L. Young*, in the co. of Saguenay, near the R. Baddeley, is a small lake about 660 yards long and about 220 wide.

LAMARTINIÈRE, fief, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded S. W. by Lauzon; N. E. by Montapeine; in the rear by the T. of Buckland; in front by the

St. Lawrence.—In breadth only 32 arpents, but 6 leagues in depth. Granted, Aug. 5, 1692, to Sieur de la Martinière and is now the property of — Reid, Esq. of Montreal.—The soil is nearly similar to that of Lauzon and is in a forward state of cultivation, two-thirds of it being settled upon. It is well watered by the river Boyer and some inferior runs of water. On the Boyer is a corn-mill.

Titte.—"Concession du 5me Août, 1692, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de la Martinière, de l'espace de terre qui se pourra trouver, si aucun il y a non-concédé, entre la Seigneurie de Lauzon et celle de Mont-a-peine, ou le fief du Sieur Vitré, sur la profondeur semblable à la Seigneurie de Lauzon, si personne n'en est propriétaire.—N. B. Ce fief sur les lieux a trente-deux arpens de front."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 7.

LANAUDIÈRE (S.), v. MASKINONGE.

LANORAYE and DAUTRE with their augmentation. These two fiefs form only one seigniorly, which lies in the co. of Berthier, and is bounded N. E. by the S. of Berthier; S. W. by Lavaltrie; in the rear by D'Aillebout and De Ramzay; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Lanoraye is 2 l. broad and 2 deep and was granted, April 7, 1688, to Sieur de la Noraye. Dautré was granted in two portions; the W. part, $\frac{1}{2}$ league broad by two leagues deep, to Sieur Jean Bourdon, Dec. 1st, 1637; the E. part, of the same size, Apr. 16, 1647, to Sieur Jean Bourdon also. The augmentation, under the title of Derrière Dautré and Lanoraye, being the breadth of the two former (three leagues) and extending to the Rivière L'Assomption, about 4 leagues, was granted, 4th July, 1739, to Sieur Jean Baptiste Neveu. The whole is now the property of the Hon. Ross Cuthbert.—The extensive tract included in these grants contains a vast quantity of excellent arable land, that lies in general pretty level. The soil is various, in the front a light reddish earth with some clay, and towards the rear it grows stronger by the mixture of different loams and becomes a strong, rich, black earth.—The timber embraces almost every variety, with much of a superior quality and some very good oak and pine.—It is conveniently watered on the S. W. side by the rivers St. Joseph, St. John, and the little Lake Cromer; a little westward of the St. John is another small lake connected with that river by a short canal that always ensures to it a permanent stream. The rivers La Chaloupe and Bayonne cross the N. E. side into Berthier, and turn several

good corn and saw mills.—In the rear, towards the *n.* L'Assomption, is an eminence called Castle Hill, commanding a diversified and beautiful prospect over the surrounding country.—In this S. cultivation is in a very advanced state, about two-thirds being thickly settled, of which the parish of St. Elizabeth in the rear, the banks of the St. Lawrence, the coteau St. Martin and that of Ste. Emily are perhaps the most flourishing. There is no village; but good houses, with substantial and extensive farm-buildings, are dispersed over it in all

parts.—Some of the concessions were granted prior to 1759, on the usual seigniorial terms.—Some of the unconceded lands are good, but the greater part are of bad quality, and there is no road leading to them.—In this S. are many persons desirous of making new settlements.—In the *Parish of Ste. Elizabeth* the extent of ungranted lands is supposed to be equal to 50 farms, without a road and unsurveyed. The lands granted under French tenure are held at 4 livres per arpent.

Statistics of the parishes of St. Joseph and Ste. Elizabeth.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Cures.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
											Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	wine.
St. Joseph	1253	1	1	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	10400	15600	1500	22500	3000	200	310	750	100	800	2600	750
St. Elizabeth	4371	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	23900	33000	3001	32000	6005	100	615	1751	520	3200	9600	2400
	5624	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	34300	48600	4501	54500	9005	300	925	2501	620	4000	12200	3150

Titles.—Partie ouest de Dautré.—"Concession du 1er Décembre, 1637, faite par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, du fief *Dautré*, contenant une demi lieue de terre; à prendre sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, sur deux lieues de profondeur en avant dans les terres; à prendre en lieu non-concédé."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 435.

Partie est de Dautré.—"Concession du 16me Avril, 1647, par la Compagnie, au Sieur *Jean Bourdon*, d'une demi lieue de terre, à prendre le long du grand fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Nord, entre le Cap *L'Assomption* et les *Trois Rivières*, à l'endroit où le dit Sieur *Bourdon* habitue, suivant pareille concession à lui ci-devant faite, en 1637, et de proche en proche icelle, sur pareille profondeur, revenant l'une et l'autre à une lieue de front sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 437.

La Noraye.—"Concession du 7me Avril, 1688, faite par *Jacques de Brisay*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, au Sieur de *La Noraye*, de l'étendue de terre de deux lieues de front, sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, et deux lieues de profondeur; à prendre entre les terres du Sieur *Dautré* et celles du Sieur de *Lavaltrie* tirant vers *Mont-réal*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 16.

Derrière Dautré et La Noraye.—"Concession du 4me Juillet, 1739, faite par *Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois*, Gouverneur, et *Gilles Hocquart*, Intendant, au Sieur *Jean Baptiste Neveu*, d'un terrain non-concédé, à prendre depuis la ligne qui borne la profondeur des fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré*, jusqu'à la rivière de *L'Assomption*, et dans la même étendue en largeur que celle des dits fiefs; c'est-à-dire, bornée du côté du Sud-Ouest par la ligne qui sépare la Seigneurie de *Lavaltrie*, et du côté du Nord-Est par une ligne parallèle, tenant aux prolongations de la Seigneurie d'*Antaya*; lequel terrain ne fera avec chacun des dits fiefs de *La Noraye* et *Dautré* qu'une seule et même Seigneurie."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 8, folio 29.

LAPRAIRIE, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded *n. w.* by the St. Lawrence; *s. e.* by

the township of Sherrington, and part of the barony of Longueuil; *n. e.* by the co. of Chambly; and *s. w.* by the S. of Beauharnois; and comprehends the seigniories of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, Sault Saint Louis, La Salle and Chateauguay, and the isles in the St. Lawrence, nearest to the county, and either wholly or in part opposite. Its length is $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles and its breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$, containing 238 sq. miles; its centre is in lat. $45^{\circ} 19' 36''$ *n.*, long. $73^{\circ} 36' 30''$ *w.* This county sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at St. Constant.—The soil is equal, if not superior, to any in the province, as is sufficiently proved by its population and produce. The surface, generally, is low and level, exhibiting a great extent of pasture and meadow land. It is watered by numerous rivers and streams, whose borders present lands calculated to support flourishing settlements; the chief rivers are the Chateauguay, La Tortue, St. Regis, St. Cloud, St. Lambert and part of the Montreal.—It contains 5 parishes and the villages of Coghawaga, Laprairie, and others of minor extent; all of which add to the beauty and prosperity of the county.—Of the numerous roads which traverse this county the main route or stage road from the *v.* of Laprairie to St. John's is the most deserving of notice.

LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE.

Statistics.

Population 16,621	Saw-mills . 4	Distilleries . 1
Churches, R. C. 5	Carding-mills 3	Just. of Peace 5
Curés . 5	Fulling-mills 3	Medical men 2
Presbyteries 5	Tanneries . 2	Notaries . 3
Convents 2	Potteries . 2	Shopkeepers 17
Schools . 3	Potasheries . 4	Taverns . 22
Villages . 3	Pearlasheries 3	Artisans . 75
Corn-mills . 7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	151,800	Peas .	58,260	Mxd grain	4,910
Oats	111,600	Rye	21,900	Maple sug.	
Barley	9,900	Buck wht.	1,000	cwts.	1,054
Potatoes	153,500	Ind. corn	20,910	Hay, tons	54,567

Live Stock.

Horses . 5,963	Cows . 12,329	Swine . 9,639
Oxen . 6,902	Sheep . 40,369	

LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE, seignior, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded N. E. by Longueuil; s. w. by Sault St. Louis; in the rear by the barony of Longueuil; in front by the St. Lawrence—2 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, 1st April, 1647, to the order of Jesuits, whose possessions were once so large and valuable in this province. On the demise of the last of the order settled in Canada, it devolved to the crown, to whom it now belongs.—This grant is a fine level of rich soil, with some of the best pasture and meadow lands in the whole district, always yielding most abundant crops of good hay. The arable part is also of a superior class, upon which the harvests, generally speaking, exceed a medium produce. In Côte St. Catherine there is an extensive bed of limestone. The ranges of concessions contain about 300 lots of the usual dimensions, in general settled and in a very favourable state of cultivation, almost entirely cleared of wood, and possessing very little timber of good dimensions. Numerous rivulets cross this S. in every direction, and it is watered by the three rivers La Tortue, St. Lambert and La Rivière du Portage, all of which traverse it diagonally from s. w. to N. E., and have bridges over them; neither of them is navigable for boats to a greater distance than half a league from its mouth, and that only during the spring freshes; they afford, however, always sufficient water to work several corn and saw mills. There is a bridge at Mouillepiéd which separates the parishes of Laprairie and Longueuil.

The position of this S. is extremely favourable on account of the numerous roads that pass through it in several directions, and particularly from

being the point where an established ferry from Montreal communicates with the main road leading to St. John's, and thence by Lake Champlain into the American States: the general route for travellers between the capital of Lower Canada and the city of New York. In the point of view before alluded to, viz. encouraging the transit of produce from the countries bordering on the frontiers to the ports of the St. Lawrence, the seigniories adjoining this line of communication are most eligibly situated; and if measures having that object in contemplation should be encouraged, they would indubitably attain some eminence in commercial importance. These objects have attracted the attention of the colonial legislature, and during the last year commissioners were appointed to manage and superintend the expenditure of two thousand pounds currency, appropriated by a provincial act of the 10th George IV. to be employed in repairing and improving the road between St. John's and Laprairie; but considering the inadequacy of that sum to repair the road in its whole extent, it ought to be applied in repairing the parts in the worst state and those that are at the charge of the public, called by-roads (*chemins de montée et de descente*), which are not front roads. The sum so voted is notoriously insufficient to make that road solid, hard and of permanent utility. The length of the road from Laprairie to St. John's is six leagues; and about 180 arpents are by-roads at the charge of inhabitants residing in a distance of one to five leagues; these by-roads are no more than 15 to 25 ft. wide, not being front roads.—There is another part of about 80 arpents, called *Chemin de la Savanne*, which, though a front road, is not more than 18 to 24 ft. in width, and is edged on each side by water-courses of 7 to 8 ft. in width by 4 to 5 ft. in depth, which renders it dangerous to travellers, especially in very dark nights; and it is almost impossible, or at least it would be very expensive, to widen it, on account of those water-courses on each side, unless such ditches were filled up, and new ones opened at a greater distance from the road, for the water-courses undermine the road every year, and make it narrower. The sum of 2000l. currency will scarcely suffice to make partial repairs in the parts that are in the worst state, and which repairs cannot be of any durability on account of the remoteness of the residence

of the persons bound to keep them in good order, the great traffic on the road, and the quality of the soil. To render the road of permanent utility and durability, it should be macadamized from end to end, widened at some places and turned in its direction at other places, which would cost at least 15,000*l.*; or it should be converted into a turnpike road, either at the expense of the province, or by granting that privilege to private individuals; otherwise it will ever be bad and dangerous; for there is not in the province a road more frequented by carriages and travellers, and at the same time more necessary. As long as this road is to be kept up by the inhabitants, it will be bad and dangerous.—The *N.* and *E.* parts of the *parish of St. Phillip* are in this *S.*, the *w.* part is in *La Salle*, the *s.* part is in the *r.* of *Sherrington*. The lands or farms in this parish, conceded prior to 1759, were each 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, and at first were charged with the payment of two-thirds of a quart of wheat and a sol *tournois* per arpent, or 1½ bushel of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols, old currency, for a farm of 90 superficial arpents: afterwards the rates were a quart of wheat and 1 sol *tournois* per arpent, or 2½ bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols *tournois* for a farm of 90 arpents. The quit rent was in proportion to the extent of the farms. In *Laprairie*, 30 sols were exacted for the privilege of turning cattle on the common called the *Commune de Laprairie de la Madeleine*. There are two roads, *St. Phillip* and *St. Barthélémy*, which communicate with the townships. Many persons in this parish are desirous and able to form new settlements, but the parts of the parish that lie in the seigniories are already conceded, and these persons object to settle in the townships. In the *Parish of Laprairie*, or *La Pinière*, all the lands were conceded prior to 1759, with the exception of two concessions, one of which, *La Pinière*, forms part of the line *s. s. w.* of the *B.* of *Longueuil*, and the other, *l'Ange Gardien*, belonging to the *S.* of *Laprairie*. The usual size of the farms was 3 arpents by 30, with the exception of some continuations whose depths were irregular; the usual rent was a capon, valued at 20 sols, for each front arpent by 30, and 2½ bushels of wheat for every 90 square arpents. Many persons in this *p.* would make new settlements if there were any non-conceded lands very

near them, but a few only leave the parish to settle in the townships.—In this parish and in front of the seigniorie is the *Village of La Nativité de Notre Dame, or Laprairie*, formerly called *Fort de la Prairie*, from having once had a rude defence, honoured with that name, thrown up to protect its few inhabitants from the surprises or open attacks of the five native tribes of *Iroquois*, who possessed the country in its vicinity. Such posts were established at many places in the early periods of the colony, while the *Indians* remained sufficiently powerful to resist and often repel the encroachments of the settlers, although at present none of them retain a vestige of their ancient form, and very few even the name by which they were originally known. *Laprairie* is now a flourishing handsome village of 200 well-built houses; some of them are two stories high and built with stone, in a very good style and covered with tin, giving an air of neatness and respectability to the whole. This village has the advantage of any other in the province in trade and population; its streets are more defined and its buildings more contiguous. Tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers are to be seen in every direction, and all appear to be thriving. The constant arrival and departure of steam-boats and stages contribute to enliven the place and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene. Here is a catholic church and also a convent of the sisters of *Notre Dame*, missionaries from the community formerly founded at *Montreal* by *Madame Bourgeois*, where all the necessary and some ornamental branches of female education are conducted upon a very good system with a success highly creditable. This village is the principal thoroughfare between *Montreal* and *St. John's* and the landing-place for the northern trade of *Lake Champlain*. Its population is about 1800, including about 30 artisans, 2 notaries, 4 merchants and 4 justices of peace. This *v.* is distant from

	Leagues.
The churches of <i>Blairfindie</i> and <i>Chambly</i>	5
The presbytery of <i>St. Luc</i> , and the little hill des <i>Hêtres</i>	4
The churches of <i>Longueuil</i> and <i>Sault St. Louis</i>	3
The churches of <i>St. Phillip</i> and <i>St. Constant</i>	2
<i>Montreal</i>	2½

—*Isles Fouquet* and *Bouquet* with *Islettes aux Jones*, lying in the *St. Lawrence* opposite, were given to the *Jesuits* along with this seigniorie, April 1, 1647.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curé.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufact.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Parlasheries.	Breweries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Keel boats.
Laprairie .	3068	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	9	35	2
St. Philip	4075	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	10	.
	7143	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	10	14	45	2

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural produce.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Laprairie .	20800	16800	2000	37000	4160	100	2010	1000	700	1665	3996	999
St. Philip	31200	19800	4000	60100	19000	8000	5900	1750	2200	3268	9010	2800
	55000	36600	6000	67100	23160	8100	7910	2750	2900	4933	13006	3799

Title.—"Concession du 1er Avril, 1647, faite par le Sieur de Lauzon aux révérends pères Jésuites, de deux lieues de terre le long du fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis l'isle *Ste. Hélène* jusqu'à un quart de lieue au delà d'une prairie dite de la *Madeleine*, vis-à-vis des isles qui sont proches du Sault de l'isle de *Montréal*, espace qui contient environ deux lieues le long de la dite rivière *St. Laurent*, sur quatre lieues de profondeur dans les terres, tirant vers le Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 125.

LARGE, ISLE DU (F.), in the *St. Lawrence*, off the *S. of Ste. Anne* in the co. of *Champlain*. These isles lying at the mouth of the *R. Ste. Anne* were granted, Apr. 6, 1697, to the widow of *Sieur de Lanaudière*.

Title.—"Concession du 6me Avril, 1697, faite par *Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac*, Gouverneur, et *Jean Bochart*, Intendant, à la veuve du *Sieur de Lanaudière* des isles qui se trouvent devant sa terre de *Sté. Anne*, et à l'entrée de la rivière et entr' autres celle où est son moulin, appelée l'*Isle du Large*."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 12.

LA SALLE, seigniory, in the co. of *Laprairie*, consists of two portions of land adjoining the rear boundaries of *Chateauguay* and *Sault St. Louis*, enclosed between the lateral lines of *Beauharnois* or *Villechauve* and *Laprairie de la Madeleine*; both pieces extend $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in depth, bounded in the rear by the *r. of Sherrington*.—Granted, Apr. 20th, 1750, to *Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville*, and is now the property of *Ambroise Sanguinet, esq.*—Very little difference is perceptible between this *S.* and that of *Chateauguay* and the lower part of *Sault St. Louis*, with respect to the quality of the land. The river *La Tortue*, *La Petite Rivière* and *Ruisseau St. Jacques* run through both divisions of the *S.*—The road called

the *Black Cattle Road* is only a winter road for timber-carriages, and it is impossible for any wheel carriage to pass on it in the spring, not even over that part which lies in this *S.* If this road was put into proper repair, it would not only materially benefit the adjacent farms, but prove generally useful.—The church of the *Parish of St. Constant* is near the *r. La Tortue* in the *N. E.* division of this *S.* At least one-half of the lands of this parish were conceded before 1759 on the following terms, viz. each farm, measuring 3 arpents by 30 or thereabouts, was rented at 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or at most 2 bushels of wheat, with 40, 50, 60, or 80 sols *tournois*, according to the length, breadth or even the situation of the conceded lands. Many inhabitants of the parish are desirous and able to erect new settlements, provided they could obtain lands near their relatives and friends or not far distant from them; the greater part of these young persons, instead of travelling in the spring to other countries, and living during the winter like vagabonds, spending the produce of their travels at public-houses in default of better occupation, would prefer taking farms in the seigniories and would zealously attach themselves to the cultivation of their lands; and there are certainly excellent lands fit for the purpose in the vicinity, for the *S. of Beauharnois* and the townships of *Godmanchester*, *Hinchinbrooke*, *Hemmingford* and *Sherrington* do not yield in quality of soil to any other places in the district.

More than 100 families belonging to this parish have settled in the *r. of Sherrington*,

holding lands on conditions similar to seigniorial tenure.

Title.—"Concession du 20me Avril, 1750, faite par le Marquis de la Jonquière, Gouverneur, et François Bigot, Intendant, au Sieur Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville, d'un terrain non concédé, situé au bout des profondeurs des Seigneuries du Sault St. Louis et Chateauguay, et qui se trouve enclavé entre la Seigneurie de Villechauve et celle de la Prairie de la Madeleine, sur une lieue et demie de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 58.

L'ASSOMPTION, county, in the district of Montreal, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Berthier; S. W. by the co. of Lachenaye; in the rear by the province line; in front by the St. Lawrence. It comprehends the parishes of Saint Sulpice, comprising Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, L'Assomption, and St. Jacques and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey. Its extreme length is 39 miles and its breadth 11, containing 208 square miles; its centre on the St. Lawrence is in lat. 45° 47' N. long. 73° 23' W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at St. Pierre de L'Assomption. This county is abundantly watered by the River L'Assomption and its numerous branches. The surface is level except in the township of Rawdon.

Statistics.

Population 10,146	Carding-mills 4	Just. of Peace 2
Churches, R. C. 3	Fulling-mills 2	Medical men 2
Curés . 3	Tanneries . 1	Notaries . 2
Presbyteries . 3	Potteries . 1	Shopkeepers 13
Schools . 7	Potasheries 15	Taverns . 21
Villages . 2	Pearlasheries 7	Artisans . 54
Corn-mills . 4	Breweries . 1	Keel-boats . 3
Saw-mills . 5	Distilleries . 1	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat .	56,780	Peas .	15,335	Mixed grain	5,200
Oats .	39,330	Rye .	3,000	Maple sugar,	
Barley .	1,117	Buck wheat	500		cwts. 362
Potatoes	161,000	Indian corn	5,600	Hay, tons,	25,900

Live Stock.

Horses .	3,643	Cows .	7,961	Swine .	9,739
Oxen .	4,160	Sheep .	22,485		

L'ASSOMPTION, river, is supposed to rise in a large lake in the unconceded lands far beyond any actual settlement and 200 miles from its mouth; it may be called a large river, and after bounding the augmentation to Lanoraye and intersecting the augmentation to Lavaltrie, where it is broad and shallow, it traverses the parish of St. Pierre in the S. of St. Sulpice in a serpentine direction nearly from N. to S., and after severing

an angle of the S. of L'Assomption, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny, and where the united waters of the rivers Jesus and Des Prairies enter the St. Lawrence. The R. L'Assomption runs through much rough and mountainous country, and is navigable for bateaux to a considerable distance, and much timber is sent down it to the Quebec market in the spring. Its breadth at the village of L'Assomption is about 500 ft. and it is so far navigable for crafts at certain periods; but as its current is obstructed by many battures, the navigation is difficult. This R. abounds with fish.

L'ASSOMPTION, seigniory, in the co. of Lachenaye, is bounded N. E. by St. Sulpice; S. W. by the S. of Lachenaye; in the rear by Kilkenny and Rawdon; in front by the St. Lawrence. It formerly formed part of the land granted, 16th April, 1647, to Pierre Legardeur (*vide* the Title of Lachenaye); it now belongs to the heirs of the late P. R. de St. Ours, Esq., except a small portion which is the property of General Christie Burton. This fief possesses many local advantages, and a variety of soil favourable to cultivation. In the rear the land is higher than in the front, consisting chiefly of a yellow loam, mixed in some places with sand, which when tilled is very fertile, but still perhaps something inferior to the lower parts, where there are many exceedingly fine tracts. Very few grants exceed this property in the proportion of cultivated land, four-fifths being cleared and well settled; the number of farms conceded is 929, equal to 4173 arpents; 300 lots are in woodland. The most improved settlements are those situated on the banks of the two large rivers. On the uplands, birch, beech and maple are found in great perfection, with some pine of a good growth; but in the valleys the wood is inferior.—The principal rivers by which this S. is abundantly watered are the L'Assomption, the Achigan and the St. Esprit; the upper part is intersected by some smaller streams that contribute greatly to its fertility, and are no less ornamental. The L'Assomption and Achigan may be called large rivers, but neither of them is navigable, although both are made use of to convey the timber felled in the upper parts of the adjacent seigniories and townships. The Achigan turns 2 corn-mills and 1 saw-mill.—The *Parish of St. Esprit* is in the rear of the fief. The first settlement is on the N. branch of the R. St. Esprit

and encroaches on the patented lands in the neighbouring township; it is about one league N. of the church, with which it communicates by an excellent road. The second settlement is on the N. W. branch of the same river and also encroaches upon the T. of Rawdon, particularly on the crown reserve, No. 2 in the 1st range: the settlers are Canadians who have possessed this tract for many years.—The *Parish of St. Roch* occupies the centre of the fief; its handsome church and a few well-built houses round it are seated on a beautiful and well-chosen spot in a bend of the R. Achigan; this small village contains a good public school, for the establishment of which M. Raizenne, the curé, expended 500*l.* in the space of 10 years, endeavouring, not without success, to prove to his parishioners the advantages of education. Nearly half the lands in this P. are of indifferent quality. There is a mineral water, on the farm of Lévy Martel, which has been known for more than

half a century as only a saline spring; the salt extracted from it is as pure as that of Liverpool; it is said to be medicinal, and many respectable persons, who pretend to have tasted the waters of Saratoga and who have also drank of this spring, declare that there is no difference in the taste: it still increases in reputation.—The *Parish of Repentigny* or *Notre Dame de l'Assomption* is nearly in the shape of a Presq' Isle in the front of the fief; it extends to the S. W. limit of St. Sulpice, and is otherwise bounded by the rivers L'Assomption and St. Lawrence, including the settlers on the N. bank of the former river and Isle Bourdon at its mouth. All the lands in this P. are conceded; those granted before 1759 are charged with the payment of a pint of wheat and 1 sol *argent tournois* per superficial arpent; the front lands are also charged with the payment of a capon for every 20 arpents.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Roch	4036	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	25
St. Ours du Grand	2870	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	5	15
St. Esprit	1632	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10
Repentigny																	
Totals.	8538	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	7	12	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bush.				Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Roch	13000	20750	780	5300	1100	1400	2100	5700	2000
St. Ours du Grand	15000	9300	2500	6900	1795	1430	2150	9040	2650
St. Esprit	8500	4150	307	1905	1876	1500	2300	7000	2050
Repentigny									
Totals.	36500	34200	3587	14105	4771	4330	6550	21740	6700

LA TESSERIE, fief, in the co. of Portneuf, is bounded S. W. by Grondines; N. E. by La Chevrotière or Chavigny; in front by the St. Lawrence.—Half a league in breadth by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Nov. 3, 1672, to D^{emoiselle} de la Tesserie.—The land greatly resembles that of Grondines, although, perhaps, a little better in quality. Three concessions are settled and a fourth conceded.—The rear part is traversed by the

R. Ste. Anne, and on the R. Chevrotière or Tesserie is a corn-mill, 2 stories high, built of stone, having 3 sets of stones; but one pair only can work when the water is slack: the mill is prettily situated in a picturesque valley formed by the course of the river. Captain Carispi lives on the W. bank below the mill and schooners come up nearly to his door.—This fief is in the parish of Deschambault.

Title.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, à D  moiselle de la Tesserie, de la quantit   de terre qui se trouvera entre la concession faite aux pauvres de l'H  pital de Qu  bec, jusqu'   celle de Chavigny, sur pareille profondeur que celle du dit Chavigny."—*R  gistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 35.—*R  gistre Foi et Hommage*.

LA TRINITE (S.), v. Cap St. Michel.

LATUQUE, a small stream or outlet of a lake a few miles N. E. of the post of La Tuque. It runs into the N. Bastonais R.

LA TUQUE (Post), v. St. Maurice, R.

LA VALLIERE, v. Yamaska, S.

LAVALTRIE and its augmentation, seigniori, in the co. of Berthier, is bounded N. E. by Lanoraye and its augmentation; s. w. by St. Sulpice; in the rear by the r. of Kildare; in front by the St. Lawrence.—The original grant consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in breadth and depth, and was made, Oct. 29, 1672, to Sieur de Lavaltrie: the augmentation, of the same breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues in depth, was granted to Sieur Marganne de Lavaltrie, April 21, 1734. Both grants remain in the possession of the heirs of the original grantee.—This is a very valuable property; the land is generally level from the rear to the St. Lawrence, whose banks here are rather low. The quality of the soil varies a little, but the major part is good and productive, and is either a light-grayish earth, a yellowish loam, or clay mixed with sand; nearly the whole is under culture, and yields ample crops under a system of husbandry in several respects creditable to the farmers. Wheat and grain form the chief part of the disposable produce of this tract, and good hay in great abundance is made from some very extensive and excellent ranges of meadow land. The r. L'Assomption winds its broad but shallow stream through the upper part of the seigniori, and the lower portion is watered by the rivulets Point du Jour and St. Antoine and the little river St. John, which turns a corn and saw mill near the St. Lawrence into which it falls.—The original grant forms the parish of St. Antoine de Lavaltrie. The 2nd grant or augmentation forms the parish of St. Paul de Lavaltrie, and the church and the chapel are in the concession s. of the rivulet St. Pierre, over which is a bridge, near the church, communicating with a little village, from which a good road leads to the Village of Industry. This seigniori contains 16 ranges of concessions, divided into 746 lots, and about 32,000 acres are under

good cultivation. Houses are spread among the concessions, and thickly placed by the sides of the roads that lead along the St. Lawrence; the presbyterian church, the parsonage, a chapel, the manor-house, with a few others, are situated a little E. of the r. St. John, and at no great distance from the wood of Lavaltrie; which, even in Canada, is worthy of notice for its fine, lofty and well-grown timber-trees of various kinds.—The main road from Quebec to Montreal passes through this wood and along the St. Lawrence, presenting for several miles a succession of beautiful and romantic scenery. Besides the main road, there are several that lead into the populous seigniories on each side, which are intersected by others running at right angles into Kildare, and opening a most convenient and easy intercourse with the neighbouring townships. The rear boundary line of this seigniori had not, until the year 1811, been accurately measured; when it was discovered, that in addition to its proper depth of four leagues, there was still a space of about a mile in breadth between it and Kildare, which had always been supposed to form part of the grant, and many persons had settled thereon with titles from the seignior of Lavaltrie; this extra space is very well cultivated and has a church with a great many houses, which were built under the belief which all the parties entertained that they were within the just limits of the grant: under these circumstances a compromise was made, and an order passed the governor and council, in 1812, to grant the cultivated part to the present proprietors of the seigniori, and to reserve the remainder for the use of the protestant clergy and future disposal of the government.—The *Village of Lavaltrie* is in the p. of St. Antoine, and is seated at the foot of a small declivity on the verge of the bank of the St. Lawrence, which is at that place very low.—From the appearance of the settlements in the vicinity the inhabitants appear to be in easy circumstances.—In the *Parish of St. Paul* all the lands are conceded and surveyed, but none of them were conceded prior to 1759. The roads in this parish are very indifferent.—The *Village of Industry*, about 3 m. from the church and village of St. Paul, is prettily seated on the right bank of the r. L'Assomption and near a waterfall, many feet in height, the noise of which is heard at a considerable distance. Only a few years ago the site of this v., before the mills were built, was

covered with forest: there is now much land in cultivation, and 40 houses have been built, besides two fine mansions inhabited by Messrs. Joliette and Leodle, who are the joint proprietors with their brother-in-law, M. de Lanaudière, the seignior of Lavaltrie. It is to the spirit of enterprise evinced by these gentlemen that all the improvements in this place must be attributed; the most curious and the most worthy of the traveller's attention is the mill, which was begun by the proprietors June 1, 1823: it is solidly built with stone, three stories high, 120 ft. long and 45 ft. wide; it contains 3 sets of stones for grinding

wheat, besides others for grinding barley; also conveniences for carding, fulling and sawing, and machinery for raising timber into the mill. The river L'Assomption supplies the mill with water, and, near the mill-head, it is of immense depth; and at the distance of a few feet is a chain of pebbles, scarcely covered with water, forming the fall of the mill, which is thereby most advantageously situated: the mill-dam is remarkable for its size, construction and solidity.—In front of the S. are the two Isles de Lavaltrie, appendages to the grant.

Statistics of the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carting-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Potteries.	Potasheries.	Pearlasheries.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
St. Paul . .	2563	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	1	2	3	6	70
St. Antoine	1033	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	3	11
	3596	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	9	81

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Ind. Corn.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
St. Paul . .	14292	14012	1780	95	500	5001	20000	1150	180	1380	4600	1380
St. Antoine	15400	10408	4000	100	200	6900	19006	700	775	3750	4200	1050
	29692	24420	5780	195	700	11901	39006	1850	955	5130	8800	2430

Title.—"Concession du 29me Octobre, 1672; faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Lavaltrie d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, bornée d'un côté par les terres appartenantes au Seminaire de Montréal, et de l'autre par celles non-concédées; par devant par le dit fleuve et par derrière par les terres non-concédées, avec les deux islets qui sont devant la dite quantité de terre, et la rivière St. Jean comprise."—*Réregistre d'Intendance, No. 1, folio 6.*

Augmentation.—"Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Marganne de Lavaltrie, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre le dit front au bout de la profondeur et limite de la lieue et demie de profondeur du fief de Lavaltrie; pour être la dite prolongation en profondeur unie et jointe au fief de Lavaltrie, et ne faire qu'une même Seigneurie, laquelle, par ce moyen, se trouvera être d'une lieue et demie de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Réregistre d'Intendance, No. 7, folio 24.*

LAUZON, seigniory, forming the co. of Dorchester, is bounded N. E. by La Martinière; s. w. by Tilly, Gaspé and St. Giles; in the rear by St. Etienne and Jolliet.—61. in breadth by 6 in depth.

Granted Jan. 15th, 1636, to M. Simon Lemaitre. —The soil throughout this extensive property, which contains the whole co. of Dorchester, is generally of a superior description; it includes almost every variety, but a rich lightish loam predominates, and, in situations lying rather low, a fine dark mould. In the front but little timber remains; in the interior and towards the rear some oak and beech, maple, birch and pine in great plenty; of the inferior sorts, cedar, hemlock and spruce are very abundant.—It is watered by the rivers Chaudière, Beaurivage, Etchemin, Boyer, and by several other inferior rivers and streams. The Chaudière and Etchemin traverse the S. s. e. and the Beaurivage s. w. Neither is navigable for boats or even canoes to any distance, on account of the great number of falls and rapids: their banks, but most particularly those of the Chaudière, are lofty and steep, presenting in many places almost

the soil is generally of excellent quality, fit for the growth of all kinds of grain, flax, hemp, &c.—This T. is well stocked with various timber, as beech, birch, maple, basswood, elm, ash, ironwood, spruce fir and hemlock.—It is very well watered by the Becancour, which divides itself into several branches, and by many small streams.—In the last few years cultivation has made considerable progress, and the settlements have increased, particularly along Craig's Road and in its vicinity. One quarter of the T. was originally granted to Mr. Isaac Todd, but at present that tract belongs to the heirs of Joseph Frobisher, Esq. Several individuals have obtained grants, and George Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, holds 8000 acres by purchase from government, as lands were sold for the purpose of defraying some of the expenses incurred in constructing Craig's Road.—*Ungranted and unlocated* 5,225 acres.

Statistics.

Population . 173 | Saw-mills . . 2

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat .	1,036	Barley .	100
Oats .	400	Potatoes .	5,400
		Peas .	50
		Indian corn	40

Live Stock.

Horses .	8	Cows .	45	Swine .	32
Oxen .	30	Sheep .	30		

LE GOUFFRE (S.), v. GOUFFRE.

LENNOXVILLE (V.), v. ASCOT, T.

LEPAGE and TIBIERGE, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Pachot; S. W. by Lessard; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. and its augmentation appear to have been granted at two different times, with an interval of a few months only: the S. was granted Nov. 14, 1696, and the augmentation on the 7th of May following. The grantees were the same in both instances, viz. the Sieurs Louis Lepage and Gabriel Tibierge. The title to the first grant represents it to extend from Pachot to Lessard, with a depth of one league; the grant of augmentation was for 2 leagues in depth, adjoining the rear of the first grant and extending, on one side, to the grant of Sieur Pachot and on the other to the grant of Sieur Lessard, comprising the breadth of both, *with the isles and islets*, in that extent. As there can be no *isles and islets* in the augmentation, pro-

bably it was granted in lieu of the original concession, particularly as the dates are so nearly coeval. If this idea be correct, the ambiguity will cease and the depth of the S. be easily proved to be 2 leagues from the St. Lawrence and not from the original grant, and its width, *in front*, from Pachot to Lessard, and in the rear from the N. E. line of the former to the S. W. line of the latter. Thus the rear line will run as far back as the first lake in the R. Mitis.

Title.—"Concession du 14me Novembre, 1696, faite aux Sieurs Louis Lepage et Gabriel Tibierge, d'un terrain qui se trouve entre la concession du Sieur Pachot, et celle du Sieur Lessard, située au lieu dit Rimousky, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, sur une lieue de profondeur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 3.

Augmentation.—"Concession du 7me Mai, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Louis Lepage et Gabriel Tibierge, de deux lieues en profondeur, joignant le derrière de la concession à eux déjà accordée, située au lieu dit Rimousky, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur Pachot, et de l'autre à celle du Sieur Lessard, sur toute la largeur d'icelle, avec les isles et islets qui se trouveront dans la dite étendue."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 16.

L'EPINAY, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, lies in the rear of St. Thomas; 3 leagues in breadth by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in depth on an average. Granted, Apr. 7th, 1701, to Sieur de L'Epinay.—The soil is good, being a yellowish loam, or a good black earth; in front the surface is rather irregular, and towards the rear it becomes mountainous. The part adjoining St. Thomas is thickly settled and there cultivation has made considerable advances; but this portion is small compared to the extent of the S. The timber consists of maple, birch and beech in profusion, with some very good pine, besides a great plenty of inferior sorts.—Watered by a few small streams descending from the mountains and running into the Rivière du Sud.—In the rear of this S. are some fine valleys, particularly at the distance of about 8 leagues.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Avril, 1701, faite par Hector de Callière, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de l'Epinay, du peu de terrain qui se trouve entre la Seigneurie de Jean de Paris et celle de la rivière du Sud, près de Québec, lequel terrain se termine en triangle au fleuve St. Laurent, et tient d'un bout aux terres non-cédées, et de l'autre par la pointe au dit fleuve; ensemble que le dit terrain sera borné à la hauteur de la concession du dit Jean de Paris, par une ligne parallèle qui sera tirée Nord-est et Sud-ouest jusqu'à celle de la petite rivière du Sud."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 32.

L'EPINAY or ST. JOSEPH, seigniory, in the co.

of Quebec, joins St. Ignace and is bounded by the r. St. Charles in front and the r. of Stoneham in the rear. Eleven arpents in breadth by four leagues in depth. Granted, on the last day of February, 1626, to Louis Hebert.—The soil is light and sandy, intermixed with clay about the front; proceeding inwards, it changes to a black mould and near the mountains is a good yellow loam. Near the river St. Charles are fine meadows and pastures.

Title.—"Concession du dernier jour de Février, 1626, faite par Mr. le Duc de Vantadour, à Louis Hebert, d'une lieue de terre de front, près de la ville de Québec, sur la rivière St. Charles; sur quatre lieues de profondeur."—*Papier Terrier*, No. 15, folio 75, 3 Février, 1781.—"This fief is said to contain but one quarter of a league in front upon four in depth, by a certificate of examination of the title of Concession; as also by mention in the act of donation of this fief in marriage with Demoiselle Chavigny to Sieur de l'Epinay. N. B. This fief, by actual measurement, only eleven arpents in front."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* 10 à 17, folio 577.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded N. E. by the augmentation to Ashford; s. w. and in the rear by waste lands; in front by the S. of L'Islet.—One league square. Granted, June 30, 1698, to Pierre Lessard, and now belongs to Andrew Stuart, Esq.—This small tract is valuable though uncultivated, and lies on the brow of the ridge of rising grounds extending more or less along the rear of the seigniories fronting the St. Lawrence. Although the surface is broken and uneven, the soil and timber are unexceptionably good; the timber is maple, beech, birch, ash, pine, &c.—It is well watered by a branch of the r. du Sud called Bras St. Nicolas and by minor streams running into it from several small lakes in the S.—Should the road from L'Islet to St. John's be opened it would materially encourage the making of new settlements here and in the adjacent country.

Title.—"Concession du 30me Juin, 1698, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Pierre Lessard, d'une lieue de terre de front, sur pareille profondeur, située sur le fleuve St. Laurent, proche l'Islet St. Jean, au derrière de la Seigneurie de Mademoiselle Dutartre; tenant d'un côté à la terre du Sieur de la Chenaie, et de l'autre à celle de François Bellanger; d'un bout à la Seigneurie de dite Demoiselle Dutartre, et de l'autre aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 23.

LESSARD, seigniory, in the co. of Rimouski, is bounded N. E. by Lepage; s. w. by St. Barnabé; in front by the St. Lawrence.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ league in front

by 2 leagues in depth. Granted, Mar. 8, 1696, to Pierre Lessard.—At *Father Point*, at the N. W. angle of this S., the St. Lawrence pilots reside, in the enjoyment of a competent degree of ease as a reward for the perils they encounter and the responsibility for which they are held.

Title.—"Concession du 8me Mars, 1696, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à Pierre Lessard, d'une lieue et demie de terre de front sur deux lieues de profondeur, située au lieu dit le Bic, le dit front à prendre depuis la pointe aux Peres, appartenant au Sieur René Lepage, à cause d'un échange fait avec le Sieur de la Cardonnière, et continué le dit front au Nord-est en allant le long du fleuve St. Laurent, tant que la dite lieue et demie pourra s'étendre."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 28.

LEVRARD or ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS, seigniory, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded in front by the St. Lawrence; N. E. by the district line between Quebec and Three Rivers; s. w. by the S. of Gentilly: in the rear by the r. of Blandford.—2 leagues in front by 4 in depth. Granted, together with Isle Madame below the Island of Orleans, Apr. 27, 1683, to Sieur Levrard, and is now the property of A. Lanaudière, Esq. and the Honourable F. Baby.—This seigniory is but very little settled, although the soil is fertile and yields good crops of grain. The soil is generally a fine clay mixed with a rich black mould. This S. is plentifully stocked with timber, some of which is of the best description, but much the greater proportion is cut for firewood, which is sent in large quantities to Quebec. It is watered by part of the Rivière du Chêne and some small streams. In the first and second ranges of concessions are a few farms in a very improved state. The church of St. Pierre, the parsonage and a chapel are situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, along which the main road passes.

Statistics.

Population	1,633	Presbyteries	1	Saw-mills	1
Churches, R. C.	1	Corn-mills	1	Artisans	16
Curés	1				

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	8,950	Potatoes	6,000	Rye	100
Oats	4,800	Peas	2,000	Indian corn	15

Live Stock.

Horses	660	Cows	1,320	Swine	650
Oxen	300	Sheep	3,300		

Title.—"Concession du 27me Avril, 1683, faite par les Sieurs Lefebvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et de Mculles, Intendant, au Sieur Levrard, d'une étendue de terre de

deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve *St. Laurent*, du côté du Sud, et généralement tout ce qui se rencontre entre la Seigneurie de *Gentilly* et celle de *Deschailions*, avec les isles et batures qui sont dans le dit fleuve, au-devant du dit espace; aussi l'isle appelée *Madame* située au Sud de l'isle et comté de *St. Laurent*, d'une lieue de tour ou environ."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, Let. B, folio 38. —"Acte du premier Avril, 1751, fixe la profondeur de la Seigneurie qui se trouve entre *Gentilly* et *Deschailions* (*Levrard*) à quatre lieues."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 78.

LIEVRES, aux, river, rises in numerous lakes lying far in the waste lands in the rear of Buckingham and Portland. It is a large, wild and rapid stream, remarkable for the peculiar singularity of its bends and the varieties of its width. Its source is near that of the Gatineau, with which it runs parallel for a considerable space. It traverses Buckingham in a general course from N. to S., winding variously and forming, at intervals, several bays and spacious basins, until it reaches the middle of the first range, where it divides into two principal channels, that of the S. E. running towards the Ottawa, while the other running S. W. disembogues into an extensive pond lying parallel to the Ottawa and extending from lot No. 15 to 22. This pond communicates with the Ottawa through the entrance of the Lièvres, whose width at its juncture with the former is about 5 chains. About 2 miles up the river, and upon the division line between the 1st and 2nd ranges, is a basin nearly circular perfectly accessible by the steam-boat, which plies between Grenville and Hull: for about 4 m. above the basin the rapids impede all navigation, after which, for 30 m., it is navigable for bateaux and the water is very smooth: about 90 m. up this R. is Lake des Sables, at the head of which this R. is still navigable for a great distance to other lakes. The Indians who trade in the back country ascend this R. in canoes. Along the first thirty miles of the aux Lièvres, as far as the Falls de Montagne, there appear to be considerable tracts fit for settlement, but after ascending the ridge which occasions these falls and following the northern waters of the R. upwards of 150 miles, or perhaps about 80 miles in a direct line, it appears to be almost entirely what is called a good hunting country, which may be interpreted a very bad settling country, being rocky, swampy and hilly, with but little good soil which is confined to the valleys here and there. The hills frequently rise abruptly to a height of

400 or 500 feet above the general level, and there are abundance of small lakes well stocked with the finest trout.—The banks of this R. are elevated and afford many very excellent mill-sites, besides those in the 4th range of Buckingham, where the mills of Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Bigalow are erected.—This R. is well stocked with fish.

LINGWICK, township, in the co. of Megantic, is bounded N. E. and in front by the unsurveyed townships of Stratford and Hampden; S. W. and in the rear by Bury and Weedon.—This tract is very similar in quality to the level district of Dudswell: the timber is also of nearly the same description.—Watered by several streams of tolerable size that run into the St. Francis. The W. half has been surveyed and granted to divers individuals.

LINCTOT (F.), v. DUTORD, F.

L'ISLE, de, river, rises in the T. of Roxborough, in Upper Canada, and, traversing the T. of Kenyon, enters the lower province at the S. W. angle of the T. of Newton, and running for some distance near its S. boundary traverses the location of Lt.-col. de Longueuil; then intersecting the N. angle of New Longueuil it enters the S. of Soulangue and falls into the St. Lawrence at Côteau du Lac a little below Lake St. Peter.

L'ISLE DE LA FOURCHE, v. NICOLET, S.

L'ISLET, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the co. of Kamouraska; S. W. by a line parallel thereto running from the W. angle of the S. of the river du Sud, prolonged to the S. boundary of the province; N. W. by the St. Lawrence, together with all the islands in the St. Lawrence nearest to the county, and in the whole or in part fronting it; and S. E. by the S. boundary of the province.—It comprises the seigniories of St. Roch des Aulnets, Reaume, St. Jean Port Joli, Islet, Lessard, Bonsecours, Vincelot and its aug., Cap St. Ignace, Gagnier, Ste. Claire, Rivière du Sud and Lepinay.—Its extreme length is 82 miles and its breadth $37\frac{1}{2}$, containing 3034 square miles; its centre is in lat. $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. long. $69^{\circ} 52'$ W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament and the place of election is at L'Islet.—The surface of this county is uneven and mountainous, being traversed by detached rocky ridges which appear from the St. Lawrence like a continued range of mountains, presenting a background to handsome and flourishing settlements. The scenery in many places is varied and inte-

resting. The county is abundantly watered by rivers and several beautiful lakes; the principal rivers are the Rivière du Sud and its various branches, the Trois Saumons, Port Joli and Rivière Ferré, all of which descend to the St. Lawrence. In the rear it is most beautifully watered by the r. St. John and its large and wide spreading branches: this river runs an average course of about 50 miles from the St. Lawrence in a parallel direction towards the N. E.; the land on its borders and in its vicinity is of good quality and fit for settlement. Although this county appears mountainous it presents many tracts of good arable land. The houses and cultivated farms in the front grants, particularly on the shore of the St. Lawrence, are remarkable for handsome villages and churches, which considerably heighten the beauty of the scenery: the most conspicuous is the village of St. Thomas in the S. of Rivière du Sud, which, from its size, the elegance and magnitude of its conspicuously situated church, its handsome houses and edifices, and the bridges, called the Regent and the Prevost, over the du Sud and the Bras St. Nicolas, deserves the particular admiration of the traveller. The population consists of French Canadians.

Statistics.

Population 12,777	Saw-mills . 29	Taverns . 25
Churches, R. C. 6	Carding-mills 3	Artisans . 107
Curés . 5	Fulling-mills 2	Ship yards . 2
Presbyteries 6	Tanneries . 2	River craft 12
Schools . 5	Medical men 4	Tonnage . 193
Villages . 3	Notaries . 11	Keel boats 30
Corn-mills . 6	Shopkeepers 37	

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.
Wheat	93,806	Indian corn 4,550	Maple sugar 982
Oats . 73,500		Mixed grain 6,568	Flax . 343
Barley . 5,714		Buck wheat 2,100	Butter . 3,965
Peas . 15,824		Potatoes 247,137	Hay, tons 41,033
Rye . 8,669			

Live Stock.

Horses . 3,201	Cows . 7,855	Swine . 9,990
Oxen . 2,910	Sheep . 30,805	

L'ISLET, seigniory, in the co. of L'Islet, is bounded by the St. Lawrence in front; by Lessard in the rear, and lies between Bonsecours and St. Jean Port Joli.—One league in breadth by two in depth; granted May 17th, 1677, to Demoiselle Gènevieve Couillard.—The front is low, but receding from the river towards the mountains the land rises gradually; the soil in general is good, producing grain of all kinds; in the rear it is a

light-coloured loam that continues up to the high lands. About one-third is under occupation and is tolerably managed and thickly inhabited.—Watered by a continuation of the Bras St. Nicholas and by several small runs of water.—Beech, birch and maple are the prevailing kinds of timber, but there is likewise some pine of very good growth.—The church and parsonage-house are close to the St. Lawrence, near a point of land on which is placed the telegraph station, No 7. At high water this point is completely insulated, from which circumstance it derives its name of Islet de St. Jean.—This S. is divided into 4 ranges of concessions; the 1st and 2nd are settled, and the 3rd and part of the 4th are fit for settlement. Almost all the land in the 3rd and 4th ranges belongs to proprietors of land along the St. Lawrence, who thence derive their fire-wood, which circumstance in some degree prevents the settlement of those ranges. In consequence of there being no other lands to concede, many of the youths desirous of settling quit the seigniory.

Title.—"Concession du 17me Mai, 1677, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, à Demoiselle Gènevieve Couillard, d'une lieue de terre de front le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis les deux lieues promises à Noël Langlois, en remontant le dit fleuve, vers celle qui appartient à la Demoiselle Amiot, avec deux lieues de profondeur, ensemble un islet étant dans le fleuve, au devant de la dite lieue de front, contenant quatre à cinq arpens ou environ."—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur, Let. B. folio 39.*

L'ISLET, Notre Dame de (V.), v. Bonsécours, S.

L'ISLETTE, rivulet, runs into the R. Saguenay above Ha Ha bay.

LITCHFIELD is a projected township in the co. of Ottawa; it is a triangular tract bounded w. by the R. Ottawa where it forms the island of Grand Calumet. This t. will become a subject of considerable interest on account of the Falls of the Grand Calumet which are in its front.

LITTLE RIVER, in the co. of Bonaventure, falls into the mouth of the Ristigouche. N. E. of this R. and at the head of Ristigouche bay is an Indian village mission, which has a church and is a small fief.

LITTLE VILLAGE, v. Notre Dame des Anges, S.

LIVAUDIERE or DESCHENAUX, in the co. of Bellechasse, is bounded in front by Vincennes; N. E. by the augmentation to Beaumont; S. W. by Mont-à-Peine; in the rear by St Gervais,—

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a league in front by 3 leagues in depth. Granted, Sept. 20, 1734, to Sieur Pean de Livaudière.—Upwards of one-third of this tract is in a very high state of cultivation. The soil, rich and fertile, produces large crops of grain, &c.; the surface is somewhat uneven, but not to such a degree as to cause serious impediments to agriculture, except near the rear boundaries where the elevation is abrupt. There is a great quantity of beech, birch and maple; from the latter, considerable quantities of sugar are made every year.—All the lands are conceded and the farms are 4 arpents in front, but the grantees pay for only 3 because they are not 40 arpents in depth, and the rent is 40 sols per front arpent and 1 sol for quit-rent. This S. is well watered by the river Boyer, each side of which presents some of the best cultivated land in the different concessions: towards Vincennes are also many specimens of very good husbandry. Roads, generally kept in thorough repair, pass through the S. to the main road on the river Etchemin.—*The Parish of St. Charles* is bounded by the 2nd concession of Beaumont; s. e. by an arm of the R. du Sud; n. e. by St. Michel; s. w. by Lauzon. All the lands are under cultivation, and those parts that lie in Beaumont, Livaudière and Martinière are supposed to have been conceded, at least the greater part, before 1759. The extent of each farm is 3 arpents in front by 40 in depth, paying 1 sol quit-rent and the annual rent of 2 or 3 livres, *argent tournois*, for each arpent, with an obligation of grinding their corn at the seigniorial mill, and a reservation of timber materials for works of public utility, such as churches, presbyteries, and manor-house, also the right of *retraite* and the obligation *de tenir feu et lieu dans l'an et jour*; a breach of covenant occasions the forfeiture of the land. The church and parsonage are on the n. w. bank of the Boyer.

Statistics of the Parish of St. Charles.

Population . . . 2,°86 | Churches, R. C. . . . 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	11,400	Potatoes	40,000	Rye	520
Oats	21,600	Peas	2,080	Hay, tons	18,000
Barley	260				

Live Stock.

Horses	800	Cows	1,600	Swine	4,500
Oxen	800	Sheep	4,800		

Title.—“Concession du 20me Septembre, 1734, faite par le Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, au Sieur Pean de Livaudière, de trois quarts de lieue de front ou environ, sur trois lieues de

profondeur; bornée par devant au bout de la profondeur de la Seigneurie de Vincennes, d'un côté au Nord-est à la ligne de la Seigneurie de Beaumont, d'autre côté au Sud-ouest à la Seigneurie de Mont-à-peine, et par derrière aux terres non concédées, pour la présente concession ne faire néanmoins qu'une seule et même seigneurie avec la moitié de celle de la *Durantaie* dont le dit Sieur Pean est propriétaire.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 9, folio 25.

LOCHABER and GORE or augmentation, sometimes called SUFFOLK, in the co. of Ottawa, is bounded N. E. by La Petite Nation; s. w. by Buckingham; in the rear by waste lands; in front by the R. Ottawa.—This T. is equal if not superior in fertility of soil to Hull, Templeton, or Buckingham, and is well timbered. 13,261 acres were granted in 1807, to Archibald M^cMillan and others, emigrants from Scotland; of this portion very little has been cultivated. Along the front, the river forms several deep bays, in which direction the land is so low that it is frequently overflowed; but if the settlements should become more numerous, embankments might be raised to repress the incursion of the waters; this part would then become good meadow, and, at a short distance towards the interior, much of it would be good arable. Proceeding to the rear, the land is broken and rugged up to the ridge of mountains, beyond which there is no part improvable, at least in their vicinity. Much of the timber, both oak and pine, is fit for naval purposes. Several rivers and streams wind through the township, but neither of them is navigable for boats, though timber may be floated down them to the Ottawa, which here expands greatly in breadth, and has several islands all well covered with wood; the largest is a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile broad. The Blanche, which is the principal river, spreads into 3 branches, rather more than a mile from its junction with the Ottawa into which it falls near the centre of the front of the T.—*Black Bay* which lies in front of Lochaber Gore is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and its extreme width is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile.—*Ungranted and unlocated* in the T. 17,600, in the Gore 3,388 acres.

Statistics.

Population	148	Potasheries	2	Shopkeepers	1
Saw-mills	1	Pearlasheries	1	Taverns	3

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	496	Potatoes	1,890	Indian corn	930
Oats	300	Rye	250	Hay, tons	125

Live Stock.

Horses	.	.	19	Cows	.	.	43
Oxen	.	.	37	Swine	.	.	79

LOMBRETTE, river, in Côte de Beaupré, rises in the s. w. extremity of the parish of La Petite Rivière, and traversing the p. of St. Joachim, crosses the road to St. Paul's Bay and joins the R. Ste. Anne.

LONGUEUIL, seigniory and barony, in the co. of Chambly.—*The seigniory* is bounded N. E. by Tremblay and Montarville; s. w. by La Prairie; in front by the St. Lawrence; in the rear by the *barony* and West Chambly.—2 leagues in breadth by 3 in depth. Granted, January 26, 1700, to Sieur Lemoine de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This tract from front to rear is quite level, the soil generally a fine black mould, very congenial to the growth of grain and most other agricultural produce; towards the middle is a swampy patch, called *La Grande Savanne*, and at a little distance from the front is another, called *La Petite Savanne*; but a good system of drainage has proved so beneficial, that they are both nearly converted into good fertile land. Almost the whole of the S. is conceded, and full two-thirds are in a good state of cultivation; it is more sparingly watered than, perhaps, any other seigniory on the banks of the St. Lawrence, as the little rivulet St. Antoine near its front, and another equally insignificant that crosses the lower corner into the R. Montreal, are the only streams. Many good roads cross it nearly in all directions; but the most public are, one leading from the village of Longueuil to Fort Chambly and Fort St. John's; the middle road of Côte Noir to Longueuil ferry; and the upper road from Laprairie to the same place. One-third of the annual produce, except peas and potatoes, is generally sold. The S. is divided into seven concessions, which are settled as follows:

	Families.
1. Rang du Fleuve	69
2. Coteau Range and Ruisseau St. Charles	24
3. Tremblée and Savanne	38
4. Gentilly	20
5. Grand Ligny, or Côte Noir	61
6. Chemin de Chambly	114
7. Isle Ste. Marguerite	3
	—
	329

The *Village of Longueuil* is on the shore of the St. Lawrence and near the rivulet St. Antoine; it contains 65 houses including a parsonage and 2 schools, at each of which 16 scholars are instructed. Near the village was the ancient fort

of Longueuil, one of the many formerly raised as barriers against the Iroquois nation; but its site is now covered by a very handsome well-built church, 130 ft. by 55, which stands on the west side of the road to Chambly. The situation of this little place and its vicinity is so pleasant, that many persons of the first respectability reside hereabout; it was long the favourite retreat of the late catholic bishop of Quebec, M. Deneaux, who when raised to that dignity would not forsake the spot he so much admired. The Isle Ste. Hélène, which belongs to government, lying nearly in front of Montreal, Isle Ronde with several of smaller size, and Isle au Heron, are appendages to this S. St. Hélène, being rather high, commands a view of the city of Quebec in its most favourable point; it is very fertile, exceedingly well cultivated and embellished by some very fine timber. On this island are the extensive mills called Grant's Mills.

The *Barony of Longueuil* is bounded N. E. by Chambly; s. w. by Laprairie and De Léry; in front by the Richelieu; in the rear by the *seigniory*.—3 leagues in front. Granted July 8, 1710, to the Baron de Longueuil and is now the property of Madame Grant, baroness of Longueuil.—This is a very level and exceedingly fertile tract, well settled and cultivated; it is traversed by the great southern road and by several other roads.—The concessions made prior to 1759 were granted on the terms which the grantees now pay, viz., 4 livres 10 sols and $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of wheat for each farm of 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth.—This barony is watered by the Richelieu, and is conveniently situated for water-carriage. It contains the town of Dorchester and Fort St. John. *Dorchester* scarcely merits the name of a town, but will probably in a few years rise to some importance, from being so favourably situated as to become an entrepôt for merchandise in its transit, either by land or water, between this province and America, both in summer and winter: during the latter season a very brisk intercourse takes place by means of sleighs travelling upon the frozen surface of the lakes and rivers. Before the last war the timber trade was carried on here to a great extent. A large proportion of the inhabitants are American emigrants, who have sworn allegiance to the British government; some of them keep the best inns in the place, and are proprietors of the stage coaches that travel regularly

to Laprairie and to the states of Vermont and New York.—*Fort St. John*, on the w. bank of the Richelieu, is of an irregular figure, and is an old frontier post; but little can be said in favour of its construction, or of the defences that surround it, as they are merely field works strengthened by palisades and picketings; within the fort are 20

houses, including public storehouses, magazines, &c. The British naval force employed on Lake Champlain has its principal station and arsenal here, where vessels mounting from 20 to 32 guns have been built.—The seigniory and barony are within the limits of the parishes of St. Antoine, St. Luc and Blairfindie.

Statistics of the Parishes of Blairfindie, St. Antoine and St. Luc.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R. C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Villages.	Corn-mills.	Carding-mills.	Fulling-mills.	Saw-mills.	Medical men.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.
Blairfindie .	5870	1	1	1	.	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	5	10	15
St. Antoine .	3495	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	3	19	24
St. Luc .	3464	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	7	5	11
	12829	3	3	3	2	3	7	2	1	3	3	4	15	34	50

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.								Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Maple sugar, cwt.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Blairfindie .	42000	22000	5000	80000	21780	10000	7500	9	2350	3552	4696	1270	3360
St. Antoine .	39384	19100	2100	3200	9800	180	2300	.	1045	1302	1906	5128	1770
St. Luc .	31200	30500	3910	30500	18500	2000	4050	.	920	1211	1450	5100	1000
	112584	72600	11010	113700	50080	12180	13850	9	6315	6065	8052	11498	6130

Titles to seigniory and barony.—"Lettres du 26me Janvier, 1700, faite par sa Majesté à Mr. Lemoine de Longueuil, érigeant en Baronie la Seigneurie de Longueuil, située dans le district de Montréal contenant deux lieues ou environ de front sur le fleuve St. Laurent, sur trois lieues et demie de profondeur. Autre concession du 8me Juillet, 1710, faite par Mr. de Vaudreuil, Gouverneur, et Raudot, Intendant, au Baron de Longueuil, de trois lieues de front, ayant profondeur jusqu'à la rivière Chambly, savoir, la continuation d'une lieue et demie de front au bout de la profondeur de la Baronie de Longueuil, devant s'étendre jusqu'à la dite rivière Chambly avec une autre lieue et demie de même front au Sud-ouest de la première, s'étendant pareillement jusqu'à la rivière Chambly, sur le rumb de vent des autres Seigneuries du pays; étant les dites concessions en augmentation de la Baronie de Longueuil."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 20, folio 99, 6me Février, 1781.—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 25.—*Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur*, lettre B. folio 131.—*Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 2 à 9, folio 210.

LONGUEUIL, NEW, seigniory, in the co. of Vaudreuil, is separated from Upper Canada by the province line which forms its s. w. boundary; extending along the n. shore of Lake St. Francis it is bounded n. e. by Soulange, and is separated on the n. from the r. of Newton by the location of 1000 acres granted to the late Lieut. Col. de Longueuil.—2 leagues in front by 3 in depth.

Granted to the Chevalier de Longueuil, April 12, 1734, and now belongs to Saveuse de Beaujeu, Esq.—This tract lies rather low; on the n. e. side part of a great swamp spreads over a large space covered with cedar, spruce, fir and hemlock, the usual tenants of such a soil, but which requires only draining to become good and profitable land. To the s. w. the ground rises much above the level of the opposite side, and abounds with many spots suitable to the production of grain, hemp and flax.—The woods afford abundance of fine trees, but beech and maple most predominate.—The rivers Delisle and Baudet, on which are 2 bridges, a corn-mill and two saw-mills, water this S. very conveniently: the first crosses it diagonally from Upper Canada, where it has its source, into the S. of Soulange; and the latter, at the s. w. angle, descends from the upper part of the r. of Lancaster to Pointe au Baudet: neither is navigable, though on the latter, whose banks are much higher and current stronger, large quantities of staves and timber felled in its vicinity are

floated down to the St. Lawrence in the spring, when the stream is swelled by the melted snow and ice; they both turn some good corn and saw-mills.—The front of the seigniori, along the St. Lawrence, between Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet, is very low, and overflowed so frequently as to make it impracticable to maintain a proper road; but in winter, the route upon the ice along this part, and on the north side of the lake into Upper Canada is preferred, as being shorter than the road leading by the side of the river Delisle: this road is, however, called the principal one between the two provinces, but it will require much amendment to render it so convenient as it ought to be for the increasing intercourse between these parts.—The greatest part of the concessions are near Anse aux Bateaux and Pointe au Baudet; on each side of the river Delisle; and still farther to the rear in the Côtes St. George and St. André, where a number of Scotch families are settled, whose industry has so far benefited their lands, that they are now among the best parts of the seigniori, although the other conceded lots are in a very fair state of agricultural improvement. The male inhabitants are mostly *voyageurs*, a name given to the persons employed in the N. w. fur trade, whose wandering mode of life, toilsome and laborious in the extreme, has more charms for them than the more regular and profitable pursuits of husbandry.—All this S. is fit for cultivation, and it is supposed there are about 200 farms unconceded which would be soon taken if they were surveyed and the terms not too severe; these non-conceded lands, which for the most part are behind at the ends of the farms of 20 arpents, would be preferred by the inhabitants provided their lands were thereby increased to 40 arpents. There is no road across the non-conceded lands, and all the lands on the Côté north of the R. Delisle have been conceded, which extend only 20 arpents, but at the end of these 20 arpents the lands have neither been conceded nor surveyed; these lands the grantees ardently desire to have in concession, in order to lengthen their farms, although all the wood has been cut down and removed.—No lands were conceded previous to 1759.—The *Parish of St. Polycarp* is co-extensive with the S., and contains a chapel and about 500 families; although there is no village, this P. contains blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters and

tanners.—There are 5 small isles in front which are appendages to the S.

Statistics.

Population	2,754	Carding-mills	1	Pearlasheries	3
Chapels	1	Fulling-mills	1	Shopkeepers	3
Curés	1	Saw-mills	2	Taverns	2
Corn-mills	1	Potasheries	5	Artisans	19

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	15,900	Barley	950
Oats	11,300	Potatoes	78,600

Live Stock.

Horses	784	Cows	1,176	Swine	1,190
Oxen	790	Sheep	2,001		

Title.—"Concession du 21me Avril, 1734, faite par Charles Marquis de Beauharnois, Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart, Intendant, à Joseph Lemoine, Chevalier de Longueuil, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent, au lieu appelé *les Cascades*, depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de Soulange jusqu'à la Pointe du Baudet inclusivement; faisant environ deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur; avec les isles, islets et batures y adjacentes."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 7, folio 24.

LONGUE POINTE, la (P.), v. Montreal, S.

LORETTE (V.), v. St. Gabriel, S.

LORMIERE, river, rises in the rear part of Carufel, and after intersecting the s. w. angle of Maskinongé joins the Ruisseau du Bois Blanc, and their united waters fall into Lake St. Peter a little s. w. of the mouth of the R. Maskinongé.

LOTBINIERE, county, in the district of Quebec, is bounded N. E. by the s. w. boundary line of the seigniories of Lauzon, St. Etienne, and Ste. Marie, to the south angle of Ste. Marie; s. w. by the south-west boundary of the S. of St. Jean d'Eschaillons and its augmentation; s. E. by the rear lines of the seigniories of St. Giles, Ste. Croix, and the augmentation of the seigniories of Lotbinière and St. Jean d'Eschaillons; s. w. by the St. Lawrence. It comprises the seigniories of Tilly or St. Antoine, Gaspé, St. Giles des Plaines, Bonsecours, Ste. Croix, Lotbinière and St. Jean d'Eschaillons, and their augmentations.—Its extreme depth is 34 miles, and its breadth 29, containing 735 square miles; its centre is in lat. 46° 28' N. lon., 71° 37' 30' W. It sends two members to the provincial parliament, and the place of election is at Ste. Croix.—The surface is generally level, rather low in the centre, and in some parts swampy. The lands near the St. Lawrence are, however, elevated and bold, and towards the s. E. extremity of the co. rise into large swells of hard timbered land. The soil is generally excellent, and fit for the cultivation of

every species of grain. On the elevated grounds the timber is beech, maple, birch, hickory and pine; on the low parts spruce, basswood and fir. This co. is not so abundantly watered as the generality of the counties in the province. The rivers which traverse it are the Grande and Petite Rivière du Chêne, the Beaurivage and Rivière du Moulin. The Grande Rivière du Chêne runs through the western section, and the Beaurivage traverses the S. of St. Giles, and spreads its branches over the rear part of that seigniory.—The chief settlements are along and in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence partly on the Grande Rivière du Chêne, and along the whole extent of the R. Beaurivage, near which passes the main route leading to the southern townships which connects with Craigs Road in Leeds; another road traverses St. Giles, and enters the S. of Ste. Marie; the main road, along the borders of the St. Lawrence, exhibits flourishing and well cultivated farms with substantial and comfortable dwellings; several other roads traverse this co. in various directions. Much of the fire-wood consumed in the city of Quebec is cut in this county, and conveyed away in rafts.

Statistics.

Population	7,712	Corn-mills	6	Shopkeepers	6
Churches, R. C.	5	Saw-mills	12	Taverns	6
Curés	4	Just. of Peace	3	Artisans	86
Presbyteries	4	Medical men	1		
Schools	3	Notaries	2		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	59,700	Peas	11,000	Mixed grain	4,350
Oats	42,250	Rye	2,490	Maple sugar,	
Barley	1,991	Buck wheat	1,000		cwts. 647
Potatoes	30,440	Indian corn	1,885	Hay, tons,	22,218

Live Stock.

Horses	2,802	Cows	5,684	Swine	6,555
Oxen	1,694	Sheep	17,452		

LOTBINIERE, seigniory, with its augmentation, in the co. of Lotbinière; bounded E. by Ste. Croix; W. by Deschaillons and its augmentation; in the rear by the townships of Somerset and Nelson; in front by the St. Lawrence.—This S. was

granted in several parcels, viz.—Nov. 3rd, 1672, half a league in front by 1½ in depth, on the W. side to the Sieur Marsolet. Nov. 3rd, 1672, 2½ leagues in front by 2 in depth, adjoining Ste. Croix, to Sieur de Lotbinière. April 1st, 1685, half a league in front by 2 leagues in depth to Sieur de Lotbinière; being the vacant space between the two former grants. The augmentation, 3½ leagues in front by four in depth, 25th Mar. 1693, to Sieur de Lotbinière. The whole, being 3½ leagues in front by 6 in depth, is now the property of Gustave Joly, Esq.—The soil in general is excellent and so advantageously varied, that every production of the country may be raised. It is well stocked with fine elm, ash, maple, beech, plane, wild cherry and other timber: the banks of the rivers du Chêne, Huron and Boisclere produce pine of first rate growth. This S. is very well watered by these three rivers: the first is navigable at all times as far as the place called the *portage*, distant about two miles from the St. Lawrence; but the two latter only during the rise of the waters in spring and autumn. Notwithstanding the superior fertility of the soil, about one-sixth part only of the grants are settled. There are seven ranges of concessions parallel to the St. Lawrence, and one perpendicular to it, which contain 580 farms, of 3 acres in front by 30 in depth; of this number, 465, under the management of industrious tenants, who are good cultivators, yield abundant crops of grain, &c. Near the middle of the front stand a handsome stone church and parsonage-house, and near to them a few neat and well-built houses. On the E. side, near the St. Lawrence, is a small domain of only twelve acres, wholly uncultivated, thickly clothed with timber-trees of a superior description, and containing the seigniorial mill. On the different streams are six saw-mills, and five manufactories of potash.—All the roads in the S., as well as the main road along the St. Lawrence, are always kept in excellent repair.

Statistics of the Parishes of Lotbinière and St. Antoine.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches R.C.	Curés.	Presbyteries.	Schools.	Corn-mills.	Saw-mills.	Notaries.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Artisans.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in bushels.							Live Stock.				
												Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Ind. corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Lotbinière	2406	1	1	1	1	2	4	.	1	.	19	18600	8900	.	350	2939	1500	60	800	550	1600	5900	1900
St. Antoine	2092	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	2	17	18400	11500	1001	540	2800	10800	100	760	410	1750	4940	1900
	4498	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	2	36	37000	20406	1001	890	5700	12400	160	1560	960	350	10840	3800

Title.—*Première Partie.*—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur Marsolet d'une demi lieue de front sur une lieue et demi de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la grande rivière du Chêne, jusqu'aux terres non concédées, tirant vers les terres de St. Croix."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 10 à 17, folio 492.

Seconde Partie.—"Concession du 3me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de Lotbinière, de l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la concession du Sieur Marsolet jusqu'à celle des Religieuses Ursulines (St. Croix), sur deux lieues de profondeur."—*Cahiers d'Intend.* No. 10 à 17, folio 494.

Troisième Partie.—"Concession du premier Avril, 1685, faite à Mr. de Lotbinière de trois quarts de lieue ou environ de terre non concédée, à prendre d'un bout le long du fleuve St. Laurent, à la grande rivière du Chêne, joignant le commencement de la demi lieue de concession, faite au Sieur Marsolet, et de l'autre en remontant vers la petite rivière du Chêne, aux terres du Sieur St. Ours, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*Régistre des Foi et Hommage*, No. 42, Page 183, le 23me Février, 1781. *Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 10 à 17, folio 502.

Quatrième Partie, ou Augmentation.—"Concession du 25me Mars, 1693, faite par Louis de Buade, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur de Lotbinière, de trois lieues et demie de front avec quatre lieues et demie de profondeur, à prendre au bout et où se termine la profondeur du fief de Lotbinière, et celui appelé la petite rivière du Chêne (les trois concessions précédentes à lui appartenante) ensemble tous les bois, près, isles, rivières et lacs qui s'y trouvent."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 9, 10, à 17, folio 510.

LOUP, DU (R.), in the S. of Riv. du Loup, v. DU LOUP.

LOUP, DU, (S.), v. RIVIERE DU LOUP.

LOUTRES, aux, river, rises in the s. w. part of the fief St. Etienne, and traversing the s. of Pointe du Lac runs into the N. side of Lake St. Peter.

LUSSAUDIERE, seigniory, in the co. of Yamaska, is bounded N. E. by Baie St. Antoine; s. w. by St. François; in the rear by Pierreville; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league square. Conceded Oct. 22, 1672, to Sieur de la Lussaudière, and after it had lapsed to the French crown it was granted, July 26, 1683, to Sieur de Lamotte de Lucière.—The land is generally of a better quality than that in the adjoining seigniory of Yamaska, with less of a sandy description: the front is so low as to be overflowed in the spring by Lake St. Peter, and consists of very fine meadow and good pasturage: towards the rear the ground rises gradually, with some patches of fair arable land. The timber is not of the best kinds, particularly in front. About one-third of the seigniory is cultivated, and the most improved settlements are contiguous to the main road on either side, where some of the lots and farms denote a favourable state of husbandry.

Title.—"Concession du 26me Juillet, 1683, faite par Messrs. Lefebvre de la Barre, Gouverneur, et de Meulles, Intendant, au Sieur de Lamotte de Lucière, de la terre et seigneurie de la Lussaudière, concédée par Mr. Talon, Intendant, le 22me Octobre, 1672, au Sieur de la Lussaudière, et réunie au domaine de sa Majesté par l'Ordonnance du 26me Mai, 1683, consistant en une lieue de front sur une de profondeur, à prendre depuis les terres du Sieur Crevier, en descendant vers la rivière Nicolet, le chenail tardif y compris."—*Cahiers d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 305. *Insinuations du Conseil Supérieur*, lettre B. folio 125. *Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 4, folio 22.

LUSSON, seigniory, in the co. of Saguenay, lies along the St. Lawrence and extends 1 league in front, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ league s. w. of the little river between Echaffaud au Basque and the r. Saguenay. Granted Nov. 7, 1672, to Sieur de St. Lusson.

Title.—"Concession du 7me Novembre, 1672, faite par Jean Talon, Intendant, au Sieur de St. Lusson, d'une lieue de terre de front sur (en blanc) de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, savoir, une demie lieue en deça de la petite rivière qui est entre l'Echaffaud au Basque, et le Saguenay, et une demie lieue au delà; ensemble l'isle nommée l'isle au Sieur."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 45.

M.

MACHICHE, rivers, in the co. of St. Maurice. The Grande Rivière Machiche, or Rivière à Marcin, rises in a large lake near the n. w. extremity of the rear boundary line of Caxton, and running s. through that T. traverses the rear part of Gatineau and enters Dumontier; where, meandering on the boundary line of those seigniories, it penetrates the N. E. angle of Grosbois or Machiche, and in that S. taking a sudden turn to the s. w. falls into Lake St. Peter.—The Petite Rivière Machiche rises in several small lakes in the T. of Caxton also, and, running s. through the lands belonging to the Forges of St. Maurice and part of fief St. Etienne, intersects the N. w. angle of Pointe du Lac and traverses the front of Gatineau; it then enters Grosbois and soon after falls into Lake St. Peter one mile s. of the church.—These two small rivers are about 18 m. from the r. St. Maurice and are of sufficient force to drive mills but are not navigable, the Greater Machiche being capable of carrying bateaux only as far up as the mill, half a mile from its mouth; down this r. however lumber has been floated.

MACHICHE (S.), v. GROSBOIS, S.

MADAME DRAPEAU, fief, in the S. of Eboulements, fronts the St. Lawrence, opposite Isle aux Coudres.

MADAME DRAPEAU, fief, in the Island of Orleans near the s. w. end.

MADAME REID, fief, in the S. of Livaudière.

MADAWASKA and TEMISCOUATA, fiefs and settlements, in the co. of Rimouski, extend along Lake Temiscouata and the r. Madawaska, and are likely to become of considerable importance on account of their situation on the only land-route of communication between Quebec and Halifax in Nova Scotia; they must therefore become the medium of intercourse between the sister provinces. The soil of these tracts is considered to be generally good and is timbered chiefly with maple, birch, beech, and the several species of pine, of which the white and yellow predominate. Numerous small rivers present advantageous sites for mills, and both the rivers and lakes are well stocked with superior fish of various kinds. Limestone and iron ore have been found in abundance. The scenery in that part lying near the lake is bold and beautiful; the gentle slope of the land verging to the water's edge, the broad expanding lake bounded on the opposite shore by abrupt cliffs and stupendous hills, at the base of which several streams discharge themselves into the lake, form a *tout ensemble* in the highest degree interesting. This large portion of these extensive settlements has made some progress since Alex. Fraser, Esq., a gentleman of known wealth and the chief proprietor of these fiefs, has established his residence at the village of Kent and Strathern, which is at the s. e. extremity of the portage on the borders of the lake. The inhabitants of this settlement are not numerous, and almost all of French extraction and Catholics. Near the Little Falls of the r. St. John the Madawaska settlement begins and continues, by intervals, on each side of the r. St. John for about 25 miles; it consists of about 200 families of Acadians and Canadians. The cottages are for the most part neatly built, and both fields and gardens well cultivated. On the east side of the r. at the beginning of the settlement are a church and parsonage-house; there are also 2 corn-mills. From the termination of this little colony to the Great Falls of the r. St. John the distance is 15 miles, where there is a military post, or more properly speaking a few old houses occupied by a non-commissioned officer and a few privates, detached by some of the corps serving within the province of New Brunswick. From this post down to Presqu' Isle is 52 miles,

where there is a similar establishment.—The present proprietors of these extensive properties are Col. Alex. Fraser, Dan. Sutherland, Esq. and Fr. Languedoc, Esq.

Statistics.

Population . 65 | Corn-mills . 1 | Saw-mills . 1

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	400	Barley	25	Peas	100
Oats	200	Potatoes	450	Mixed grain	100

Live Stock.

Horses	5	Cows	15	Swine	45
Oxen	10	Sheep	18		

Title.—"Une autre concession de Mr. Le Febvre, de la Barre et de Meulles, Gouverneur-Général et Intendant, en ce païs, en date du 25me Nov. 1683, par laquelle sur la representation du Sr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, j'accordent et concedent à Antoine Aubert et Marguerite Angelique de la Chesnaye, ses enfans, une etendue de trois lieues de terre le long de *chacun des deux bord de la rivière nommée Madouiska*, proche la Rivière St. Jean, avec le lac appelé Oumiskousta, et deux lieues de profondeur dans les terres, le tout à titre de fiefs et seigneurie haute, moyenne et basse justice, avec droit de chasse de pesche dans l'étendue des dits lieux, pour enjouir eux, leurs hoirs, et ayans cause à la charge de la foy et hommage au rendre au chateau St. Louis de Quebec. Reçu a foy et hommage aux fiefs et seigneuries, Rivière du Loup, Fief Madouiska, circonstances dependances à laquelle nous l'avons regus, &c."—*Régistre des Foyes et Hommages pour les fiefs du Canada, Fev. 1723.*

MADAWASKA, river, in the rear part of the co. of Rimouski, rises in Lake Temiscouata, and running s. falls into the r. St. John at the head of the Madawaska settlement. The land on both sides of this r., from its source to its confluence with the r. St. John, 10 leagues, is of excellent quality. This r. is navigable for canoes and flat-bottomed boats, excepting where there are falls which occasion portages. Above the Little Falls to Lake Temiscouata the current is gentle and the navigation easy and periodically fit for steam-boats. The banks are generally low and the lands fit for settlements; some indeed are now in progress near the Trout and Birch rivers, and the settlers are composed of disbanded veteran soldiers. In this r. the waters rise considerably in spring and autumn, and there are shallow places but no rapids. Its breadth varies from 90 to 150 yards, and in many parts is so very shallow during the summer that it is not navigable for any thing larger than a canoe; it is, however, possible that it might be navigated by very flatly constructed boats even during that season, but the strength of

the current would make it difficult to get them up again; in the spring, it is said, large rafts of timber descend this river. The Little Falls, which are near its junction with the St. John, render a portage from 50 to 100 yards necessary even with a canoe.—There is a great abundance of the usual varieties of fish in this river, as well as in the Bouleau, Perche and Trout rivers, all of which mingle their waters with the Madawaska.—The lands on the banks of this river and its tributary streams are considered to be, in most places, of a superior quality.—A road from Long's, at the end of the portage to Degel , passing near the edge of the lake, is very much wanted; the distance is about 15 miles: it would connect the portage with a road opened a few years past by the province of New Brunswick; which cost 300*l.* and extends 28 miles and is 12 ft. wide.—Every part of both sides of this R. would be without doubt soon settled if good roads were made.

MADDINGTON, township, in the co. of Nicolet, is bounded N. E. by Blandford; N. and N. W. by the seigniories of Gentilly, Cournoyer, Dutort and Becancour; it fronts S. and S. W. on the R. Becancour, which separates it from the townships of Bulstrode and Aston.—The land is level in the interior and towards the S., but more elevated towards the W. and S. W. in the direction of the R. Becancour. There are many savannas and the soil in general is tolerably good; in some places of a superior quality, in others rocky and very inferior. Some parts would produce hemp and flax. In the surveyed parts, lying contiguous to the river, the land is of the same nature and quality as that of Aston, and equally capable of being turned to good account in the hands of able farmers. On the higher grounds some excellent timber may be found, but on the lower parts only the indifferent assortment of cedar, hemlock, and similar kinds. This T. is watered by the Gentilly and the Becancour, and the latter, which winds in a circular direction from the S. E. to the N. W. angle, presents several very eligible situations for the erection of mills.—The principal proprietors are Mr. Allsop and the heirs of the Hon. Jenkin Williams.—A winter road traverses this T. and communicates from the village St. Antoine, in Becancour, to the river of that name, about 12 m. in length.—There is only one settlement near the river Becancour, on the side of Blandford, on which are 12 persons.

Statistics.

Population . 20

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	. 30	Potatoes	. 55	Indian corn	20
Oats	. 40	Peas	. 15		

Live Stock.

Horses	. 2	Cows	. 4	Swine	. 5
Oxen	. 3	Sheep	. 12		

MADRID (F.), v. GRANDPRE.

MAGDELAINE, fief, in the co. of Gasp , is bounded E. by the S. of Grande Vall e des Monts; W. and S. by waste lands; in front by the St. Lawrence.—One league in breadth by 2 leagues in depth. Granted to Sieur Riverin, March 28, 1689.—This R. is traversed by the R. Magdelaine.

Title.—"Concession du 28me Mars, 1689, faite par Jacques de Brisay, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Riverin, de la rivi re de la Magdelaine,  tant au dessus des monts Notre Dame, du c t  du Sud, ensemble demi lieue au dessus et demi lieue au dessous de la dite rivi re, le long du fleuve St. Laurent, avec deux lieues de profondeur."—*R gistre d'Intendance*, No. 3, folio 26.

MAGDELAINE, river, rises in waste lands in the co. of Gasp , and traversing the S. of Magdelaine falls into the St. Lawrence.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of lat. 47  30' and 47  38' N. and the degrees of lon. 61  27' and 62  W. from the meridian of Greenwich.—These small islands are in a cluster and are 11 in number, and are included in the co. of Gasp . Five of them are inhabited. They are called

Magdalen Island, Isle Royale,	Saunders's Isle
or Coffin's Island	Wolfe's Isle
Brion, or Cross Island	Entry Isle
Bird Isles, two	Deadman's Isle
Shug Isle	Amherst Isle.

Magdalen Island (N. E. point) is in lat. 47  37' 37" N. and in lon. 61  26' 51" W., the variation of the compass being 22  25' W. This island, which is also called Isle Royale and Coffin's Island, is in general barren and mountainous. It contains some settlements and is 17 leagues in length; in some places it is about 1 league wide, while in other places it is only one arpent wide. In the lower parts the land is sandy and soft, comprising a number of quicksands, occasioned by several small channels that originally had a communication with the sea, but which have since been filled up by the violence of the winds. It is uni-

versally declared by the old inhabitants that into the largest lake, which is near the E. point, they have seen ships of 3 masts and tolerable burthen go in and out with safety, though the entrance is at present dry at low water.

Brion Island, containing about 60 or 70 square arpents, bears N. by the compass and is about 10 miles from Magdalen Island. It is nearly surrounded with high capes, and on the N. side is some clear land of tolerably good quality. Its lat. (N. E. point) is $47^{\circ} 48' 8''$ W.

Bird Islands, northernmost, in lat. $47^{\circ} 50' 28''$ and in lon. $61^{\circ} 12' 53''$ W., are two in number and contain about 4 square arpents each and consist of two rocks, elevated above the water upwards of 100 feet; their flattened summits, each not exceeding in circumference 300 paces, exhibit a resplendent whiteness produced by the quantities of ordure with which they are covered from immense flocks of birds, which, in summer, take possession of the apertures in the perpendicular cliffs, where they form their nests and produce their young; when alarmed they hover above the rocks and overshadow their tops by their numbers. The abundance of their eggs affords to the inhabitants of the neighbouring coast a material supply of food.

Entry Isle contains nearly 100 square arpents. —The population of these islands, although it does not exceed 1000, has considerably increased since 1763, when, it is said, there were only 10 families. In 1791 there were 13 heads of families; in 1797 the population amounted to 500; in 1798, when Sir Isaac Coffin took possession of these islands by virtue of a grant from the British crown, there were 100 families, the descendants of Acadians or Canadians; in 1821 the number of families had increased to 133, and now amounts to 153, the present population being about 1000, chiefly French Acadians, among whom there are 5 Irish families and 11 English women. They are all catholics, except 4 or 5 families. The inhabitants, who derive their subsistence chiefly from the fisheries, are in general remarkably hale and healthy, with light complexions and flaxen hair. They are cheerful in character, and the females remarkably modest and ingenuous. The inhabitants suffer great inconvenience from the shipwrecks which frequently happen on these islands, when each family is sometimes obliged to support 3 or 4 persons, who would perish without such

succour; this indispensable charity, added to their remoteness from any provision market, frequently creates a scarcity of provisions, more especially as, for 6 or 7 months in the winter, their communication with every other part of the world is cut off. So frequent have shipwrecks been on these islands that Capt. Fougere, for 10 successive years, brought off these islands annually about 200 shipwrecked persons, who, without the charitable assistance of the poor native inhabitants, would have perished.—The houses are built with timber only, and are in size from 26 to 30 ft. by 18 to 20 feet wide; the chimneys are built of clay or earth of a reddish colour.—There are but few roads in these islands, and to pass through the woods on the high capes is very difficult.—The quality of the wood is very inferior and chiefly consists of sapin, red and white epinette, and birch.—There are no minerals of any consequence in these islands, although in some places are found plaster of Paris and ochre of various colours, red, yellow, white and some bordering on sky-blue, and Entry Isle produces fine red.—These islands are totally unfit for the general purposes of agriculture, or, at least, that means of subsistence is wholly neglected, the inhabitants relying entirely on the profits of their fisheries; potatoes, which however generally fail, are the only produce of the soil, with the exception of forage grown on the natural meadows and pastures, with which a tolerable proportion of live stock are sustained. Some fowls are bred but no geese, and bustards are to be met with in spring and autumn. That agriculture ought not to be so entirely neglected may be reasonably inferred from the fact, that every season produces a great quantity of juniper berries, strawberries, raspberries, &c.—No reptiles of any kind are to be found in these islands, and the only wild animals are rabbits and a great number of foxes of a silver or gray colour.—There are two churches and a presbytery for the resident missionary; one church is 50 ft. by 30, the other 55 ft. by 33; the presbytery, which is built of wood, is 36 feet by 26 and has the convenience of a stable and garden. The tithes payable to the missionary consist in half a quintal of fish from each family, which is generally sold at 10s. per quintal.—The fisheries constitute the only wealth of these islands and the sole means of subsistence for the inhabitants. The fisheries are chiefly for seal, herring and cod; eels are caught

with the harpoon, fine trouts are also harpooned in the rivers at the flambeau; and flattans, a fish measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 7 or 8 inches, are caught and also macrow lobsters, which are consumed by the inhabitants. Codfish, valued at 14s. per quintal, is exchanged for pork valued at 7l. per barrel, and when it is sold for cash it brings 10s. per quintal. 300 quintals of codfish and 3000 seals are caught annually, and each seal generally produces 7 gallons of oil. Some of the fisheries are conducted on shares, which are divided among 5, 6 or 7 men, who are employed in one vessel; the fish caught are divided among them equally after reserving one share for the owner of the vessel. The fisheries were described, in 1821, to have been reduced to one-third of what they were 15 or 16 years before that period. The inhabitants earn their living chiefly by the cod fishery, and in the spring some of them go in pursuit of seals. Formerly the sea-cow abounded here and a considerable trade was carried on in the sale of that animal; but it is no longer found and the trade has ceased for nearly 40 years. The sea-cow is an unwieldy amphibious animal, resembling in figure and colour the toad, with a head bearing some resemblance to that of the ox. The sea-cow fishery has ceased to be practised in the Magdalen Islands, very probably on account of their being frightened away by unskilful fishermen, the too frequent approach of boats, or an indiscreet use of fire-arms in shooting them in their *echouages* or strands, where they were formerly taken by 300 or 400 together. The sea-cow fishing was an object of considerable interest from its immense produce, and it is much to be lamented that so valuable a branch of the St. Lawrence fisheries should have been thus discontinued. In order to protect the fisheries, French vessels are not permitted to approach these islands nearer than 3 leagues. The Americans, however, fish there and anchor in the harbours, and about 20 vessels come every year and sometimes all of them arrive in the space of 8 days, viz. between the 8th and 16th of May.—There are about four harbours on the Magdalens, viz. that of Jupiter, Amherst, Basque and Haywood. The harbour of Jupiter has most water upon the bar. At Amherst harbour, which is esteemed the second best, the proprietors have their house and carry on the cod fishery; the harbour of Haywood has only 6 feet at low water upon the bar. Three of

these are very safe for such vessels as can enter them. Basque harbour was formerly very good, having had three channels into it and a great depth of water; but at present it is so choked up with sand, which the sea has thrown up, that there is not above 3 or 4 feet of water at the entrance, and it is, consequently, impracticable for any thing but shallows or boats.—The Magdalen Islands were granted to Sir Isaac Coffin as a reward for his naval services.—The inhabitants are very dissatisfied and have required by petition the repossession of their fishing-grounds; and say, that, instead of being discouraged by annual rents, they ought rather to receive encouragement to remain, and that stores ought to be established in the islands on account of the shipwrecks which annually occur, these islands producing absolutely nothing.—There are no crown reservations in these islands, although there are clergy reservations.

Statistics.

Population		1000		
Horses	100		Sheep	550
Cows	316		Swine	360
Oxen	140		Some fowls and bustards.	

Home-made cloth . 1275 yards,

Shallops . 30 from 25 to 30 tons each.
Fishing-boats . 100.

MAGOG, river, in the cos. of Stanstead and Sherbrooke, rises in Lake Memphramagog, from the N. E. extremity of which in the T. of Hatley it issues, and running through Lake Scaswaninepus forms the boundary line between Ascot and Orford, and falls into the R. St. Francis at the village of Sherbrooke, where it constitutes the Forks of Ascot commonly called the Lower Locks.—It runs about 14 miles from the Lake Scaswaninepus.

MAHEU, river, rises near the centre of the island of Orleans, and running s. falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a mill near its mouth.

MAILLOUX, river, in the S. of Murray Bay, rises in the concession of Lisle, and running s. E. traverses the concession of St. Charles, and falls into the St. Lawrence. It drives a saw and a corn-mill near its mouth.

MALBAY, river, rises in the Montagnes des Roches in the co. of Saguenay. It runs s. to the St. Lawrence between the seigniories of Murray Bay and Mount Murray.

MALBAY (S.), v. Murray Bay.

MAL BAY, in the co. of Gaspé, lies s.w. of Gaspé Bay. It is about 6 miles deep and 6 miles wide at its entrance. Very near its southwardly point is a remarkable rock rising about 200 feet out of the water and of about 1200 feet in length, in which there are three arches completely wrought by nature; the centre one is sufficiently large to admit a boat under sail to pass through it with ease: from this rock, round Malbay to Point Peter, there is an excellent beach for fishing, part of which is named La Belle Anse, or Lobster Beach: close to this place is the house of the late Governor Coxe.—Mal Bay River empties itself at the head of the bay; its estuary, with the exception of the bed of the river, is almost dry at low water and affords a convenient strand for river craft and boats.

MANICOUAGAN or **BLACK River**, rises in the territory of Labrador and entering into the N. E. part of the co. of Saguenay falls into the St. Lawrence. It is a considerable stream. The *Manicouagan Shoal* advances from the N. shore of the St. Lawrence upwards of 2 leagues, and derives its name from the river.

MANIGOUSITO (R.), v. Shawenegan.

MANSFIELD, a projected township fronting the N. channel of the Otiawa, which divides the T. from the Island of Grand Callumet. Midway of the frontage of this T. are the Little Falls of the Grand Callumet. The N. W. angle is watered by the R. Coulonge.

MARAIS, des, a small river running into the R. Saguenay.

MARANDA, fief, in the co. of Lotbinière, fronts the St. Lawrence for three quarters of a league, lying between the seigniories of Tilly and Bonsecours. It was granted in equal moieties to the Sieurs Duquet, father and son, Nov. 3rd, 1672.—This fief is watered by the R. Vilieu.

Title.—*Partie nord-est.*—"Concession faite au Sieur Duquet, Père, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par Jean Talon, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, à prendre sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la concession du Sieur Duquet son fils, jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 25.

Partie sud-ouest.—"Concession faite au Sieur Duquet, fils, le 3me Novembre, 1672, par Jean Talon, Intendant, de trente arpens de terre de front sur cinquante de profondeur, sur le fleuve St. Laurent, depuis la rivière Vilieu jusqu'aux terres non-concédées."—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 1, folio 25.

MARANION (F.), v. LAUZON.

MARES, des, river, in the S. of Côte de Beau-

pré, rises in the rear of the concession St. Gabriel which it traverses, and, in the concession of Mare à la Trinité, it runs into the R. du Gouffre. Near its mouth it turns a saw-mill.

MARIA, township, in the co. of Bonaventure, fronts the Bay of Chaleurs and is bounded E. by Richmond, W. by Carleton, and in the rear by waste lands. The front of this T. forms the W. side of an open bay called Cascapebiac, where the anchorage, even for vessels of the smallest burden, is a mile from the shore, on account of the shoals at low water. In this T. are lofty mountains.

Statistics.

Population	522	River-craft	3	Keel-boats	18
Shopkeepers	8	Tonnage	225		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

Wheat	.	Bushels.	1,760	Potatoes	.	Bushels.	15,800
Oats	.	.	2,680				

Live Stock.

Horses	.	70	Cows	.	181	Swine	.	272
Oxen	.	146	Sheep	.	612			

MARIE ANNE (F.), v. Carufel, S.

MARIENEQUATACOOK, or "The beautiful land turtle," river, in the co. of Rimouski, rises in two lakes, one N. E. and the other S. of Long Lake, with which they are connected by portages. It runs S. E. into the R. St. John.

MARIGEAN, river, in fief Lepinay in the co. of Quebec.

MARLOW, township, in the co. of Beauce, extends N. E. and S. W. from the R. du Loup to the R. Chaudière, and is bounded on the other sides by Jersey and Risborough.

MARSOLET, fief, in the S. of Cap de la Madeleine, is half a league in front on the St. Lawrence and 2 leagues in depth.

MARSOLETTE, river, in the P. of St. Joachim in Côte de Beaupré, falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the N. E. point of the Island of Orleans.

MARSTON, township, in the co. of Sherbrooke, is bounded S. by Clinton and Chesham, N. by Hampden, and fronts the W. side of Lake Megantic. The whole of this T. has been surveyed, but only one quarter of it granted and no part settled. The land is irregular, hilly and frequently very stony, but mostly of a moderately good soil, and many spots present eligible situations for the culture of hemp and flax. The

The Topographical Dictionary to be found
at the end of Volume 1 is continued in
Volume 2 after page 296.

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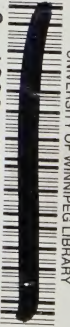
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